THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,231. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

B.—WRITE IN CONFIDENCE. DIRECT TO TRUE FRIEND, Herald office.

CLINTON STREET, BROOKLYN.—THE FIRST SALUTE on Sunday last at about 12 M., though met before. Will the lady permit an acquaintance and appoint an interview, describing some particulars? Please address UNGAS, box 175 Herald office.

C. W. P.—IF YOU ARE NOT BACK IN ONE WEEK will publish your name and your family's have all information. NICHOLS.

C. P. W.—IF NOT FORGOTTEN, SEND ADDRESS immediately. Have important news. RIDDY.

C.—PLEASE SEND ME A LITTLE MONEY (I AM IN trouble), and oblige E. Same place.

G. M.—RECEIVED NOTE TOO LATE. PLEASE CALL or send address. FLORENCE MILTON, 21 East Thirteenth street.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, WEDNESDAY EVENING last.—Will the young lady to whom the gentleman passed, when going out, his programme, on which was written T. B., Herald office, please drop a line to said address, and mention some circumstances that may have occurred, to prevent mistake? I fear the writing on programme was not legible.

H. B. BRADSHAW WILL HEAR SOMETHING TO his advantage by addressing C., box 226 Herald office.

HARRY HASTINGS, BROOKLYN.—THURSDAY MORNING, same time and place. HUDSON RIVER.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THOMAS RATIGAN, formerly of Manchester, England; was last heard of in Philadelphia about two years ago. He, or any person knowing his present address, will confer a favor by sending the same to PETER JOYCE, 45 South street, New York. Western and Southern papers please copy.

LETITIA LODWIG (OR DAVIES), DECEASED.—THE children of Letitia Lodwig (or Davies), formerly Letitia Davies (or Reece), are required. Letitia Lodwig (or Davies) was one of the children of Sarah Reece, deceased, late of Laudewi, near Aberarth, Cardiganshire, Wales, England; and if any of the children or Letitia Lodwig (or Davies) are now living they are requested to communicate immediately with Messrs. HOYE & SWEEBIES, Solicitors, of No. 5 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, England.

LAURA—THE LIEUTENANT IS AT THE ST. NICHOLAS; should be pleased to hear from you; write at once.

MARY, LATE OF MARION STREET—PLEASE SEND your present address to 105 West Twenty-fifth street. LAURA FIELDS.

MUST DEFER ARRANGEMENT FOR TUESDAY P. M. Will "talk it over" first good opportunity. C. V.

SARATOGA LAST SEASON.—I HAVE ALWAYS ADmired you. I was very grateful for the pleasant smile. Assisted from stage Broadway, Washington place, Monday. I could not delay one moment. Will you please address a note to me, and your confidence shall not be betrayed. EDWARD DAVIS, care Hoffman House.

SANTA CLAUS.—THE G. A. ✱ COMPANY STAND THE expense of these presentations. No doubt their liberality bears yours.

WILL MRS. H. INFORM THE YOUNG MAN SHE MET on Lexington avenue on Wednesday last where she resides? Address CHARLES H., Herald office.

WILL M. ROGERS COMMUNICATE WITH HIS LITTLE friend CLARA, Philadelphia? Important.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 71 Broadway, room 23.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL Society, Cooper Institute, second floor, east side.—On Tuesday, February 15, 1870, at 8 o'clock P. M., the regular monthly meeting of this society will be held, when THE HON. E. G. SQUIER, OF NEW YORK, will read a paper on the "Geography and Ancient Monuments of Peru." The drawings taken on the spot will be exhibited. E. R. STRAZNICKY, Recording Secretary.

A.—LADIES' FACES ENAMELLED; ALSO THE PREparation for sale, with instructions, by M. LAUSSON, 769 Broadway.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
C. H. MURRAY'S LOTTERIES.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS NO. 197—FEBRUARY 14, 1870.
63, 30, 34, 65, 46, 61, 12, 74, 3, 38, 64, 42, 10, 44.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 198—FEBRUARY 15, 1870.
52, 22, 29, 39, 49, 27, 75, 1, 73, 13, 31.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 133—FEBRUARY 14, 1870.
28, 72, 2, 61, 23, 33, 22, 68, 20, 16, 56, 26, 75, 64.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 134—FEBRUARY 14, 1870.
62, 32, 14, 51, 77, 51, 3, 39, 34, 55, 37, 60.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 366 Broadway, 158 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

A.—A.—ORPHANS' HOME LOTTERY, DRAWN AT 224 Washington street, Vicksburg, Miss.:—
CLASS 225—55, 57, 70, 62, 13, 68, 72, 19, 63, 61, 6, 22, 52, 32.
CLASS 226—55, 61, 68, 18, 20, 28, 31, 42, 45, 58, 70, 15.
All orders for tickets and circulars to be addressed to McINTIRE & HOBRIEN, Managers, Columbus, Miss.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE SOUTHERN Association, drawn in public at 12:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M., at Virginia Hall, Richmond, Va.:—
Distribution No. 73—Monday Morning, February 14, 1870.
78, 44, 72, 62, 26, 28, 37, 68, 45, 60, 35, 23, 45, 42.
Distribution No. 74—Monday Evening, February 14, 1870.
25, 64, 29, 81, 10, 79, 54, 68, 6, 3, 16, 2.
C. Q. TOMPKINS, Commissioner.

DOWN EAST ICE DEALERS, TAKE NOTICE.—ANY person having an ice house, with from 5,000 to 25,000 tons of ice, and wishing to dispose of the same can find a customer by addressing immediately F. W., 366 East Forty-third street, New York city.

EXCISE NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL OPEN their new saloon at 74 Hudson street on Friday next. FICKEN & SEMBECK.

EVENING TELEGRAM
BALL REPORTS.
FULL AND GRAPHIC REPORTS
OF ALL THE
PRINCIPAL BALLS OF THE SEASON
APPEAR DAILY IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM.
The TELEGRAM is the only daily journal which gives full reports of the Balls of the PRECEDING evening.
AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM FOR BALLS TO COME OFF
the TELEGRAM is unrivalled, as, irrespective of its large and daily increasing circulation in the city and suburbs, it is, par excellence, the recognized organ of Society and Fashion News.
Office of the
EVENING TELEGRAM,
97 Nassau street, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 1, 1870.
ORDERED.
That all applications for special license to transport by vehicles bonded goods in this collection district must be made and filed with General Agent of Cartage, at room 28, Empire Building, 71 Broadway, on or before the 15th of this month.
Each application must be accompanied by the names of the boatsman and applicant, the firm name for which the license is asked, the character of the articles imported by the firm and the district in which the firm does business. Any and all further information may be had at the office above mentioned. M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

EUREKA STEAM MACHINE CARVING WORKS, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street.
Elaborate Walnut Mantels and Furniture.
Figure Carving our specialty.
A. HENKEL & CO.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given: Kentucky and Havana circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall street, box 4,254.

MONITOR LODGE, NO. 528, F. AND A. M.—R. W. Jerome Buck, D. D. Grand Master, will officially visit the above Lodge on Tuesday evening, February 15. The members are hereby summoned to attend. By order. GEORGE W. WILSON, M.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

JOB LOTS OF SPENCERS, HENRY'S, SHARPS, Starr's, Maynard's, Colt's and Remington's refinished Rifles, Carbines and Pistols, from 25 to 50 per cent discount. CHARLES FOLSOM, 53 Maiden lane.

STALLIONS.

ARABIAN STALLION FOR SALE.—THE PURE Arabian Horse SAID is for sale on reasonable terms as his present owner has no use for him. To breeders he will be a most valuable acquisition. The following pedigree gives the purity of his blood, with other interesting facts relating to his career:—
SAID (also spelled Sayed), as given by the groom of Nubar Pasha, Minister to France from Egypt, was foaled on the 27th of March, 1855, at the stables of Nubar Pasha. His sire was the famous Kheroessan, the property of Abdul Medjid. Said's dam was Obaia, the property of Nubar Pasha, and is the descendant of the celebrated Janjean, which leaped the citadel walls with the last Mameluke Bey when fleeing from Mahomed Ali in 1819. Therefore, Said is a cross between the Nedjid breed on the mother's side and the Anassek breed on the side of Kheroessan.
This grand Arab stallion exhibited wonderful powers of endurance and speed in the Abyssinian war, being ridden constantly by an officer during that campaign.
For further particulars apply to Mr. FOSTER, at the office of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL. Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
HORSE AUCTION MART, 112 EAST THIRTEENTH ST., where we hold
REGULAR SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound 24 hours for trial.
Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of Horses for private sale.
Liberal advances made on consignment.
THIS DAY (TUESDAY) AT 12 O'CLOCK.
CATALOGUE OF THIS DAY'S SALE.
FAMILY ESTABLISHMENT—Black team Horses, long manes and tails, 16 hands, 8 years, kind and true in all harness; free from vice; free and stylish drivers; have been used by a private family for two years; sound, kind and true, together with
CIRCULAR FRONT COUPE, nearly new, built by Wood Bros., lined with cordelon, with pole and shafts; also set double Harness, Blankets, &c.
BAY TROTTING HORSE, raised in Kentucky, 16 hands, 8 years; kind and true in all harness and free from vice; has trotted in public in 2:45 on Lexington, Ky., track; can beat 2:30 any day; has fine style and action; warranted sound.
BLACK STALLION, with long, flowing mane and tail, sired by the celebrated stallion Toronto Chief, dam a black thoroughbred mare that can beat 2:40; he is 15½ hands, 5 years, warranted sound; was never put to harness until this last month, and has proved himself perfectly docile and kind; has the same action as his sire and promises equal speed; is very stylish and showy; does not pull; is a very gentle driver; was raised by Mr. John Brien, of this city, on the farm of Mr. Willet Underhill, at Glen Cove, L. I.
FAMILY TURNOUT—Bay Horse, with long mane and tail, 16½ hands, 7 years; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; fine style and action. Together with
DEPOT TOP WAGON, nearly new, built by city maker; also set single Harness, Blankets, &c., &c.
BAY ETHAN ALLEN MARE, 15½ hands, 8 years, kind and true in all harness and under saddle; free from vice; can trot close to 2 minutes; stylish.
BAY MARE, with long mane and tail, 15 hands, 6 years; sold for account of whom it may concern to close a litigation.
TOP WAGONS—6 very fine city built top Wagons; also 2 no top; several sets of single and double Harness, new and second hand.
ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE, for six persons, in good order.
NO TOP PONY PHAETON, in good order; built by city maker.
EXPRESS WAGON, on three springs, nearly new.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Receivers' Sale, by order of the Supreme Court.
By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their Auction Mart, 112 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
One black Stallion, sold to close a litigation.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Receivers.

AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, TUESDAY, FEB. 15, AT 12 O'CLOCK, BY JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their Auction Mart, 112 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue, Elegant Family Establishment, comprising a team black Horses; also
Coupe, with pole and shafts; also set fine city made double Harness, Blankets, Robes, Whip, &c.
Bay Kentucky Trotting Horse; can trot in 2:30.
Elegant black Stallion, sired by Toronto Chief, dam Abdallah mare, that can beat 2:40.
Six other fine family, road and work Horses—descriptions in catalogue above.
We never postpone a sale on account of the weather.

A.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER, AUCTIONEER.
This day (Tuesday), 24 Duane street, at 12 M., Horses, Wagons, Harness, &c.
In part handsome 3/4 thoroughbred blood bay Trotting Horse, about 16 high, 6 years old; is known on the road as Kanter Horse; is fine, stylish driver, without vice; can trot to road wagon in less than 2:35 and can trot five miles in fifteen minutes; is warranted sound and kind.
Also light trotting city made Wagon, in fine order, Harness, &c.
Handsome light bay Horse, about 15½ high, 7 years old; finely bred; can beat three minutes to road wagon, single, and can beat 2:30 to pole; is very intelligent, gentle stylish and fine; was never trained to develope his speed; is warranted to beat three minutes with style and ease; warranted sound and kind. Also Wagon, by Silvers, Harness, &c., all in fine condition. Also several other fine Horses for trotting, road and family purposes; also Wagons, Harness, &c. Sale prompt at 12 M. Stock to be seen at 11 o'clock.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S CITY AUCTION MART AND NEW YORK TATTERSALLS, corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16, AT 12 O'CLOCK, Positively without reserve, Our usual line of TROTTING, ROAD AND WORK HORSES, Top and no Top Wagons, Depot, Express and Business Wagons, Pony Phaetons, &c.
Also Sleighs, new and second hand Harness, Blankets, Whips, Halters, Buffalo, White Fox, Wolf and Bear Skin Robes.
Full particulars in to-morrow's Herald.
Sales never postponed on account of weather.

A.—FIFTY TOP AND ROAD WAGONS, NEW AND second hand (Brewster's, Corbett, Dusenbury, Cooper, Wood makers), Carcuces, Coupes, Rockaways, Park, Pony, Doctors' Phaetons; Express and Jagger Wagons, Gigs, Sulleys, Sleighs; Harness from $10 upwards; Blankets, Robes, Whips. Will sell at very low prices. 20, 22, 24, 26 Wooster street.

AT 52 BARCLAY STREET—GOOD ASSORTMENT OF Carriages and Harness on hand and built to order at reasonable prices and warranted. HICKS, established 1833.

A FINE CLARENCE, BUT LITTLE USED; VERY handsome and perfect in every particular; three-quarter size. WOOD BROTHERS, 548 Broadway.

A PRIVATE STABLE, RENT $88, WITH GAS; FOUR new stalls; fine Carriage Room and Loft. 293 West Forty-third street.

AN ELEGANT NEW CLARENCE, UNSURPASSED FOR richness and elegance in this city; been used only seven times; will be sold at a bargain; owner going abroad. Can be seen at 130 West Twenty-fourth street.

A HALF SEAT 140 POUND TROTTING WAGON, never used, very cheap; death of owner cause of selling; price $200, cost $275. Apply at stable, 47 Jones street, or to CAMPBELL GOULD, 693 Broadway.

A LOT OF SECOND HAND AND SLIGHTLY SOILED Carriages at great bargains; fine Buggies, light Coupe Rockaway, two Clarences' Road Wagons; pony Phaeton, depot Wagon, six seat Rockaway. Large assortment new Carriages. CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

A SECOND-HAND COACH, SIX SEAT ROCKAWAY, Coupe Rockaway, depot and road Wagons; assortment new Carriages and Harness; now is the time to buy cheap at TAYLOR'S, 59 Cedar street.

A FEW ELEGANT CLARENCES, COUPES, ROCKaways, Phaetons, &c., and a variety of the unequalled "One Wagons," built by CORBETT & SCHARCH, 122, 124 and 126 West Twenty-fifth street.

A.—COUPE, COUPE ROCKAWAY, BASKET AND 6-seat Phaetons, top and no top Buggies, second hand. Coupes, Clarences, Landaus, 25 per cent less Broadway stores. HIMES, Fourth and Broadway.

A.—10 EXPRESS WAGONS, 10 BUSINESS WAGONS, Rockaways, top and open Wagons, 1,000 sets of Harness, of all grades; Bells, Blankets, Robes, &c., cheap, at the City stand, 1,261 Broadway, near Forty-first street. JAMES JENKINS.

BE SURE TO ATTEND THE SALE—THIS DAY AT 1 VANDEWATER'S salesroom, No. 24 Duane street, at 12 M., of two extra fine and fast gentlemen's road, family and trotting Horses; both handsome and well developed; the one is warranted to beat 2:35, other single or double; the other is warranted to beat three minutes, single, or 2:30 to pole, and both are warranted sound and kind. Also fine trotting Wagons, Harness, &c., all being the property of a sporting gentleman, who offers them without limit or reservation. Full particulars at sale.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
BY JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
At their Auction Mart,
112 East Thirteenth street,
Near Fourth avenue.
Regular sale of Horses and Carriages will take place
THIS DAY (TUESDAY),
At 12 o'clock.
For full particulars look under head of Horses and Carriages.
We never postpone a sale on account of the weather.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

BOARD.—A FARMER ON GREAT NECK, L. I., CAN accommodate four horses; price $10 per month. Further particulars address A. A. ROBBINS, 220 Front street.

COMPLETE TURNOUT FOR SALE LOW—OR EXchange for merchandise suitable for Southern market; two fast Horses, Buggy, Cutter, Road Wagon, &c. Address Cuba, Herald office.

FOR SALE—FOUR TEAMS OF FOUR MULES EACH, with Harness and Wagons complete. Address A. TOWER, Agent, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE UNEXPIRED LEASE OF 6 YEARS, together with the fixtures, of a first class Livery Stable in Brooklyn; the lease includes dwelling houses, &c.; rent low; the premises are situated within five minutes' walk of the Fulton ferry. Inquire on the premises, 26 Henry street, Brooklyn, or at the office of JOHN P. NAGLE, 111 Nassau street, New York.

FOR SALE.—TWO ELEGANT BROWN HORSES ABOUT sixteen hands, and a chestnut colored Saddle Horse, for lady or gentleman. Washington Stables, Twenty-sixth street and Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—TWO PRIVATE STABLES ON THIRTY-seventh street, near Broadway; one for $20,000, the other $12,000. DYE & CURTISS, 508 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—ONE GRAY MARE, 5 YEARS OLD; ALSO one brown Horse, fit for cart, truck, express or any business; warranted sound and kind. Inquire at 541 Canal st.

FOR SALE—TEAM OF CARRIAGE HORSES, BAY and gray, 15½ hands high, very stylish, sound and kind; Coupe, two sets of Harness, Robes, &c., property of a gentleman going to Europe. Apply Tuesday and Wednesday, at private stable No. 2 Washington alley, near University place.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF 15½ HANDS black Mares, at a bargain. Apply at LISAMBETTER'S, Seventh avenue, above Forty-fifth street, or 38 Broadway, rooms 15 and 16.

FOR SALE—GOOD CHUNK CANADIAN PONY, 14 hands, sound, kind; Grocery Wagon, Harness, nearly new, and Gig; sold half what they are worth. 82 Seventh avenue, corner Fifteenth street.

FOR SALE—A BAY MARE, 15 HANDS HIGH; CAN trot in 3 minutes; sound, kind and very handsome; 5 years old; pleasant driver. Apply at Seventh Avenue Stables, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, 13 HORSES AND Coal Carts; among them are some fine blind horses. 84 New Chambers street.

HARNESS, HARNESS, HARNESS.—THE LARGEST variety of Harness of all grades of any house in New York. No exceptions. Single Harness at $12 to $150 per set. Double Harness as $30 to $500 per set. Principal salesroom 148 Chambers street. W. C. & C. M. MOSEMAN, Manufacturers.

HARNESS FOR SALE.—SET OF LIGHT DOUBLE AND single Harness; first class city makers; new and cheap for cash. Call on or address BANKS, 204 East Thirty-third street.

LOOK OUT FOR THE
SPICY
TELEGRAM CARTOON,
FRIDAY, FEB. 19.
BEST EVER ISSUED.

ONE OF THE FINEST SALES OF THE SEASON WILL take place
THIS DAY (TUESDAY), FEB. 15,
At 12 o'clock,
BY JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
At their Auction Mart,
112 East Thirteenth street,
Near Fourth avenue.
Look at Catalogue above.
We never postpone a sale on account of the weather.

STABLE FIXTURES
and Fittings
in great variety of patterns, fitted different and complete in every respect, after the most approved European modes. Not equalled in this country. Now on exhibition at our warerooms. Illustrated catalogues.
JAS. A. JACKSON & BROTHER,
Iron Works, Twenty-eighth street, Second avenue and Twenty-ninth street, New York.

THE ONLY METHOD EVER DISCOVERED TO MAKE any kind of a horse or colt trot fast is explained in Van Hoesen's Dexter Trotting Circular, for $1, with 2,000 references. Address PIERRE D. VAN HOESEN, 67 South street, N. Y. Box 6,033 Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG HORSE, SOUND AND KIND, that can trot in 2:35, and 15½ hands high. Address, with particulars and price, which must be moderate, FULTON, Herald branch office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A DOCTOR'S PHAETON, OR A LOW built Carriage suitable for physician's use. Address, with description and price, J. K., St. Thomas' court, 617 Broadway.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A LIGHT SIX SEAT WESTchester Carriage, panel back and quarter; must be nearly new; price and makers. Address WESTCHESTER, Herald office.

WANTED—A SHETLAND PONY, SIX YEARS OLD, sound, kind and gentle. Apply at 60 Broadway, second floor, front office.

WANTED—A HORSE FOR ROAD USE, NOT OVER 15.2 high; good, stylish driver; price not to exceed $300. Apply to or address W. M., 438 Eighth avenue.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SECOND HAND PONY Phaeton: Address M., box 5,809 Post office, stating terms and particulars.

$125.—TRUCK HORSE, 16½ HANDS, NINE YEARS, good condition, sound and kind; also two sets of light Harness and Jagger Wagon, cheap. 28 Gansevoort street, between Hudson and Greenwich street.

$145 WILL BUY A FIRST RATE LEATHER top Buggy, nearly new; one at $160; light Rockaway at $185, one very fine at $200; bankrupt stock of fine Harness, from $12 up. All sold to pay advances and storage, at 55 Liberty street.
58 Liberty street.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL.

$300—HORSE, TRUCK AND HARNESS; $130, black, 16 hands, 8 years; $175, trotting Horse Buffalo Frank; will trot in 2:35 or no sale. 73 Vandam street, near Hudson.

DRY GOODS.

A CARD.
We shall remove to our new store, 759 Broadway, during this week, and in order to dispose of our present stock, will offer extraordinary inducements in
Bombazines, Crape, Cloths, Alpacas, &c.,
for the next few days.
JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
551 Broadway.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS FOR BALLS AND RECeptions; also a handsome assortment of Dress Bonnets, at very low prices. C. DE LACY,
882½ Broadway, near Nineteenth street.

LORD & TAYLOR
Invite the attention of
Wholesale Buyers
to their new stock of Spring Fabrics just opened, including
French and English Prints, Percales, Jaconets, Lawns, Percale and Jaconet Robes, Toile Cane Japanese Poplins, Taffeta Melange, Grenadines, &c., &c.
Among which are many novelties not to be found elsewhere.
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
corner Grand street.

SPRING TRADE, 1870.

MACY.	Spring Straw Goods,	
MACY.	Spring styles Parasols,	MACY.
MACY.	now open at popular prices.	MACY.
MACY.	R. H. MACY	MACY.
MACY.	Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.	MACY.

STRAW GOODS.

PANAMA, MARACAIBO, CURACOA, MALAGA AND Palm leaf Hats, in the rough, of all qualities, some extra fine, for sale by R. BALCAZAR, 68 Pine street.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING A GOOD SCHOONER keel Yacht, well furnished, of from 40 to 60 tons, old measurement, that he wishes to dispose of at a bargain will please address YACHT, box 4,238 New York Post office, giving description and stating price, &c.

BARGE WANTED—EITHER TO CHARTER OR PURchase, from 100 to 120 feet long, double deck and in good order. Inquire of JAMES R. ROYCE, pier 35 North river, foot of Franklin street.

FOR SALE—NEW SCHOONER A. G. LAWSON, CARries 180 tons, or 95,000 bricks, on six feet water; also Sloop, carries 90 tons on six feet; also Schooner, carries 100 tons on six feet. B. BENNETT, 304 West street.

FOR SALE—THE BARGE NEW BALTIMORE, OF 200 tons burden. Address S. & G. SAXTON, Highland, Ulster county, N. Y., or inquire of SPEAR & CARROLL, foot of Franklin street, North river.

FOR SALE—A TUG PROPELLER, AT A SACRIFICE; in perfect order; engine 22x24, length 85 feet, and 18 feet beam. Inquire of CHARLES A. SHULZ, foot of West Eleventh street.

YACHT WANTED—A SLOOP OF 50 TO 60 TONS, OR A schooner of 100 to 120 tons (old measurement); must be sound and in good order. Address box 2,260 Post office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—COPIES OF TESTIMONY TAKEN IN three suits of equity brought by the American Wood Paper Company, first, against Hoit & Co., in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in 1867; second, against the Fiber Disintegrating Company, in the Eastern District of New York, in 1867, and third, against Charles Stone, Jr., and others in the Northern District of New York, in 1868. Address, stating price, COMPILER, 423 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH WHITE LEAD.—GENUINE ENGLISH WHITE Lead, possessing great body and durability, only 8c. per pound, in quantities to suit. 232 Pearl street, second floor.

LOOK OUT FOR THE
SPICY
TELEGRAM CARTOON,
FRIDAY, FEB. 19.
BEST EVER ISSUED.

FINANCIAL.

A SECOND MORTGAGE FOR SALE—PROPERTY worth twice the amount of mortgage; good bonus given; property in Jersey City. Address H., Herald office.

FOR SALE—EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
STATES OF ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.
All of a high order and first class securities of undoubted character, interest and principal payable in the city of New York; suitable for permanent, safe and profitable investments. For sale at a reduction below par, reserving the right of advancing the price at any time without notice.
Government securities received in exchange at the best rates, and Bonds purchased by out of town residents sent by express free of charge.
Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking choice investments are purchasing these loans.
Also
New York city Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, including extensive variety of Railroad Bonds and other Securities, all of a first class character, paying large dividends and interest, at low rates for investments, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
45 Pine street, New York.
N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

FOR SALE—A MEMBERSHIP IN THE NEW YORK Stock Exchange. Address G., box 5,419 New York Post office.

GOLD COIN SIX PER CENTS OF THE ROCHESTER, N. Y., Water Works, for sale.
JOHN B. MURRAY, 17 Nassau street.

LOOK OUT FOR THE
SPICY
TELEGRAM CARTOON,
FRIDAY, FEB. 19.
BEST EVER ISSUED.

MONEY ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, IN SUMS TO suit; second Mortgage wanted. JOHN H. SOLTHARD, Attorney and Counsellor at law, 124 Nassau street.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON FIRST CLASS IMPROVED Real Estate in New York and New Jersey; Mortgages purchased. WASHINGTON & CONNER,
229 Broadway, corner Barclay street.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, DRY GOODS, Groceries and all kinds of Merchandise. Storage taken at 11 and 17 Abingdon square, in real estate office. Open to 8 P. M. JACOBS.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, 59 Broadway.—New York, Feb. 10, 1870.—The Managers of this company have this day declared a dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable on the 15th March proximo to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M. Feb. 28, and opened on the morning of 16th March.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

SHAW & PEIXOTTO, 30 PINE STREET.—MONEY loaned immediately on first Mortgages on improved city Property. Advances made upon securities having no quotation at the New York Stock Exchange. City Railroad Stocks bought and sold.

STATE OF TENNESSEE
Coupons,
Memphis City Coupons,
Shelby County (Tenn.) Coupons,
Wanted by
LEVY & BORG,
No. 41 Pine street.

TO THE WORKINGMEN.
Full and Graphic Reports of all
MEETINGS OF THE TRADES UNIONS
can be found in the
EVENING TELEGRAM.
Its increasing circulation makes its value apparent as the exponent of the
RIGHTS OF LABOR
to all who study the interest of their craft.
PUBLICATION OFFICE,
97 Nassau street.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW YORK, Feb. 14, 1870.
I will, on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock (noon), receive sealed proposals for
$1,000,000 of gold,
in accordance with regulations heretofore observed. A certified check for five per cent of a bid must be deposited therewith. Further particulars can be had at this office.
CHARLES J. FOLGER, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

WOODHULL, CLAFLIN & CO.,
(Mrs. V. C. Woodhull, Mrs. T. C. Claflin),
Bankers and Brokers,
44 Broad street, New York,
buy and sell Gold, Government Bonds and Securities, Railway, Mining and Oil Stocks and Bonds. Bonds of any State, county or city, and will make liberal advances on same; will make collections on and issue certificates of deposit available in all parts of the Union. Will promptly attend to all mail or telegraphic communications.
Interest allowed on daily balances of depositors.

WE WILL PROMPTLY BUY, AT FAIR RATES, FIRST and second mortgages upon improved city property; loans speedily procured.
HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

$4,000.—WANTED TO BUY, SECOND MORTGAGE of $4,000. Apply to DAVID L. WILLIAMS, 281 Broadway, room 11.

$5,000. $10,000 AND $15,000 IN SEPARATE SUMS to loan on first Mortgage, on New York city improved Real Estate. ROBERT T. MEEKS, 80 Cedar st.

$70,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE; also to buy First and Second Mortgages. Money in one week after agreement. Apply to FLOCK & WETZEL, 240 Broadway, second floor.

$125,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on first class real estate in this city. Mortgages bought. JOHN T. IRVING,
24 Pine street, third floor.

$150,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage (in several sums) on city Real Estate; also first and second Mortgages negotiated. WILLIAM KENNELLY, 32 Pine street.

$170,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON New York property. First and second Mortgages wanted immediately for cash. BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 5½ Pine street.

$175,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on real estate in this city or Brooklyn, in sums of $5,000 and upwards. JOHN F. CONREY, 62 Wall street, room 12.

$210,000 TO LOAN ON BOND

THE COURTS.

Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

The Clark-Bininger Bankrupt Case—Decisions in the United States Circuit Court—The Rulings in the State Court Not to be Interfered With—Fraudulent Income Returns—The Drawback Frauds—The Seward Will Case—A Dog Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Clark-Bininger Bankrupt Case—Writ of Prohibition Denied.

Before Judge Woodruff

In the Matter of the Petition of Abraham Bininger et al. (who are creditors of the said Bininger and Abraham B. Clark) for a Writ of Prohibition.—Judge Woodruff, in rendering decision in this case, says.—The petition shows that upon the petition of creditors of Abraham Bininger and Abraham B Clark, composing the firm of A. Bininger & Co, the latter have, by a decree of the District Court, been adjudged bankrupt, and that the said Clark is now prosecuting in this court, in pursuance of the second section of the Bankrupt law, a proceeding for the review of that adjudication. That prior to the institution of the proceedings in bankruptcy in the District Court the said Clark had filed his bill in the Superior Court of the city of New York against his partner, Bininger, for an account ing and for the settlement of the affairs of the copartnership, the payment of the debts and the distribution of the assets and therein a receiver had been appointed who was or claimed to be, in the possession of the property of the firm. That after the proceedings in bankruptcy were instituted the said Clark commenced successively two actions in the said court, and procured from that tribunal injunctions restraining the petitioning creditors from prosecuting the said proceedings. What, then, is the jurisdiction which this court has over the proceedings set forth in the petition? This—By a petition of review Clark, the plaintiff, in the actions in the Superior Court, has sought in this court a review of the decree of the District Court wherein he is adjudged a bankrupt, and for the purposes of that review this court has acquired jurisdiction of those proceedings. But the exercise of that jurisdiction is in no wise obstructed or interfered with by the action prosecuted by him in the Superior Court. He may pursue that appeal to the revisory power of this court, and the respondents therein may there insist upon the correctness of the decree of the District Court, and this court will proceed to hear and reverse or affirm that decree, entirely unaffected by the pendency or the prosecution of those actions, and the action of this court in the matter of that review terminates with such affirmance or reversal. If such decree is affirmed the decree of the District Court stands as the decree of that court and not of this and to be carried into due execution by that and not this court. Second—The argument of the counsel for the petitioners involves the assumption that by force of the second section of the act of Congress commonly called the Bankrupt law this court possesses concurrently with the District Court, all the powers conferred by the first section upon the last named court. And, therefore, whatever impedes the execution of the decrees of the District Court or obstructs or interferes with the administration of the estate of the bankrupts by that court warrants the petitioners in insisting that the exercise of the jurisdiction of this court is obstructed or hindered and in claiming in this court that the writ of prohibition is necessary. In the first place this overlooks the familiar doctrine that where the jurisdiction of the two courts is concurrent the one which first obtains jurisdiction of the subject matter and of the parties by the actual institution of proceedings therein holds such jurisdiction exclusively of the other. But in the next place the act of Congress does not so blend or confound the two courts in the administration of the Bankrupt law. The courts are distinct under that act as under all others, and exercise a separate jurisdiction each in its own sphere. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Bankrupt law the District Court has ample and exclusive power. This jurisdiction, which is given for revisory and general advisory purposes to the Circuit Court it can exercise notwithstanding the pendency and the prosecution of the actions mentioned in the petition herein. The exercise of that jurisdiction is not obstructed by anything shown by the petition. The jurisdiction of this court in the case in question, so far as shown by the petition for the writ of prohibition, arises on a petition for a review of the adjudication made in the District Court declaring Bininger & Clark bankrupts. There is no alleged intent to the exercise of that jurisdiction, the alleged proceedings in the State court in nowise interfere therewith. A prohibition of such action in the State court as is set out in the petition is not necessary for the exercise of any jurisdiction in the matter of the bankruptcy of Bininger & Clark, which the Circuit Court has acquired. This court can review, in the manner and for all the purposes contemplated by the second section of the act, the orders, decisions and decrees already made or which may be made in the District Court. Such review cannot be rendered inoperative or in effectual by any action of the State court. It belongs to the District Court and not to this to carry into execution its orders and decrees. If, therefore, it was assumed that a State court stands in such a relation to the federal court that it applies to the principles and usages of law a writ of prohibition could be issued by the latter to the former, the petition before us does not present a case in which such writ is necessary to the exercise of our jurisdiction. I have preferred to place the opinion upon the grounds above stated, not only because these questions of the construction of the second section are of immediate practical importance, but also because they are directly involved in and are decisive of other motions pending, before us in the same proceedings in bankruptcy mentioned in the petition. The motion must be denied.

Another Phase of the Bininger-Clark Case—Petition to Have the Property Now Under Seizure by Judgment of the State Court Delivered to the United States Marshal.

In the Matter of Abraham B Clark and Abraham Bininger, Bankrupts, on the Petition of John S Beecher, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupts.—Judge Woodruff says.—The petitioner herein applies for an order directing the Marshal to take possession of the joint estate and property of the above mentioned bankrupts, an order restraining and enjoining the bankrupts and certain persons heretofore appointed receivers of the said joint property (in an action pending in one of the State courts between the said bankrupts for the settlement of their copartnership affairs) from any interference with the said property, "to the end that the said property may be brought within the jurisdiction of the District Court for the Southern district of New York, or within the jurisdiction of this court. And that the District Court or this court, may collect the assets of the said bankrupts, ascertain and liquidate liens against priorities and conflicting interests, and dispose of the funds so as to secure the rights of all parties, and make due distribution among all the creditors, and that thereupon the proceedings in this petition may be continued by order of this court in the said District Court and that the said Clark may be restrained and enjoined from further prosecuting his said action against him got in the State court, and that he be directed to permit the petitioner (assignee in bankruptcy) to prosecute such action in the name of the said Clark and by such attorney as the petitioner may employ and for such other or further order or relief as may be proper.

The Question as to the Jurisdiction of the Federal and State Courts in Bankruptcy Proceedings.

In the matter of Abraham Bininger and Abraham B. Clark, Bankrupts—John S Beecher vs. Abraham Bininger et al—Judge Woodruff again says—In deciding the various motions which have been presented to the court in the above proceedings, the facts alleged and the claims of the parties have been more than once recited. For the understanding of the present motion it will suffice to say that Abraham B. Clark has brought this petition of review to this court, alleging that the decree of the District Court adjudging him and his copartner Bininger bankrupts is erroneous and ought to be reversed. He has also commenced actions against the petitioning creditors in the Superior Court of the city of New York complaining of the conduct of those creditors in petitioning for such decree, alleging that the decree is erroneous in law and in fact, and that it was sought through improper motives and by collusion with his late partner and has obtained a temporary injunction to restrain their prosecuting their proceedings. The petitioning creditors now move that this Court by its order require him to elect whether he will further prosecute his petition of review in this court or those actions in the State court, and that unless he elect to abandon and discontinue the latter, his said petition of review be dismissed. It would not be respectful to the State tribunal to assume that the decree or judgment of the District Court or of this court would not there be regarded as conclusive for all the purpose for which it is conclusive here. That, however, is not to be discussed on this motion. If the petitioner prosecutes his review in due form and be without fault therein, we deem it proper to hear it. We must, therefore, decline to require the petitioner to make the election sought on pain of a dismissal of his proceedings.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

The Clark-Bininger Case Again—"The Court Knows Itself."

Before Judge McCunn.

Clark vs. Bininger.—Upon the pending motions in this case, to punish for contempt, coming up yesterday, all the parties appeared in court, and as some of the counsel said they had not seen the opinions delivered by Judge Woodruff in the Circuit Court of the United States, it was proposed to adjourn the hearing of the motions.

Mr. Compton said that while he had no desire to push the argument in the premises yet counsel were now engaged notwithstanding Judge Woodruff's decision, in making a new motion before the Bankrupt Court to have the Marshal take possession of the property of Clark and Bininger.

Judge McCunn interrupted counsel and said—"You need not be alarmed about the bankrupt court's getting possession of the assets of this firm. This court will return at all hazards the property now in its control. Judge Woodruff has, as this court understands decided nearly all the questions in favor of the jurisdiction of this court, and while we will submit most cheerfully to all Judge Woodruff may suggest or do, yet we will take great care that no interference on the part of the bankrupt court or its marshal shall take place. The Sheriff's officers are now in full possession and will remain so until the questions of jurisdiction are fully determined" The motions are postponed, accordingly, until a week from to-day

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

A Policeman in Contempt of an Order of the Court—Another Attachment Case.

Before Judge Spencer.

John W Morrow vs. James W. Walker.—The plaintiff recovered a judgment against the defendant, a policeman in 1867. After the recovery supplemental proceedings to execution were taken out, and on the return day of the order Walker was detained on duty, and could not put in an appearance. Judge McCunn, not deeming this a good excuse, ordered a commitment for contempt to issue against him. On the return day of this second order Mr. Talman counsel for Walker, appeared and stated to the Court that the defendant was sick and unable to attend. Judge McCunn again held that that was no excuse, and ordered testimony to be taken to determine whether the man had been properly served or not. Finally the Court issued another attachment against Walker for contempt, and directing him to pay the judgment of the plaintiff and $200 costs. Subsequent to this the attachment was withdrawn and from 1867 to the 11th of January of the present year the matter has been held in abeyance. On the 11th of January the Judge issued an attachment to the Sheriff directing him to lock Walker up and keep him in jail until he paid $750—the amount of the judgment and costs. From that order the defendant appealed, and now the motion comes up for a stay of proceedings until that appeal shall have been argued.

Judge Spencer said that unless there was some good authority shown to the court to the contrary he should grant the stay.

The matter was accordingly adjourned to give counsel an opportunity to produce authorities.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

Fraud in the Issue of Commercial Paper.

Before Judge Jones

Yale National Bank of New Haven vs. J. A. Weisse—This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover the amount of a note made by the defendant for $5 000, and which was passed to a third party, who repassed it to plaintiff. The defence interposed was that the plaintiff was not *de facto* the holder of the note for a consideration, and that the person who passed it to him had obtained it from the defendant by fraud. During the progress of the trial the testimony for the defence developed the fact that after the discovery of the fraud set up in the answer he had voluntarily renewed the note, upon which the present suit was brought.

Judge Jones held that this act of the defendant was a waiver of the original fraud, and directed the jury to find for plaintiff, which they did in the sum of $5,423 10

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Fraudulent Income Returns—Collector Bailey's Raid on Merchants Charged with Making False Returns of Their Incomes.

Before Commissioner Osborn

The United States vs. John H Anderson—The defendant appeared yesterday for examination, charged with making a false and fraudulent return of his income to the assessor and collector of the Thirty second Collection district. Collector Bailey, with his usual perseverance and zeal in the faithful discharge of his duties as Collector of the most important district in this city, has been recently closely engaged in examining alleged fraudulent income returns said to have been made by persons doing business as merchants and commercial men in this city. In the case of Anderson the defendant the following affidavit has been sworn to and placed on file in the office of the United States District Attorney—

United States District Court, ss., Southern District of New York—Moses I Webb being duly sworn deposes and says that, as he is informed and believes, on or about the 6th day of March, 1869, in the Southern district of New York, John H Anderson doing business at 89 Franklin street and residing at No 106 East Forty first street, did deliver or disclose to the Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue of the district in which he resides a false or fraudulent return, account or statement of his income gains or profits for the year ending December 31, 1868 with intent to defeat or evade the valuation, enumeration or assessment intended to be made in violation of the statutes of the United States in such cases made and provided. M I WEBB

Sworn before me this 5th day of February, 1870—GEORGE F BETTS, United States Commissioner.

When the case was yesterday called by the government counsel for the defendant asked that it might be laid over for one week in order to give him time to inquire into the circumstances connected with it. He said that he had made no preparation whatever for the defence of his client, in consequence of a great press of business, and again asked as a matter of privilege that the trial be suspended for a short time

In reply District Attorney Jackson said there were so many cases of this nature constantly occurring that it became the imperative duty of the government to proceed with this examination. The witnesses for the government were ready with the evidence, and he saw no reason why the trial should not proceed

The defendant's counsel again objected, but the Commissioner decided that the case must be tried, and proceeded to call the witnesses.

THE TESTIMONY.

Mr. George B Hayward, an Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue testified as follows—

I know defendant by sight, became first acquainted with him on the 5th of October, 1869, I went to his place of business and asked to examine his books as an internal revenue officer he said that the books were stowed away down stairs, but that he would have a statement prepared on my return, I went away, and when I again returned a statement was shown to me which I pronounced unsatisfactory and incomplete (statement here produced), I then asked to examine his books this he refused to allow, said he had made out his returns and that it should be taken as satisfactory, I then procured a summons from Supervisor Dutcher, but before serving it upon the defendant I again asked to look at his books he stated that he did not possess any books, a young man in his employ having sold them for old paper, a few minutes after this he contradicted this statement by saying that he had himself sold the books and given the money to his porter, I then served the summons upon him and left I have since called at Mr Anderson's place and examined his books I do not know where they are now, have talked with the defendant, he said, in explanation of his case, that he had met with losses which the entries in his books did not show, and he thought it, therefore but just to deduct them

Witness here produced some memoranda in evidence.

The counsel for the defendant was then asked if the books of his client were in his possession.

The counsel replied that he had not as yet seen the books.

At this point the Commissioner adjourned the case, to give time for the production of the books.

The Blatchford Alleged Drawback Frauds.

The papers connected with the indictment of Samuel F Blatchford for alleged drawback frauds, which were sent to Canada to be used in the Caldwell examination, have been returned, and are now in the office of United States District Attorney Pierrepont. These Custom House cases will come up for trial during the ensuing March term of the United States Circuit Court.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The Seward Will Case.

Before Judge Cardozo.

William H Seward and George M. Grier, Executors of Samuel S. Seward, Deceased, vs. Edwin P. Seward et al—This was a suit in equity. On the 13th of April, 1848, Samuel S Seward made his will and died on the —th of August, 1849. The will and codicil were proved before the Surrogate of Orange county in the following year, the plaintiff William H. Seward being subsequently appointed by Edwin P. Seward and George W. Seward, two of the infant children of the testator, as guardian over the then infant children, to whom legacies had been bequeathed. The complaint sets forth that after the appointment of the plaintiffs as executors they jointly took possession of the property, the plaintiff Grier having the management of the same. It further appears that at the time of the death of the testator Edwin P. Seward and George W. Seward were in indigent circumstances. Demands for money were made upon the executors by the legatees named in the will, the custody of the estate being then in the hands of George M. Grier and Wm. H Seward, the other executor being absent from Orange county, where the families of the parties interested resided. In the early part of the year 1868 a portion of the children of E. P. Seward cited the plaintiffs to appear before the Surrogate of Orange county to account as executors, but no proceedings were taken. The plaintiffs aver that from time to time they made large advances to the children in question of about $17,000 over and above their just distribution. Mary A. Jayne, and her husband, De Witt Jayne, by virtue of certain assignments from one or more of the defendants, objected to the accounting made by the plaintiffs, on the grounds that the children, during their minority, were not entitled to any funds, their maintenance devolving on their fathers, and any moneys paid them ought not to be chargeable to the estate. It appears that the testator divided a portion of his estate into twenty equal parts, five of them for the children of E. P. Seward, five for the children of George W. Seward and five to be divided among the children who might be born after the execution of the will. Both E. P. Seward and G. W. Seward remarried and had children, and a question arose as to their claims. The complaint further prayed that an action might be taken in a court of equity for a general settlement and that the defendants in the meantime be restrained. Some time since Judge Cardozo restrained the defendants from commencing any legal proceedings, and during the action by the plaintiffs now at issue. Some of the defendants claim that the will justified the payment of the whole income to the living children, and others that their father was responsible for their maintenance and education, and that the executors were not justified in paying out any money belonging to the estate.

The hearing of the case occupied the court the entire of yesterday and was not concluded.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 1.

Action for Rent of Offices.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Jacob Carpenter vs. James J. Morison, impleaded with George W. Markham.—This was an action for rent alleged to be due. The plaintiff and the co-defendant Markham, who was a witness for the plaintiff, swore that in December, 1866, the defendants who were then partners, hired the office No 9 Nassau street from the 1st day of January to the 1st of May, 1867, from the plaintiff.

The defendant Morison admitted the partnership with Markham, and also the fact that the co-defendants hired desk room, &c., in the plaintiff's office, but denied any agreement to pay rent, and contended that by agreement with the plaintiff the defendants were only to pay the gas and janitor's bills, which they say they paid.

The case was given to the jury on the credibility of the plaintiff Carpenter and his witness, the co-defendant Markham. The jury brought in a verdict for the defendant Morison.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions Rendered.

By Judge Barnard.

Valentine vs. Schultz.—Motion granted and reference ordered to hear and determine

The People ex rel Farnum vs Farnum.—Motion granted.

Jardine vs. The Mayor et al—Motion granted to hear and determine.

Kaist vs. Smith.—Motion granted and reference ordered.

Mawer et al. vs. Grace.—Motion granted and reference ordered.

Gilman vs. Seckendorf.—Motion granted.

In the Matter of Opening Avenue St. Nicholas, &c—The petitioners are not in this petition entitled to any relief.

Brower vs. The Mayor et al.—Motion granted.

Rowan vs Sencerbong.—Motion granted and reference ordered.

McMahon vs Lnderman et al—Motion granted.

Raynor vs. Randall et al—Motion denied.

Mary D. Loomis vs. Henry B Loomis—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Maloney et al. vs. Loutrel.—Judgment ordered.

Cornish vs. Jones et al.—Motion granted and reference ordered.

In the Matter of John Foley vs. The Board of Supervisors—See memoranda, with R. C Beamish at Chambers.

By Judge Cardozo.

Marvin vs. Hoffman et al.—See memoranda.

MARINE COURT—PART 2.

A Dog Case—Action for False Imprisonment.

Before Judge Gross.

Hutton vs. Daniel Moran.—This was an action brought to recover the sum of $500 for false imprisonment. The defendant, an Italian, some months ago lost a valuable setter dog, which he was very anxious to recover. In his searchings after his lost canine friend he visited, among other similar establishments, the branch "doggery" of the noted fancier, Mr. Butler, in Brooklyn. Here defendant imagined that he discovered the object of his anxious search, in an animal of the same classification as the lost one, but, as after events showed, it was but a counterfeit presentment, and thereby hangs a tail. The defendant kept his knowledge and his diplomacy to himself and soon struck a bargain for the counterfeit presentment, to pay sixty dollars for the animal on delivery at the Harlem Railway depot. Mr. Butler accordingly despatched the dog by an employe of his establishment, who, when he arrived at the depot, had the dog taken from him by the plaintiff, who claimed it as his lost property. A policeman being attracted to the scene which ensued arrested the plaintiff, who was kept in durance vile for two days and then brought before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. In the meantime the defendant found, on closer inspection that he had got the wrong dog by the ear and, of course, there was no complaint as against Mr. Butler's man. The latter—the plaintiff—now sues for $500 compensation for false arrest and imprisonment

The above statement of facts having been sworn to Judge Gross submitted the case to the jury after a very clear exposition of the law relating to false imprisonment and malicious prosecutions. The jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict for the plaintiff; damages ten dollars.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

SENTENCES.

The first prisoner disposed of yesterday was David Reed, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree. On the night of the 26th of January the liquor store of Richard Teirnan, 99 Fulton street, was burglariously entered and some cigars taken. He was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT BY A CHINAMAN ON A LITTLE BOY.

Antonio Coin, a Chinaman, was convicted of an assault with a dangerous weapon and recommended to mercy. It appeared that the prisoner kept a cigar stand in the street and the boys were in the habit of stealing from him. On the 15th of January three boys stole cigars from him and in pursuing them he drew a small knife and stabbed a little boy named James Moore, who was not engaged in the theft. The Recorder sentenced Corn to the State Prison for three years, observing that had the jury not recommended him to mercy he would have sent him to the State Prison for five years, in order to show the community that the reckless use of weapons must be stopped.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

James Russell was placed on trial charged with being implicated with two men in robbing Paul Irigoll, on the night of the 24th of December, of an accordeon valued at $50. The defence proved that the accused was a young man of excellent character and that he was spending the evening with a respectable family at the time the robbery was committed. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, without leaving their seats.

GRAND LARCENY.

Michael Hennessy was acquitted of a charge of grand larceny. Peter Van Buren was in a drinking saloon on the 15th of January, and when Hennessy asked him for the loan of a dollar he handed him a fifty dollar bill, which Hennessy gave to Peter Cain to go and get changed. Cain did not return; but as there was no felonious intent shown, and as Hennessy proved an excellent character, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Peter Cain pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, he having been jointly indicted with Hennessy. That being his first offence and other mitigating circumstances having been shown the court, the Recorder sent him to the Penitentiary for six months.

Thomas Foley and Francis Blanto pleaded guilty to petty larceny, they having been indicted for stealing a quantity of tobacco on the 18th of January from Joseph Baron. They were sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Herman Cordes, who was charged with burglariously entering the saloon of Louis Smith, No 449 Sixth avenue, on the 21st of January, and stealing a box of billiard balls, was convicted of grand larceny and recommended to mercy. He was sent to the State Prison for one year.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1.—Nos. 487, 1465, 1805, 1807, 2119, 1831, 1877, 1897, 1767, 1641, 1944, 6507, 4247, 1889½, 1907½, 1913, 1919, 881, 1921. Circuit—Part 2.—Nos 948, 38, 1198, 1596, 1608, 244, 1488, 498, 1546, 34, 336, 1194, 234½, 1120, 1066, 932, 62, 1590, 184, 1602. Circuit—Part 3—Demurrers—Nos. 29, 20. Law and fact—Nos 58, 252, 260, 236, 68, 125, 186, 192, 205, 247, 248, 264, 61, 62, 109, 139, 172, 181, 221, 267, 274.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos 180, 179, 180, 181, 194, 227, 239, 255. Call 301.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Nos. 83, 1335, 1151, 803, 133, 132, 1317, 1105, 1319, 1323, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345. Part 2—Nos. 2056, 1508, 1358, 1108, 1802, 1610, 1896, 2048, 2086, 2088, 2090, 2094, 2095, 2098, 2100.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Nos. 477, 383, 714, 660, 340, 171, 1701, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753. Part 2—Nos. 560, 304, 481, 754, 755, 757, 758, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 768.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Nos. 4697, 246, 4466, 4795, 65, 135, 164, 179, 223, 253, 267, 345, 352, 357. Part 2—Nos. 146, 249, 4330, 95, 230, 4522, 4109, 193, 197, 291, 295.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Alleged Post Office Frauds.

Before Commissioner Jones.

United States vs. George Judson.—The hearing of this case, in which the defendant is accused of having robbed the government while cashier of the Post Office, was to have been resumed yesterday, but, as counsel for the defence was engaged elsewhere, it was postponed until to-day at one o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Barnard, Gilbert, Tappen and Pratt.

A general term was opened yesterday and will continue during the week. The non-enumerated calendar contains twenty cases and the enumerated 112 motions. Decisions will probably be rendered on Friday.

CITY COURT.

Action Against United States Marshal Dallon.

Before Judge Thompson.

Jane Heatherstone vs. Patrick Dowling and Francis L. Dallon, United States Marshal.—The plaintiff in this case, which has already been reported in the HERALD, brought suit to recover damages in the sum of $5,000 for the alleged illegal seizure of her store in Jersey City. The defendant Dowling made the seizure under a bankruptcy warrant and by order of the Marshal. The jury found for defendants.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

Alleged Seduction.

Before Judge Troy and Justices Voorhees and Johnson.

Victor Vanderveer was placed on trial yesterday afternoon, under an indictment charging him with seduction under promise of marriage, the complaining witness being Maria Kossleyn, a handsome young woman, apparently about twenty-three years of age. The testimony of Miss Kossleyn showed that in the summer of 1865 she was employed as housekeeper by the defendant, at his residence in Classon avenue, and that while acting in that capacity she yielded to his wishes and became the mother of twins. She claimed that she was of previous chaste character, and produced several witnesses who swore to this as a fact.

The defence is that the young woman was not of chaste character previous to the alleged seduction. The Court adjourned before witnesses were examined for the defendant.

OBITUARY.

Joseph Wesley Harper.

Not many months have passed since, with unfeigned regret, we were called upon to record the death of Mr. James Harper, the oldest brother and head of the firm of Harper & Brothers. To-day, with equal sorrow, we announce the death of Joseph Wesley Harper, which sad event occurred early yesterday morning, at the residence of the late publisher in Brooklyn. He was in the sixty ninth year of his age, having been born in Newtown, L.I., in 1801.

The father of the brothers Harper was a substantial and respectable farmer of Long Island. He apprenticed his sons James and John to a printer, and after they had served their apprenticeship and entered into business on their own account he placed his remaining sons, Wesley and Fletcher, with the young men. Early in the century the firm, which now stands second to none in the United States, was founded. In 1822 the subject of this sketch was admitted to partnership. From the start he displayed great business capacity. His literary taste was pure and elevated, all the books selected by him for publication meeting, it is said, with marked success. And not only in choice of literature did he contribute to the advancement of his firm. When he became a partner the establishment was by no means what it now is. At one time he performed the duties of foreman of the composing room, and we believe that he it was whose cool courage and determination prevented what threatened to be a most disastrous loss to the house. As the story goes, there was a large amount of work on hand to be published within a specified time. Some book, or books, in fact, were to be got out hastily, to anticipate a rival publisher. At this important moment a majority of the printers, incited by a couple of discontented spirits struck, and notified Mr. Wesley Harper that they would not resume work unless he agreed to certain conditions laid down by them. He promptly refused, and planting himself at the door of the composing room remonstrated with them at their conduct.

"Will you not go back to work?" asked Mr. Harper mildly.

"See you d——d first, and then I won't," returned one of the leaders

The next moment the irate typo was knocked down, picked up again and hurled out of the room. The second ringleader advanced with belligerent intentions and abusive language. He quickly shared the fate of his colleague. After getting rid of these troublesome spirits Mr Harper conversed amicably with the men, put them in good humor and ended by compromising the matter in a manner agreeable to all parties. Such is the story as we find it in a newspaper paragraph. It is doubtful if many other men would have acted so summarily, but it proved the only effective method of preventing serious loss to the firm. But although, as appears from the foregoing, Mr. Harper would never succumb to threatening demands, he was always a considerate and generous foreman. In his intercourse with printers he met some disreputable characters on whom kindness would have been utterly lost. But excepting these he always referred to his career as head of the composing room as being most pleasant. While maintaining the strictest discipline he succeeded in winning the friendship of all whose good opinion was worth having.

At a later period than that referred to above he took the position of proofreader, but did not hold it a very long while. The firm had by this time increased its business greatly and had already achieved an enviable reputation throughout the United States. On Mr. Wesley Harper devolved all the literary work of the establishment. Although he had not enjoyed the advantages of a collegiate education his reading was extensive and varied. He had cultivated a close acquaintance with English literature and was conversant with all of Continental literature that was of service to his business. His style of writing was finished, though simple and unaffected. Many of the prefaces in the works comprising the old family library were written by him and are noteworthy for their compactness of expression. Mr. Harper, however, did not write often at any time and as years passed on he wrote less and less. A large number of the works submitted to the firm for publication were read by him, and his critical judgment was always found correct. To his credit be it said that neither prejudices for or against an author determined his decision. Every manuscript read by him was weighed according to its merits and the rigid impartiality with which he acted added to the soundness of his judgment, naturally enabled him to exercise a preponderating influence in the choice of books published by his house. For many years he was the real conductor of *Harper's Magazine*, but few articles appearing that had not been examined and approved by him. Mr Harper also conducted the literary correspondence of the firm until his eldest son was admitted to the business, when he transferred this arduous duty to him. His letters to authors were always worded in a spirit of kindness that charmed the reader. To the unfortunate writer whose book had been declined he even extended hearty sympathy, and did not fail, if the production exhibited marks of ability, to encourage him to persevere.

Except as a publisher and literary gentleman Mr. Wesley Harper was not known to the public. Indeed, his elder brother, the late James Harper, was and has been the only member of the firm that ever received the suffrages of his fellow citizens, and even then the office was not sought after. Aside from his business character, there was much in Mr. Harper's private life to admire. Personally he was modest to shyness. Quiet, unassuming, a model of gentlemanly courtesy, and ever mindful of the feelings of others, he was never known to utter language to others that could aggrieve or wound. He belonged to what is called the "old school" of gentlemen. His suavity of manners and thoughtful consideration for others endeared him to all the employés of Harper & Brothers, as well as to his immediate relatives. To those in trouble he ever lent a ready ear and was willing to aid the poor and unfortunate with his money and with personal attention, if this last was needed. He took a warm interest in the welfare and comfort of his subordinates, to whom he was always accessible, and who found in him a ready friend and adviser.

For some years Mr. Harper had been suffering from the disease which has ended his earthly career of usefulness. The physical sufferings that embitter some men's temper were endured by him with a calm and serene resignation. He had been, during the greater part of his life, a prominent member and officer of the Sands street Methodist church, in Brooklyn, and was noted for his sincere devotion to the tenets of Christianity. Strong in his faith of a future full of light and love in a better world above he met death undismayed. The death of his brother James was a severe blow to him, and it doubtless hastened the close of his own life. He is said to have remarked that he would be the next one to go, and as he had made preparations to leave the summons did not surprise him. Ever since Christmas he had been confined to his room. During these weeks of suffering his cheerfulness and genial temper never forsook him. His last moments were worthy of his life and of the Christianity he professed. When he felt that his end was approaching he summoned his family, the old servants of his firm and his friends, and bade them a tender and touching farewell. Full of faith and of hope he passed away, leaving behind him the fame of a good man and a Christian, to enjoy with his Saviour the felicity of heaven.

Jacob Tiel.

A telegram from Philadelphia reports that Jacob Tiel, a soldier of the war of 1812, aged seventy seven years, was found dead in his bed, in that city, yesterday. He participated in the battle of Bladensburg, and was a witness of the burning of Washington by the British.

Thomas Mandell.

This gentleman, a prominent merchant of New Bedford, Mass., died yesterday, aged seventy eight years. He was prominently before the public at one time as one of the executors in the Howland will, which became famous in the law courts.

DEATH AFTER SICKNESS OF THIRTY YEARS.—The Easton (Md.) *Gazette* states that Mrs. Louisa Melvin, the widow of Captain Melvin, formerly of the United States Navy, died at Royal Oak, in that county, last week. This lady had been an invalid for over thirty years, for twenty five of which, at least, she was completely bedridden.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Bursting of a Boiler in West Thirty-third Street—Miraculous Escape of the Operatives—An Exciting Scene—Three Persons Injured—A Brave Engineer.

A terrific explosion occurred yesterday afternoon in Decker's paper hanging factory, Nos. 515 and 517 West Thirty-third street, which for a time created quite a commotion in the neighborhood, and which would have probably resulted in great loss of life had it not been for the fact that all the operators were at dinner when the accident took place.

It appears that about a quarter to one o'clock Mr. Wright, bookkeeper in the establishment, happened to go into the engine room during the absence of the engineer, who had gone to dinner, and noticed that the boiler was leaking badly from several cracks under some of the bolts. Anticipating that an explosion might occur he remained in the place until the engineer, John Donnelly, returned, when he informed him of his discovery. Donnelly at once saw the danger and began to draw the fires but before he had completed his task the boiler exploded with terrible force, the concussion blowing him a distance of several rods into the adjoining yard.

A HIGH OLD BOILER.

The engine room of the factory was a simple shed, in the rear of the main building, and when the explosion occurred the engine, which was a horizontal one, shot through the roof of the structure and into the air at least 100 feet above the highest houses in the neighborhood. In its descent it struck the roof of the three story building Nos 519, 52 and 523, immediately adjoining the paper hanging factory, and crashed through to the ground floor, crushing to atoms every timber it came in contact with.

A BIG FIRE.

At the same moment that Donnelly was blown into the yard the force of the explosion dashed the the fire from the furnaces through the entire length of the ground floor of the factory, the strength of the concussion carrying with it all the doors which divided the shed from the factory itself. The consequence was that in a second the whole establishment was wrapped in a sheet of flame, and before the engines had time to arrive at the scene every floor of the establishment was caught up by the devouring element.

When the engines did arrive the flames were raging furiously. The engineer, Donnelly, had in the meantime been rescued by a police officer from his dangerous position in the yard, as were Mr. Wright, the bookkeeper and a workman named George Hussey they being the only persons who were unfortunate enough to be in the engine room when the boiler exploded. Several streams of water were at once thrown upon the fire as soon as the firemen could get well to work but for a time their efforts proved unavailing and it seemed as though the flames were destined to stretch over the whole block. Finding it utterly impossible to confine them to the building in which the fire had originated the men endeavored to stem the progress of the conflagration by "playing" upon the adjoining buildings, but all to no purpose, for in a few minutes the floors of the paper factory began to fall in with a terrific crash, and the flames extended to the packing box factory, No 513, which they soon completely enveloped.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

The excitement in the neighborhood at this time was very great. Men, women and children almost all friends or relatives of persons working in the factories, rushed pell mell through the street and endeavored to get near the burning buildings at times struggling fiercely with the police to enter the "lines" and calling upon everybody they came in contact with to know something of the fate of those whom they supposed to have been working in the factories when the fire broke out. Captain Caffrey, who was present, manifested his usual coolness and tact on the occasion, and managed at the same time to quiet the fears of the anxious relatives of the operatives, and to keep them from exposing themselves needlessly near the buildings. Indeed had it not been for the energetic efforts of himself and officers when the intelligence of the accident was first bruited about in the vicinity there might have been a serious loss of life from the importunity of the hundreds who demanded admission within the fire lines.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Over ten hours elapsed before the flames were completely extinguished, and it was not until then, when all the operatives had put in an appearance, that their friends became satisfied that they had not been lost in the conflagration. There were two very fortunate circumstances that prevented the explosion from becoming a very disastrous accident. The first which has already been mentioned was that all the operatives were at dinner when the boiler burst, and the second was that when the boiler fell it struck a part of the building No 519, which was used for the machinery and boilers of the packing box factory, without exploding another boiler which was located in it. This portion of the building was a sort of house in itself of the same height as the main building, but divided from it by a brick wall. The boiler, which exploded in its descent through this brick enclosure actually struck the tubular boiler, which was used for the working of the machinery of the packing box establishment and knocked off several of the steam pipes. Had the tubular boiler been so struck as to have been exploded the loss of life that would have ensued (as there was at the time some eighteen persons working on the third floor of the building) would have been appalling.

TWO INTREPID POLICEMEN.

Quite an excitement was occasioned during the fire by the rumor that on the third floor of the packing box factory a woman, a member of the family of Thomas Williamson, one of the proprietors had been forced back into her room by the smoke and was unable to escape. Two police officers at once volunteered to seek for her, and after much personal risk reached the room, but found that all the family had escaped.

It is stated that the boiler only had fifty pounds head of steam on when it exploded, and that its maximum rate was sixty pounds.

A BRAVE ENGINEER.

Donnelly the engineer, was dreadfully scalded about the head, arms and face. He was taken to his home after the accident and refused to go to the hospital. His courage manifested in "drawing" the fires at the risk of his life in order to prevent the accident which he foresaw, is deserving of the highest praise, and his employers will doubtless reward him for it.

THE DAMAGES.

The other two men who were injured, Wright and Hussey, were not very seriously injured. They were taken to their homes by the police.

The building No 515 and 517 was totally destroyed with all its contents. The stock was insured for $7 000 in the Merchants' Insurance Company. The building was owned by George W Chapman, and was fully insured. The third floor of No 513 was occupied by Thomas Williamson as a hosiery establishment. The stock was insured for $4,000 in the Firemen's Company, of Hartford, Conn. The first and second floors were unoccupied. The fourth floor was occupied by Mr. Fitzsimmons as a shirt furnishing factory who lost heavily in stock. A portion of this floor was occupied as a dwelling by Mr. Fitzsimmons. His entire furniture was destroyed. The building belonged to Mr. Pearson, and was damaged about $5,000. Nos. 519 and 523 were insured for $25,000.

STARVED TO DEATH.

How a Man Lived Five Days on One Pound of Crackers—Then Died.

People will readily believe that destitution exists in this city, often to the extremest degrees, but few will credit the statement that there are many in the heart of this populous and philanthropic metropolis who every winter perish from actual starvation. In the regions of Water and Cherry streets and in the heart of the Sixth ward thousands now tenant damp, filthy and lousy cellars, unfit for habitation by the lowest hogs. One by one these people sink into nameless graves, and after a brief interval their places are filled by others. Thus these vile holes, which for humanity's sake should be instantly closed to human occupancy forever, become the established channels by which poor, sick and suffering men who yet have something to live for, pass into forgetfulness. That some action is demanded no one who reads the following case, discovered by the sanitary inspectors, can deny. Where are those missions whose office it is to perform acts of charity? They implore the congregations of the city. They tell of their marvellous works; but how is it that a citizen, under their very noses, suffers and finally dies from want of food? How is it, also with the officials—the Commissioners of Charities and Correction? Their attention is invited to the following:—On the evening of Saturday, February 5, Inspectors Post and Ely, of the Board of Health, in searching for relapsing fever accidentally heard of a man who was lingering in extreme destitution at No. 410 Water street. They sought these premises and descended to the basements by a pair of dilapidated stairs. Once upon the landing of a damp, dreary and filthy hovel they rapped for admittance. There was no response. They rapped again and again, and yet all was stillness. For a quarter of an hour they kept up their endeavor to gain the interior, but without avail. Finally they used violence, and burst the door open, and stood "deep into the darkness peering." They grouped about blindly in search of the victim. They could not find him, and were about to give it up, when Dr. Ely stumbled against something which turned out to be the form of a man prostrated by starvation, and suffering at the same time from pneumonia. There was no furniture in the room—no comforts, no necessaries of existence; not even light was there; hardly life, but the clear shadows of inhuman death! The apartment was small and was worse than the foulest sewer. The ceiling was several feet below the level of the sidewalk, and the floor was covered by stagnant water, emitting foul vapors. In such a place as this the poor, unfortunate man, going on towards sixty years of age, had lived for five days, slowly dying for want of nourishment. He subsisted during that time upon one pound of butter crackers and was utterly unattended and uncared for. Inspectors Post and Ely secured his removal to Bellevue Hospital and the end was next day death.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE COMMON COUNCIL CONCLAVES.

Interesting Proceedings in the Board of Aldermen—An Independent Miller "Kicking"—Guntzer Ousted from His Place—Paving and Other Matters of Minor Import.

The Board of Aldermen assembled yesterday afternoon, pursuant to adjournment, with the president, Alderman Coman, in the chair. The members were all present save Alderman Scannell, and the lobby was crowded almost to suffocation. The faces in the lobby were so Teutonic and so comic that if a costumer could reproduce them in pasteboard he would certainly make his fortune by selling caricatures of human physiognomy. When the usual preliminaries had been disposed of the papers encumbering the president's desk were taken up and either "laid over" or "referred" as was most appropriate. Among the

PAPERS INTRODUCED

were resolutions permitting Isaac Lockwood to regulate and grade 124th street, from First avenue to Harlem river, directing the paving of Fifth avenue with granite pavement similar to that now on Broadway and known as the Guidet pavement, and the paving with Paul National pavement 114th street, from First avenue to avenue A, 124th street, from Third to Fifth avenues, Eighty-fifth street, from Second to Fifth avenue, and 111th street, from Third to Fourth avenue

The Committee on Protests through Alderman Miller, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the

PROTEST OF SEGER AGAINST GUNTZER,

offering at the same time the report of the committee. Almost all the eyes in the lobby were now strained to the utmost, the Teutonic necks were bent forward, and all the other accompaniments of strict attention were given. The deputy clerk had just entered upon the reading of the report, when Alderman Miller, who with some good show is aiming to be a leader, rose and moved to have the report laid on the table and the Board take a recess for half an hour.

Now, Miller has grown to be a power in the Board and his motion was respected

AFTER RECESS

it was noticed that the good and intelligent looking Alderman Guntzer was not present. The crowd in the halls had swelled considerably during the recess, and when the doors were opened it required all the strength, patience and perseverance of the representative of the Smith family to keep the crowd from flooding the chamber through the private door. When the public door was opened the "gang" Teutonic pushed and pulled and fought their way into the lobby in the most boistrous style and in a few seconds the benches in the lobby as well as the space inside the railing and behind the aldermanic chairs were crowded. Among the crowd within the sacred precincts, among others was the erudite, eloquent and elegant legislator from the Thirteenth ward, who has contracted a severe cold from keeping his coats open to show the massive gold chain which his admirers presented him with. Then there was Deputy Sheriff Dempsey, with his good natured face covered with blushes that would do credit to a full blown peach, and McGowan, from Judge Bixby's court, in a span new overcoat, and Tyler Kelly, who has been paving the way for Mr Seger through the bloodless battle for aldermanic honors. In the lobby among the indescribable crowd, were Canvasser Gruger, whose eyesight was so bad he could not distinguish any erasures or alterations in the official returns. The immaculate (!) Lane was not present. His charming countenance, canary kids and brilliant and business-like air (!) were missing. His "sticker" was present, however, and that was quite enough

When the President had called "to order" Alderman MILLER arose and moved to take from the table the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PROTESTS

in relation to the Seger Guntzer case, and that the report be read by the Clerk. The motion was adopted. The Deputy Clerk Mr. Twomey, arose, and after giving the manuscript report a regular stage jerk, and "hem" ing once or twice, proceeded to read the report of the committee. The report was full, lengthy and explicit. Before Mr. Twomey got through he was obliged to "take water" two or three times, either on account of the tough character of the report or his own rapidly increasing adiposity

The report dilated on the necessity of preserving the purity of the ballot box and interpreting fully and fairly the will of the people in the choice of officers, denounced the appointment of election officers who have bad eyesight and cannot see alterations that are plain to anybody else, affirmed that the system of government would soon be subverted if tricks and frauds plain as those which were perpetrated in the instance before them were allowed to go unnoticed, and wound up by giving it as the opinion of the committee that Mr Seger was justly entitled to the seat in the Board now held by Mr. Guntzer and including a resolution awarding the seat now held by Mr. Guntzer to Mr Seger.

During the reading of the report there was a peculiar "hush." The crowd in the lobby was very quiet, and when the resolution was read and adopted by a vote of 17 to 2 the silence maintained by all present was almost painful. If there be any truth in the saying, "silence gives consent" then all who were present must have agreed with the verdict, for there was a silence pervading the whole scene which was most intense.

Shortly after the adoption of the resolution the list of

GENERAL ORDERS

was taken up. The Croton Aqueduct Department was directed to contract for the paving of Fourth and Fifth streets, from Bowery to Stanton street, with wooden pavement. Resolutions were also also adopted directing the paving, with Belgian pavement, of Charlton street, from McDougal to West street, Sullivan street, from Houston to Canal; Prince street, from Bowery to Charlton street; Eldridge street from Division to Houston; Ludlow street from Canal to Stanton; to grant donations to pay assessments to St. Joseph's Home for Aged Females, Church of the Holy Communion, Lady of Sorrows, University of the city, the German Evangelical Lutheran Emanuel Association and the Lexington avenue Methodist Episcopal church.

Alderman CULLEN called up the resolution to grant to the auctioneer the same fees for 1868 as are paid for similar service in 1869. It did not appear who the auctioneer was that was to benefit by this arrangement, but Alderman Miller "kicked" again and had the matter referred to the Finance Committee. The resolution in regard to taking off one half of the sidewalk on the northerly side of Fulton street was, on motion of Alderman Long, referred to the Committee on Streets.

A large amount in the way of regulating, curbing, guttering, lighting and such like work was ordered, after which the Board, on motion, adjourned until Monday next, at two P. M.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The Board met yesterday afternoon, the president, Mr. Reilly, presiding

A resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to report to the Board by what authority the Knickerbocker Ice Company are widening pier No 49, at the foot of Leroy street, North river.

The tax levy was received from the Comptroller, and on motion it was referred to that officer, with power to send it to the Legislature

The Board then adjourned till Thursday.

THE HARLEM DEPOT TRAGEDY.

The Killing of Mr. Peyser—Censure of the Harlem Railroad Company.

Coroner Keenan yesterday concluded the inquisition previously commenced in the case of Mr. Morris M. Peyser the Boston merchant, who was crushed to death at the Harlem Railroad depot, the particulars of which have heretofore been published in the HERALD. Two other witnesses in relation to the accident were examined, but their evidence revealed nothing of special importance. Wooster Beach, M. D., who made a post-mortem examination on the body of Mr. Peyser, deposed to finding the ribs on the left side crushed in and badly fractured, in his opinion the result of some violence.

The case was then submitted to the jury, who, after a protracted deliberation, rendered the following verdict:—

That the deceased came to his death by being crushed between a car and the gate of the yard attached to the Harlem Railroad depot on the 2d day of February, 1870, and they censure the Harlem Railroad Company for neglecting to warn the deceased of danger when said car was driven into the said depot.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXV.....No. 46

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirteenth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SKETCHES IN INDIA—GOVERNMENT SECRETS.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE BURLESQUE OF THE SEVEN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—SCHOOL.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ars.—HAMLET.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—NEW VERSION OF HAMLET.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FROU FROU.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery—OPERA BUFFO—BARBE BLEU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—TRAGEDY OF HAMLET.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &C.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &C.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &C.—"HABIT."

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &C.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &C.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—THE THEATRICAL AGENCY, &C.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—THE NEW HIBERNICON.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, February 15, 1870.

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4—Europe: Progress of the Papal Council; Russian Imperialism and the National Interests—The Perils of the Storm—Recognition of Cuba—Naval and Army Intelligence—Government Subsidy in the Grocery Business—A Duel by Gaslight: Exciting Sword Combat in the City—Reviews and Criticisms of New Books—The New Cotton Exchange.

5—Proceedings in the New York City and Brooklyn Courts—Obituary—Terrific Explosion in West Thirty-third Street—Starved to Death—Municipal Affairs: Interesting Proceedings in the Board of Aldermen—The Harlem Depot Tragedy—Death After Sickness of Thirty Years.

6—Editorials: Leading Article on Affairs in Cuba, The American Republic Disgraced—Amusement Announcements.

7—Telegraphic News from All Parts of the World: Count Bismarck's Plan of Protest Against the Papal Syllabus; English Feeling Towards the United States Navy; Arrival of Santa Anna in Havana—Amusements: Five Hamlets Incorporated With the Metropolis Last Night—Corruption in the Detective Bureau of the Boston Police—Another Daring Outrage—Business Notices.

8—New York City News—The New Steamship Anglia—A Brooklyn Dodger—The Crawford-Diamond Affair—Kings County Board of Supervisors—A Brooklyn Contract Unearthed—Ben Wade on Cuba—Yachting—A Magnificent "Hard Check"—A New York Lady in a Massachusetts Prison for Debt—Virginia: Horrible Murder in Norfolk County—Reconstruction of Mississippi—Immigrants for Colorado—Primary Political Meetings—Postal Telegraphy—A Southern Cock Fight—Electrical Phenomenon—The Weather and the Ice Crop in This State—Settlement of the Vermont Railroad War.

9—Financial and Commercial Reports—Real Estate Matters—The New Dominion: Return of Prince Arthur to His Regiment—Marriages and Deaths—Advertisements—Texas as a Manufacturing State.

10—The Brooklyn Murder: Great Excitement in the City; Fears that the Prisoner May be Lynched; The Military Under Arms All Night—Proceedings of the New York Legislature—Special Meeting of the Board of Health—Subsidising American Steamship Lines—Balls Last Night—Lectures Last Night—The Hudson Closed by Ice at Rhinebeck—The Austrian Court Scandal—Crimes and Casualties—Kings County Democratic General Committee—Trial of Rosanna Rogers for Manslaughter—The Buffalo Libel Suit—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.

11—Advertisements.

12—Advertisements.

NOTICE TO HERALD SUBSCRIBERS.

We will esteem it a favor if our readers will inform us, by letter addressed to this office, of any dereliction on the part of the carriers of the HERALD, either in furnishing the paper late, substituting other city papers, or leaving spoiled sheets.

VERY FUNNY.—A Southern paper speaks of the "ludicrous formalities" with which the outside States have been admitted into the Union. It may be all very ludicrous—very funny; but will any of our Southern friends inform us where the laugh comes in?

A CHANCE FOR BIG JOBS.—The negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims are likely to be reopened and conducted in Washington. So says the Under Secretary of State for the Foreign Department of Great Britain. He ought to know. Figure up the "claims."

THE SUMMIT OF A FIRST RATE NOTICE.—The Summit (Miss.) *Times* of the 10th inst. says "the NEW YORK HERALD is the greatest paper in the world." This is indeed the height of a first rate notice. And the beauty of it is the world knows it to be true. "Don't fail to advertise in the Summit *Times*."

LOOKING AFTER VENUS.—Queen Victoria specially recommends the English Parliament to make arrangements for observations of the "transit of Venus" in 1874—a very elegant idea for an excellent royal earthly lady. The presidency of the commission would be an appropriate position for the Prince of Wales, always provided that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales approves of the HERALD idea.

Affairs in Cuba—The American Republic Disgraced.

In the early and purer times of the American republic its citizens had reason to be proud of their country and government. It was respected, too, by all nations. The flag was hailed everywhere as the emblem of freedom and right. None but despots, monarchs and the privileged aristocratic orders of the Old World hated or were unfriendly to the United States. The mass of the people in all countries looked to this land of liberty as the hope of the world—the country which, through its example, growing power and active sympathy in the cause of freedom, should in time regenerate the world. Never did a people struggling for liberty and independence look in vain to the great American republic for encouragement. In former days oceans and continents even were no barriers to American sympathy for those who were struggling to be free. In the Polish and Hungarian insurrections, in the French, Italian and other revolutions, and in the struggle for popular rights in Ireland, England and elsewhere, the people who rose against their oppressors found a friend and a hearty God-speed in the United States. Friendly international relations with the governments or rulers against whom the people rose did not prevent the American Congress from proclaiming its sympathy with the oppressed, or of giving them every encouragement possible. Nor was the republic afraid of war in defence of the rights of its citizens. Every student of history knows that the war of independence was brought on by resistance to an unjust tax only. It is known, too, that the war of 1812 with Great Britain, the first Power in the world then, sprang from a determination to protect the flag, which had been insulted by the claim of England to the right of search. Our fathers did not weigh the consequences of war, even with the first Power of the world, when principles of right, national honor or national policy were at stake.

But how is it now? At the very time when this nation has proved itself to be the most powerful one on the earth; when no nation or combination of nations could wage successful war against it; when the greatest Powers could hardly be driven into a war with it, this mighty republic has abandoned the cause of freedom, has become the friend and ally of the worst despotism, and has failed to protect its own citizens abroad. Yes, it cringes and trembles before the threats of a third rate Power. We do not exaggerate. Look at the conduct of the government in the case of Cuba and at the outrages upon American citizens on that island. It has given effective aid to Spain to crush the Cubans, has prevented, by an overstrained vigilance, any assistance to the Cuban patriots, and has obstinately resisted the generous impulses and will of the American people in refusing to recognize the belligerency of the Cubans. And this we understand, and have reason to believe, is because the administration, or at least the Secretary of State, is afraid of war with Spain. The cunning and bragging Spaniards have made this timid administration and weak man in the State Department tremble. The same tactics the Spaniards have followed in Cuba—the tactics of bombast and falsehood—to suppress the insurrection they have used effectively at Washington. The same is being tried upon the press and people of this country. But they will fail here, for the independent American press cannot be influenced in that way, and neither it nor the people are as cowardly as the administration. As a specimen of the bombastic and mendacious tactics of the Spaniards we publish the following letter just sent to us by

AN INDIGNANT SPANIARD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In to-day's HERALD you write again on the Cuban question and you manifest the same nonsense than ever in all your articles. It seems to me incredible that public writers of a newspaper, whose editors claim to be a leading journal, state so many blunders in order to mislead the people. You say that the policy of the government should be open and broad, declaring belligerent rights to the Cubans. Where are the cities, towns and ports of the rebels to declare belligerent rights, as provided by the international laws of all nations? This is to talk like a child, without sense of any kind.

If Congress grants belligerent rights to the Cubans the Spanish government has the right of search to all American vessels, not only on the line of blockade but on the high seas, and this would be worse for the American commerce. This right of the Spanish government is provided in the treaty of the year 1795, and would be enforced by our navy.

You say that a war with Spain would be like a child's play, and you would take possession of all Spanish America in less than one month. What a nonsense. The whole American nation could not take possession of any Spanish domain if the government and people of Spain are willing to defend them as they are now. Your navy that you call powerful cannot compete with ours in any respect, and I am sure that if the two nations were at war you would suffer the worse of it, because our ironclads are newer and so well built and officered that you cannot present one in all your navy capable of making any harm at all to any of them. If the Americans could land in any Spanish possession they would fight in battles, and this is the best of all for our disciplined soldiers.

The war in Cuba has not ended, because they always fly from place to place in large and small bands, and our soldiers cannot find them at all ready to fight. This state of war cannot be ended as in pitched battles, and it is necessary to hunt them like wild beasts in their places of concealment.

SERAFIN BUSTO, 187 Pearl street.

It would be superfluous labor to attempt to answer this exalted Spaniard, and we only notice the letter to show the ignorance, bombastic pretensions and folly of the Spaniards, and the sort of stuff which has made Mr. Secretary Fish, other members of the administration and Mr. Sumner tremble in their boots. We can hardly think General Grant has sunk so low. We cannot believe that the man who proposed to march an army across the Rio Grande to drive the French out of Mexico—that he who was ready to measure swords with the first Power in Europe—is afraid of a third rate and demoralized nation like Spain. A war with Spain would be really—in the language the indignant Spaniard has given us credit for—but child's play to the United States. No Spaniard could put his foot on the soil of this republic to do any damage if there were war. We would soon have a navy out that would make short work of the boasted Spanish iron-clads and other war vessels. We would seize the possessions of Spain in America, and that would indemnify us for the war, and, if necessary to proceed to extremities, we would lay Cadiz and the other seaboard cities of Spain in ashes. As to the question of the right of search Spain would have, should we recognize the belligerency of the Cubans, under a treaty of 1795, as the writer of the above letter asserts, the sooner we abolish such an absurd treaty, if it really exists, the better. Let us get rid at once and forever of all these Old World trammels as far as the American Continent and its islands are concerned. The time has come when we should have no more treaties or trouble with European nations on questions affecting America. Henceforth our motto should be "America for the Americans," and we should inaugurate a bold and comprehensive policy to separate Europe and European governmental influence from this hemisphere. We are in a position to do this; we ought to do it, and it is the true policy for the United States to pursue.

Do we want an opportunity in the case of Cuba? Does not the blood of American citizens—of those young men from New York, Greenwalth, Foster, Johnson and Gardner, who were fired upon by the brutal volunteers—give the government the opportunity to demand the cessation of Spanish rule in Cuba? Do not the multiplied and continued outrages on our citizens in that island, the interests of our commerce and a true American policy, call upon the government to seize the present occasion for ending Spanish rule there? As long as Cuba belongs to Spain we shall have trouble about the island. It has been, in fact, a constant source of trouble with Europe. The time has arrived when we can end all that. Give the Cubans that fair chance to which they are entitled, and let the sympathies of our people have fair play in this struggle of American liberty against European despotism, and the question will be settled without involving the necessity of war with Spain. Should Spain, however, make it a case of war, better that than submit to occupy our present anomalous and humiliating position and see Cuba lost. Will the President overrule the cowardly policy of Secretary Fish with regard to Cuba? Will Congress carry out the will of the people and boldly declare for the freedom of Cuba? Have we any statesmen of large views and with courage and ability enough to demand, in the name of the people, the independence and annexation of the Gem of the Antilles?

Russia Specially Reported from Rome.

The special correspondence from Rome which appears in our columns to day supplies a concise and plain exposition of the present condition of the Russian empire, its material interests and prospects, the state of society, the educational system, the army and municipalities. This exhibit was furnished to our writer by a Russian official of rank and experience sojourning in the Holy City. It comes in additional testimony of the universal foreign acknowledgment of the influence and force of the independent press of America. The Russian aristocrat was evidently anxious to avail himself of the opportunity of submitting the case of his nation and native land to the free and unbiassed mind of the American democracy through our columns, and thus be enabled to remove some few cloudy, indeed rather dark, impressions which must have been made by previous statements on the same subject coming from European sources not quite so well informed. The HERALD writer consequently presents the case to the grand transatlantic international jury to-day, as our writers in Berlin and Vienna have already submitted the special briefs of Count Bismarck and Baron Buest.

To hear of Russia from Rome and by way of the Holy City sounds, at the first reading, as oddly as if we said that a man went to St. Petersburg in order to learn the exact condition of Poland. It is a fact that the two great modern theocrats, Pius the Ninth and the Czar Alexander the Second, are not on very good terms. They do not "speak," or, as our school children term it, are not "glad" with each other; another positive demonstration of the melancholy social truth that there may be a vast show of religion and a deal of prayer with a very small amount of Christian charity here and there at one and the same time. We trust, however, that when copies of the HERALD containing this special correspondence are received and duly read, both in the Vatican and the Winter Palace of the Neva, it will tend to reconcile the Heads of the two powerful Churches, so that the Czar will joyfully renew with Pio Nono the terms of playful goodfellowship which he enjoyed with Gregory the Sixteenth when a boy. Such is the evangelizing mission of the HERALD. We will be proud of making two such illustrious converts to the worship of the broad Church of the Bible and to the creed of the Sermon on the Mount.

BOILER EXPLOSION IN THIRTY-THIRD STREET—A GALLANT FELLOW.—A boiler burst in West Thirty-third street yesterday and three persons were injured, a number of persons narrowly escaping. The conduct of the engineer, John Donnelly, deserves the highest commendation. He saw that the boiler was leaking and that an explosion was inevitable, but with a high sense of duty, instead of flying from the danger, he bravely stood to his post and commenced to draw out the fires. Before he completed the task, however, the explosion took place and the gallant fellow was blown several rods into an adjoining yard, and his head, arms and face were dreadfully scalded. He is a poor man, with a family, and his life is in a critical condition. While we are giving lavishly to our indigent great men and the families of our unfortunates does not this brave fellow's devotion and daring deserve a rousing reward?

THE VOORHEES MURDER IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. Voorhees, the victim of Chambers, the murderer, died at his house yesterday. An informal examination of the prisoner and the statement of the proprietor of the saloon where the shooting took place show that the murder was even more cold-blooded and wanton than at first reported. The murderer, it seems, had drank several bottles of wine with his intended victim, and even after the deed was done called for and coolly drank a glass of ale. Late last night Sheriff Walters, fearing the excited state of the people against Chambers, asked for a detachment of soldiers to guard Raymond street jail. The soldiers were promptly sent, and bore with them ball cartridges enough to do execution upon the mob if need be. The people of Brooklyn are much excited over this brutal murder, and although we deprecate lynch law, we can see plainly in this exhibition the end to which corrupt Judges and rampant crime are rapidly driving us.

SENATOR CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, berated the republican party severely yesterday in the Senate for its unrepublican legislation, and Senator Yates, of Illinois, wanted to read him out of the party. In its present disrupted state Yates probably thought the party needed a joiner rather than a carpenter.

Count Bismarck and the Papal Syllabus.

A cable despatch which we publish this morning has it that Count Bismarck is desirous to get up a European protest against the Papal Syllabus. The telegram is not very complete, but it leaves us little room to doubt that the Count is just as willing to fight the Pope as he was some time ago to fight Austria—which he did, as all the world knows, with some success—and as, later, he has been to fight France. It was the opinion of many that because King William was magnanimous enough to present to the Holy Father for the use of the Council a costly carpet, that Prussia as a whole and Count Bismarck as an individual were to be passive and indifferent spectators of the doings of the Council. Those who know the feelings of the Protestant populations of Northern Germany, and who had formed a correct opinion of the character of Count Bismarck, were not so rash in arriving at a conclusion. The announcement to which we call attention shows which was right.

We cannot think that this piece of intelligence, although communicated to us very imperfectly, is a baseless rumor. It must have some solid foundation. Intellectually Germany is now, as she has been more or less regularly for the last three hundred years, at the head of the nations. During the last hundred years we have had in Fatherland all sorts of actions and reactions in politics, in science, in religion; but intellectualism has never ceased to be the dominant characteristic of the German race. True of the Protestant North, this has been scarcely less true of the Catholic South. True of the Germans in Europe, it is not less true of the Germans in the New World. A true German insists on having a reason for the faith that is in him. He may be a Catholic, a Protestant, a Rationalist in matters of religion, a monarchist absolute or a monarchist qualified or a republican in matters political; but whatever his opinions may be he can explain, and from his own standpoint at least, justify them. It was this spirit that developed Luther and begot the Reformation. It was this spirit that, in the first instance, gave the First Napoleon the mastery of Europe and that, in the second instance, prepared, hastened and determined his downfall. People who think and who have some faith in their own judgments cannot be long deceived. This latest news from Germany, taken in connection with many recent and deeply important facts, shows that the old spirit still lives in the sons and daughters of Old Fatherland.

We do not forget that the opposition to the Council and its programme has been mainly German. Voices have been raised against the Council in other quarters. In France and Spain and Italy there are not a few who have spoken and written extensively, in the first place, against what it meant to do and, in the second, against what it has done and tried to do. In Great Britain those who have not been in favor of the Council have ridiculed it rather than reasoned against it. With one or two exceptions it has been the same in the United States. North Germany has not by any means been indifferent; but, being Protestant, and therefore not so immediately interested, it has hitherto waited and watched rather than been aggressive. In South Germany it has been quite otherwise. There the Council was felt to be a great and dangerous instrument. It might do good, but it might do evil. Its every act was certain to touch them and to affect their position. It might justify their past struggle with the Protestants of the North, or it might make them ridiculous in the eyes of their brethren and before all the world. Hence it is that South Germany, although it has not been opposed to the Council in itself considered, has poured forth such warnings, and instructions and remonstrances that at the present moment the Council halts, hesitates, trembles and knows not what to do. The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, inspired by Southern genius, commenced the fire before the Council began. The searching work by "Von Janus" appeared almost simultaneously with the opening of the Council. The Primate of Austria, the Prince Primate of Bohemia, and a greater than either, although he has no place in the Council—Dr. Döllinger—have been firm, active and forceful in their opposition. The recent letter of Dr. Döllinger on Infallibility, which is now being reproduced and commented upon in every journal in Europe, has fallen upon the Pope and his friends like a thunderbolt. The sentiments of Count Hohenlohe, the Prime Minister of Bavaria, and of Baron Beust, the Austro-Hungarian Chancellor, are well known. South Germany, in fact, is in a state of fierce ferment on the great questions before the Council. It would be the easiest thing in the world to provoke another Reformation. The people are ready. They require but a skilful leader. It is not the Immaculate Conception or the Bodily Assumption they care for. It is the Syllabus and Infallibility. These last they cannot and will not swallow.

It is this state of feeling which gives point and importance to the announced attitude of Count Bismarck. Bismarck has no interest in the two questions that relate to Mariolatry. But as a statesman he has much to do with both Infallibility and the Syllabus. If the Pope is pronounced infallible it is easy to see how the Church may be brought into deadly and dangerous collision with the secular Powers. If the Syllabus is endorsed by the Council the war is actually begun, for every true Catholic, from the highest dignitary down to the humblest member, in almost every country on the face of the earth, is placed in an attitude of opposition to the civil government. This is not all, although it is the point which most concerns such men as Bismarck. If the propositions of the Syllabus could be shaped into law and enforced, we should not now, even in this free America, be safe in writing this article. No NEW YORK HERALD, rising every morning like the sun, would shed its blessed light on the millions of this Continent. If, as we have said before, the Syllabus is right, the world for the last six hundred years, especially for the last three hundred years, has been terribly off the rails. In a country like Prussia, where the population in one section is Protestant and in another section is Catholic, the doctrines of the Syllabus, if enforced by the Church, would work, and, indeed, could not fail to work, serious mischief. It will be strange if the Council should yet be the occasion of another Reformation, and if another Luther should be found in the person of Count Bismarck.

The position of the Roman Church at the present moment is critical in the extreme. It seems to us to have flung away its last chance. We have watched this Council and have never failed to offer it sound and wholesome advice. We have warned it of danger, and we have often pointed out a way of deliverance. But our warnings and our instructions have been equally disregarded. The Council seems bent on ruining the Church. While the world rushes on with lightning speed towards a grand and glorious future, towards an immense unity—a unity which shall know no differences in religion, no conflicting nationalities, no confusion of tongues; a unity which will meet all the high requirements of prophecy and satisfy the highest aspirations of the human race—the Church, looking back, sighs for a dead and buried past, and with feeble hand tries to apply the brake. But the force is irresistible. If the Church cannot follow it must remain behind, and as another monument of folly take its lonely place on the deserted highway of time.

The Proceedings in Congress.

The legislation of the country is progressing very slowly in Congress. There are no great measures receiving any attention among our small-minded Solons. The question of Cuban recognition has so far gone, no further, than to become the subject of some eloquent speechmaking; though General Banks promises to bring it up with a vim soon; the revenues and finances are receiving retrograde rather than progressive legislation, and the subject of reconstruction is still delayed by buncombe discussion and unwise tinkering. The Georgia question yesterday was driven ahead spasmodically so far as to reach the point whereat the credentials of the Senators of that State were referred to the Judiciary Committee, but even this movement is liable to misconstruction and complication, for the Senators named were elected by the Legislature that was recently declared incompetent and illegal. The Mississippi Readmission bill is giving rise to the same objections and arguments advanced on the Virginia bill, although Mississippi has not only filled all her conditions, but has actually given ten thousand guarantees, by her electoral majority, of not loyalty exactly, but radicalism. All this in the Senate. In the House, where grave deliberation and serious proceedings are hardly to be expected, the main business yesterday was tinkering the finances, or, rather, taking test votes on the financial policy. One of these tests indicated that the House rather favored the inflation of the currency, by a majority of twenty. The test resolution proposed an increase of the circulating currency by fifty millions. Mr. Morgan introduced a bill as a substitute for Mr. Sherman's Currency bill in the Senate, providing for a repeal of the laws authorizing the issue of national bank notes and authorizing an issue of five hundred million dollars in greenbacks. This last proposition is excellent in so far as it does away with the natonal bank notes and gives the people the benefit of the immense sums which at present are donated to the banks by our Treasury. Among other matters of interest occurring in the House were the speech of General Logan, the sturdy friend of Cuba, in favor of granting belligerent rights to the gallant Cubans, and the reception of correspondence relative to outrages on American citizens in Havana.

The Court of Special Sessions.

A bill has recently been introduced in the Assembly to abolish the Court of Special Sessions, which is now held twice a week at the Tombs by Justices Dowling and Bixby. The proposition is not so much for the purpose of making one court less in the city—for provision is made by which a similar court shall be held by any of the present police magistrates—as it is for the purpose of getting rid of Justice Dowling, who has incurred the enmity of too many influential politicians by his promptness in awarding them the penalties of the law on some occasion, probably, when they had substituted pilfering for politics. The court itself is one of the most commendable in the city, and also comes nearer being self-sustaining than any other. Besides, the proposed improvement of allowing all the Police Justices to preside at the new court, which is to arise from the ashes of the present one as soon as Justice Dowling is safely ousted, is no improvement at all. The eight magistrates, who were privileged to preside when such a court was in operation before, held to the old maxim that everybody's business was nobody's business, and would on some important occasions be meagrely represented by one Justice, or probably none at all, and on other occasions, when some poor drunkard was the only case to be "sent up," they would appear in full numbers and with all the pomp and circumstance of the Supreme Court. The sittings at present are at least regular, and most likely there is fully as much talent represented on its bench. Governor Hoffman has frequently commended the manner in which business is conducted there, and if the bill passes both houses of the Legislature it is to be hoped he will put a stopper on it. The court at present is a terror to the roughs, and the proposed improvement might not be. Besides, Judge Dowling was the choice of the people for the position, and he should be granted an investigation rather than be subjected unheard to this indirect condemnation. We trust that the Governor or the Senate will stop this matter if it should go so far as to reach either of them.

THE SPIRIT OF MURDER.—While New York and Brooklyn bear the palm for numerous and unprovoked murders, a case has occurred in Norfolk county, Va., which exceeds any yet known in point of brutality. A negro family having horsewhipped a boy in their employ for losing some of their money while on an errand for them, he attempted to steal away to inform the authorities, but the negroes overtook him, cut his tongue out by the roots and cut his throat from ear to ear. The body was left in the woods, where it was subsequently found, and the negroes fled.

WHAT IS FAME?—A Virginia paper speaks of a United States Senator from Mississippi as "infamous." If these papers continue in the same vein they will clip the first syllable from the word and make the object of their vituperation famous. Such is fame.

A Duel by Gaslight—Fighting the Battles of Cuba in New York.

It must be apparent to all that if Cuban independence could be gained by personal rencontres on the Continent the sun of Spanish rule in Cuba would by this time have sunk far below the Western horizon. On Saturday night last a duel was fought by gaslight in this city between Francisco de Porto, a Cuban, who "has already proved his love of country" by fighting in Canada the editor of a Spanish paper published in New York, and an Englishman, to fame hitherto unknown, named George Proude. The belligerent gentlemen had previously been friends, but Mr. Proude thought fit and proper to criticise the inaction of the Cuban Junta, and this engendered animosity between them. Saturday night they met at a hotel up town, when Proude indulged in a characteristic observation, "significant of an approaching kick." This (the approaching kick) "placed De Porto in fever heat," and, probably to cool himself, "he spat in his opponent's face." To say the least of it the offence was a nasty one, but a pocket handkerchief could have effectively removed the obnoxious saliva in two seconds. Our Englishman, however, boiled with indignation. Blood alone could wipe away the spit. It was absolutely necessary that his wounded honor should be healed by a gash across the shoulder, which he subsequently received. The parties obtained seconds and adjourned to the house of a friend, where they divested themselves of all underclothing and prepared to fight, each attired in a thin coat and a pair of tight pantaloons. The weapons chosen were cavalry sabres. Pistols were rejected, because "any fool can shoot" those products of Colonel Colt's inventive genius. So these particularly wise men decided upon cold steel. Perhaps the objection to bullets arose from the fact that Proude is a larger man than De Porto. But how readily the difference in size could have been overcome! In the famous duel between Egan, the Irish barrister, and Curran, the former complained of the disparity in their sizes. "I tell you what, Mr. Egan," replied Curran, "I wish to take no advantage of you whatever; let my size be chalked out upon your side, and I am quite content that every shot which hits outside that mark shall go for nothing." This plan does not appear to have been thought of as, cavalry sabres in hand, the impetuous De Porto and the determined Proude confronted each other. For a brief moment they hesitated, then Proude advanced and made a cut at the head of his opponent, which, happily for De Porto, was "deftly parried." Had it taken effect our account would have been cut short with De Porto's head. An interval of time and they went at it again, displaying great skill. Here the reporter says their eyes flashed fire, as if endeavoring "to penetrate each other's intent," but we are rather of the opinion that they were endeavoring to penetrate each other's skin. At length De Porto laid himself open, and Proude instantly seized the opportunity of laying his thigh open to a depth of a quarter of an inch, for a length of eight inches. Proude's triumph was shortlived. The next instant De Porto's steel went flashing through the air and descended upon his opponent's right shoulder, inflicting a painful wound. Here the combat ceased. Proude was conveyed to his home in Brooklyn. De Porto retired with the honors of war, first intimating, with "marked coolness," that he carried a particular chip on his shoulder in the shape of the Cuban cause, the knocking off of which would be avenged by him with blood. Thus ended this duel. Unfortunately both principals were wounded; happily neither was killed. Of their valor there is no doubt. But, ah, what a pity it is that so much heroism should be wasted in New York when there are so many opportunities for broadsword exercises in Cuba.

The Cuban American League.

A number of prominent citizens of this city have formed a league for the purpose of practically consolidating the sentiment and support of the American people in securing independence to Cuba. General Martin McMahon, who has had some experience in Paraguay of the troubles of a people struggling against odds for their liberties, is president of the league, and the members consist of men of influence and prominence, like Douglas Taylor, Edmund C. Stedman, Gideon J. Tucker, Colonel Ethan Allen and others. Measures are to be taken at once to extend the influence of the league throughout the country by the formation in other cities of similar organizations. Thus the people propose to take in their own hands the honor of our government on the Cuban question, and to keep their own skirts clear of the disgraceful policy pursued at Washington. It remains to be seen if the administration, professing to represent the people, will continue to so misrepresent them after the great national movement for Cuban independence assumes such shape as the prominent men connected with this league will give it.

THE ANTIQUITIES OF PERU.—Mr. E. G. Squier will read a paper this evening before the American Geographical and Statistical Society at Cooper Institute on the "Geography and Ancient Monuments of Peru." Mr. Squier's residence in South America as a diplomatic representative of the United States, his extended explorations among the Cordilleras and remarkable ruins of that romantic country, and his ability as a writer, give great interest and importance to the information which he will impart to-night. Elaborate drawings, illustrative of the scenes described, will be exhibited, and the author of the essay, fresh from the ruined palaces of the incas and the rock-walled cities standing desolate among the Andes, will doubtless give a clearer knowledge of Peru's wonderful antiquities than can be obtained in any other manner.

SANTA ANNA TURNS UP.—The news of a revolution progressing in Mexico must have reached Santa Anna in his exile. He turned up in Havana on Sunday last *en route* for Vera Cruz. Captain General de Rodas, however, spoiled his plans, by ordering him to leave the island on the first steamer, and positively refusing to allow the old veteran to proceed to Mexico. So, we suppose, Santa Anna must fain be content with fighting game cocks in his old age instead of heroically battling for "God and Liberty."

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Count Bismarck's Plan of Protest Against the Papal Syllabus.

Socialism in France and M. Rochefort's Position.

English Feeling Towards the United States Navy.

The Colonial and Irish Questions in the British Parliament.

ARRIVAL OF SANTA ANNA IN HAVANA.

He is Ordered to Leave the Island Forthwith.

GERMANY.

Premier Bismarck and the Pope.

BERLIN, Feb. 14, 1870.

It is said that Count Bismarck, in case the other great Powers concur, will prepare a protest against the Papal Syllabus.

Opening of the North-German Parliament—Speech of King William.

BERLIN, Feb. 14, 1870.

King William to-day opened the session of the North German Parliament.

In the speech from the throne a programme of the laws to be proposed to the Parliament is given. Among them are bills for a new criminal code and for the development of the right of citizenship in the Confederation. Parliament is assured that the federal revenues now promise to equal the expenditures. Union with the Southern States is still urged, and the treaty with the Grand Duke of Baden is pronounced one link in the chain. Peace with all foreign nations has been preserved in accordance with the policy of the members of the Confederation. The army is maintained solely for defence, not for oppression. The speech concludes with congratulations on the development of the welfare of the North German States.

FRANCE.

The Socialistic Revolutionary Conspiracy.

PARIS, Feb. 14, 1870.

The search for parties implicated in the alleged conspiracy is continued by the police, and arrests are frequent.

The Radical Press.

PARIS Feb. 14, 1870.

Another prosecution has been commenced against *La Marseillaise* for publishing false news.

M. Rochefort's Position.

PARIS, Feb, 14, 1870.

M. Rochefort has addressed a letter to the Prefect of the Police, claiming, in moderate and respectful terms, the right to furnish articles to his own journal, the *Marseillaise*, without submitting them to the examination of the keeper of the prison.

ENGLAND.

The Colonial Question in Parliament—Canada and New Zealand—Irish Radicalism and Raids on North American Territory.

LONDON, Feb. 14, 1870.

In the House of Lords to-day the Earl of Carnarvon moved for copies of the correspondence with Canada and other colonies relative to the recall of troops. He desired that the colonial question should have careful consideration. He favored a confederation of which Albion would be the centre. He commended Canada for her consistent conservatism, and deprecated the theory that the colonies should be allied but independent communities.

Lord Lyttleton called attention to the prospects of New Zealand and thought that colony was about to enter on a new and prosperous career.

Lord Monck explained his reasons for asking for more troops when he was Governor General of the Canadas. The battle of Sadowa had been fought, and as the war in Europe was ended the home government could spare the men. The Fenians, who were supposed to be armed with breech-loaders, had just made a raid into Canada. The colonies were in a panic and clamored for protection. Under these circumstances he was led to call for reinforcements from England. He then discussed the subject of the relations of the colonies to the mother country, and admitted generally the wisdom of colonial self-protection.

The Earl of Derby congratulated Earl Granville that the colonies were not to be left utterly defenceless and that their relations with the home government were harmonious.

Lord Lyveden asked that serious consideration be given to the policy of colonial independence.

The House then adjourned.

The Alabama Claims Negotiations—The Budget and Diplomatic Reform—Looking After Venus.

LONDON, Feb. 14, 1870.

In the House of Commons Mr. Otway, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, denied the truth of the report that the United States had offered to reopen negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims. He added that, if renewed, the negotiations would be conducted at Washington instead of London.

Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said he hoped to submit the budget to the House before Easter.

Mr. Lefevre asked leave to introduce a bill relative to the merchant marine. The bill is very long, containing nearly 800 clauses, and embodies the views of the shipping community. It will probably be referred to a select committee.

A motion was made for a select committee to consider and report reforms in the diplomatic and consular service.

A message from the Queen was received announcing that arrangements had been made for scientific observations of the transit of Venus in 1874.

House then adjourned.

Cotton Manufacture and the Market.

LONDON, Feb. 14, 1870.

The cotton mills at Preston, in Lancashire, which were compelled to stop a short time since on account of the depression in the cotton trade, are resuming.

A correspondent, probably an interested one, writes to the London *Times* to-day, attributing the cause of the late decline in cotton to the present large supply, and adds that as the spinners will cover contracts at eleven pence, a slight reaction in the market has occurred.

Naval Consolation from Washington.

LONDON, Feb. 14, 1870.

The London *Times* to-day, in reviewing the book on "Iron-clads," recently issued by the English Naval Constructor, E. J. Reed, exults in Secretary Robeson's admission of the absolute worthlessness of the American vessels.

Heavy Weather—Marine Losses.

LONDON, Feb. 14, 1870.

The weather yesterday was cold and tempestuous. Many disasters have been reported to the shipping around the coast.

Literary Taste.

LONDON, Feb. 14, 1870.

Dion Boucicault has brought an action of libel against the proprietor of the *Saturday Review* for an unfavorable criticism on his play of "Formosa," wherein the editor is said to have characterized the author as an "associate of blacklegs and charlatans."

SPAIN.

Cabinet Division and Parliamentary Dissension.

MADRID, Feb. 14, 1870.

It is probable that Señor Becerra, the Colonial Minister, will soon retire, owing to a stormy discussion in the Cortes on Saturday on the subject of his dismissal of a subordinate officer.

ITALY.

Naval and Scientific Progress.

FLORENCE, Feb. 14, 1870.

The Italian corvette Vendetta has sailed for the Red Sea to establish a naval station in those waters. She has a scientific commission on board.

CUBA.

Mr. Seward at Matanzas—Capture of a Schooner with a Cargo of Arms—Arrival of Santa Anna at Havana—He is Ordered to Leave.

HAVANA, Feb. 14, 1870.

Mr. William H. Seward has arrived at Matanzas.

Several accomplices in the murder of Isaac Greenwalth have been arrested.

A schooner, with a cargo of arms for the insurgents, went ashore near Gibara during a gale from the north. She was discovered by the Spanish officers and seized. Her crew escaped into the interior. At last accounts the troops were taking out the schooner's cargo.

General Santa Anna arrived in Havana yesterday. He came here from Puerto Plata with the intention of taking passage in the British steamer on the 22d inst. for Vera Cruz. But the Captain General has ordered him to leave the island by the first steamer that sails from Havana for any other than a Mexican port, being determined to allow no violation of international law. Santa Anna had a personal interview with the Captain General, but the latter was firm in his refusal to allow him to proceed to Mexico. So the ex-President will leave immediately, either for Nassau or St. Thomas.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

Brazilian Reports of the Pursuit of Lopez.

LISBON, Feb. 14, 1870.

The British mail steamer has arrived from Rio Janeiro.

The general in command of the allied forces in Paraguay was moving in pursuit of Lopez. It becoming known that the latter was in full retreat three Indian chiefs had offered their services to the Brazilians.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Arrival of Prince Arthur at Ottawa—Reassembling of Parliament.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 14, 1870.

Owing to the snow storm the train with Prince Arthur on board did not arrive until half-past seven o'clock P. M. A guard of honor of the Sixtieth Rifles was at the station to receive the Prince and a large crowd of persons attended. Owing to the lateness of the hour no addresses were presented.

Parliament will assemble to-morrow. About one hundred and fifty members arrived to-day.

LOUISIANA.

The Curley-Gallagher Prize Fight—Petty Spite of a Legislative Body—Safe Robbery in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14, 1870.

In the prize fight to-day between Curley and Gallagher the latter was the victor after nineteen rounds.

General Ewell is in this city and stopping at the St. Charles Hotel.

In the Legislature to-day a resolution was introduced prohibiting E. L. Jewell, of the *Commercial Bulletin*, from entering the House of Representatives. The language of Mr. Jewell regarding the members of the Legislature and his political course are the causes alleged for the introduction of the resolution.

A safe in the house of J. S. Clark was blown open and robbed of $20,000 last night.

ILLINOIS.

Tax on Foreign Insurance Companies—Election of Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14, 1870.

The City Attorney has brought suits against twenty-one foreign insurance companies doing business in Chicago. Under the laws of Illinois every foreign insurance company doing business here through agents is required to pay two per cent of their gross earnings into the city Treasury. The agents of the companies prosecuted have neglected or refused to comply with the law. The first suit commenced is against the Astor Insurance Company of New York.

The annual election of directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad was held to-day, and resulted in the choice of Morris K. Jessup, Isaiah H. Knox, Walter H. Bevins and John F. Slater. Mr. Slater, of Norwich, Conn., was elected in the place of John S. Kennedy, of New York. No other business of importance was transacted.

The bookkeeper in Messrs. Tallman & King's drug store was detected a few days since in stealing opium, morphine and quinine from his employers. He confessed to having taken $3,000 worth. The relatives of the bookkeeper have settled with the firm and he was allowed to go.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A Contemptible Swindle—Cheating Prisoners Out of Their Christmas Dinner—Suit Against the Warden of the State Prison.

BOSTON, Feb. 14, 1870.

A suit has been brought against Gideon Haynes, Warden of the State Prison, by H. L. C. Dorsey, of Pawtucket, the well known benefactor of prison inmates in various parts of this Commonwealth and other States. Mr. Dorsey's benefactions have taken the shape of donations of poultry for the purpose of providing prisoners on certain days named by him with roast turkey dinners. On Christmas Day, 1869, the sum of $750, altogether, was sent to Mr. Haynes for this purpose and receipt was acknowledged. The donor, it seems, took a notion to visit the prison on that day, under an alias, and bearing a letter of introduction from himself. He discovered that the terms of his donation were not fulfilled as the dinner which he intended was not given the men and the text which he had selected was not preached from by the Chaplain. This vexed him and he sent a demand to the Warden for the return of the money. The Warden sent him the balance remaining in his hands and the portion spent he now sues to recover.

Woollen Mills at Huntington Burned—Loss $200,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 14, 1870.

Two mills at Huntington, the Hampshire Woollen Mill of Messrs. Little & Stanton, and the Marseilles factory of the Huntington Manufacturing Company were totally destroyed by an accidental fire about five o'clock this morning. Total loss $200,000; insurance $60,000; of which $3,000 is in the Fire and Marine Company, of this city. The other companies are not reported. The Hampshire Mill was the largest woollen mill in this State.

A snow storm which commenced this afternoon has changed into rain, which is now falling heavily.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 14—6 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for money and 92¾ for the account. American securities closed quiet and steady; United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 87¾; 1865, old, 87; 1867, 86¼; ten-forties, 83. Stocks steady; Erie Railway shares, 20¾; Illinois Centrals, 110; Atlantic and Great Western, 30.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Feb. 14.—The Bourse closes firm. Rentes, 73f. 30c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Feb. 14.—United States bonds closed firm but quiet; five-twenties quoted at 92½ a 92¾.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14—6 P. M.—The cotton market closed quiet. Middling uplands, 11⅝d.; middling Orleans, 11⅞d. The sales for the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. The stock of cotton taken for export and speculation on Saturday should have been 3,000 bales, and not 2,000. The shipments from Bombay to the 12th instant, since the last report, have been 1,400 bales.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, Feb. 14.—Cotton closed quiet on spot and afloat.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14—6 P. M.—The market closed firm.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14—6 P. M.—Lard dull. Pork dull. Cheese, 72s. 6d. per cwt. for the best grades American fine.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 14.—Linseed cakes, £9 10s. a £9 12s. per ton for thin oblong for feeding. Calcutta linseed, 58s. 9d. Refined petroleum firm. Linseed oil, £31 per ton. Tallow quiet.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP. Feb. 14.—Petroleum closed firm at 60½f.

AMUSEMENTS.

The "Melancholy Dane" Prismatically Portrayed—Five "Hamlets" Incorporated With the Metropolis Last Night.

Booth's Theatre.

HAMLET IN POETRY AND PHILOSOPHY.

Notwithstanding the pelting storm last night Booth's theatre was crowded, as usual, to its utmost capacity. Every seat was occupied. It was expected by some that on this occasion, the sixth week of Booth as Hamlet, the audience would be somewhat diminished by attractions elsewhere, principal among which was supposed to be the Hamlet of Fechter, at Niblo's; but, on the contrary, the attendance was no less great and select than that which has characterized the most favorable nights for this theatre. The audience last evening was composed of the intellectual *élite* of New York. Shoddy was not represented, for there was not sufficient appreciation of genius to expose her robes to the storm, and there was comparatively little of that gorgeousness of dress generally displayed in the opera house and theatre. But intelligence, refinement and literary culture and appreciation of true genius were everywhere observable. It was an audience such as would gratify the most ambitious aspirant to histrionic fame, and must have given to the great actor a thrill of pride by the recognition it manifested of his skill and fidelity as the interpreter of Hamlet.

This immense attendance of the intellect of New York upon so inclement an evening, especially when a long and loudly heralded actor from Europe was to give at another theatre his first representation in this country of the character which had been personated nearly forty successive nights by Edwin Booth, is a convincing testimonial to the superiority of his genius in this *rôle*. He stands recognized as the only true and faithful exponent of the poetry and philosophy of Hamlet. Booth, the actor, vanishes from the observation the instant he speaks as Hamlet, and ere the spectator is aware of it he has himself become fully identified in sympathy with the impulsive Prince of Denmark. However familiar the observer may be with the text of the play and the minutiæ of stage arrangements and scenic effects, the first exhibition of emotion by Booth in the opening scene vanishes all thought of criticism, and the spectator, yielding to the illusion, forgets the audience, the orchestra, the glare and painted canvas, and is conveyed, as if by magic, to the city of the royal Dane. No critic however fastidious or captious, can resist the influences of the occasion. The sweetness of Hamlet's nature, his poetry, his philosophy, and his anguish all seem so genuine, so natural, so befitting the circumstances surrounding the Prince that the spectator unconsciously becomes himself a member of the court, and follows with breathless interest the progress of the tragedy. The King and Queen, Polonius and Ophelia, and all the pomp and paraphernalia of the mimic palace are transformed by the matchless genius of Booth and become really royal, while the listener dwells in the Danish halls until the curtain falls and the orchestra brings him back to the present and reality. It is not until this moment that the superiority of Booth's interpretation of Hamlet is fully appreciated. The mind then reflects that Booth has not himself been recognized except in the applause of welcome as he first stepped out upon the stage, that all the appointments of the theatre, its splendid scenery and magnificent stage arrangements, have been unnoticed, and that the painted tapestry with its crude ancestral devices, has been for a time changed into the faultless proportions of a regal palace.

Booth's Hamlet gives one a new insight into the human heart and awakens emotions touched by no other tragedian in this character. He is not only fascinating as an actor, but all the beauties and philosophy of the play are given a new charm by his touch, the memory of which lingers long after the actors in the tragedy are themselves forgotten.

Niblo's Garden.

"HAMLET" IN PROSE AND BROKEN ENGLISH.

There was such a congregation of critical playgoers at this house last evening as only a new and general sensation, on a stormy night, can draw. Indeed, such is the prevailing curiosity to see the wonderful Fechter in the decisive test of "Hamlet" that we understand that every seat in the house for the whole week is sold. We think it probable, however, that the premium expected by the street speculators will not be realized, although the managers are "all right."

Mr. Justice Dowling has been gratified in the dearest wish of his heart. Mr. Fechter, at his request, has graciously condescended to favor the citizens of New York with his impersonation of Hamlet, "the melancholy Dane." Jarrett & Palmer doubtless had had it all cut and dried before hand, in their plan of operations, for they are skilful campaigners; but be the thanks given to Justice Dowling, "and let us, like honest Sancho, bid God bless the giver, nor look the gift horse in the mouth." In fact, however, this thing of Fechter against Booth was an opportunity to both parties which could not be lost. The public curiosity on the subject would fill Niblo's to see Fechter, and the comparison between the model Hamlet of London and the popular Hamlet of New York would be no loss to Booth. Reddy the Blacksmith, in view of the happy accord established between Booth and Fechter as worshippers of the same idol, would be apt to say, "Can't you see it's a put up job—that this running of Fechter against Booth is like the friendly set-to in the Bowery of Jem Mace and Heenan—a joint stock operation—that each has so much his own peculiar style that neither will hurt the other, and that both will make by it?" Barnum will say "This is business. Fechter against Booth will fill the newspapers with their absurd criticisms and comparisons. The public curiosity will be fired up by these first rate notices, free of cost, and both houses will profit thereby. It is the climax of profitable advertising, and Justice Dowling's petition caps the climax."

Cordially endorsing this as a delightful improvement upon the conflict between Forrest and Macready, we are free to give our opinions upon Fechter's Hamlet as compared with Booth's. The impersonation of Booth is a highly finished work of art. In person, it may be said, he is too slender and not tall enough to represent "the glass of fashion and the mould of form" of a Danish prince of the epoch of the Danish pirates, when physical development and strength were the first essentials even of the court. It may be urged, too, that the color of his hair is a violation of the universal Danish tint; but it is in harmony with the color of his eyes, in which he adheres to the higher law of nature. In the other leading characters of the play he is careful to establish the blonde as the ruling Danish type, and himself as the exception to the rule. His architecture is in advance of his time, but not above the demands of Shakspeare, who was utterly regardless of the requirements of chronology. Even in the ducat which he gives us as the coin of Denmark, we see that he mixes up his times and places with the utmost indifference. But what was the odds? He was writing his plays for a London theatre at a period when there were no newspapers, and when no critic was likely to turn up to call him to account for a shipwreck in Bohemia, or for a Frenchman and a Dutchman among the Romans and the aboriginal Britons of England; or for St. Valentine's Day in the time of Theseus, of Athens.

But we are dealing with Booth and Fechter as Hamlet. We have said that Booth's impersonation is a fine work of art. We say that it discloses a profound and most careful study of his subject. He gives us "the melancholy Dane," not as a confirmed lunatic, nor as a high born ruffian, nor as a professional moralist, nor as a cracker of jokes and witticisms of which he is proud; but he gives us a young prince of fine accomplishments and gentle ways and manners, so shocked and bewildered by the ghostly revelations of the horrible crime of his uncle and the hideous treachery and scandalous marital degradation of his mother; so racked and tortured by the repulses and apparent treachery of the dutiful but loving Ophelia; so troubled with suspicions of a league of conspirators scheming to discover his secret and to entrap him; so bent upon his "great revenge" that he has no thought for other matters, and is annoyed with side issues or thoughtless interruptions; and yet so moved by doubts and by indecision that he lets his opportunities slip by, and is so frank in his nature and so imperfect in his misgivings that he is caught at last as by a naked hook. To sum up, Hamlet, as given by Booth, is a Hamlet whose melancholy has become so fixed as to color all his actions, and to give the deliberate expression of a settled sadness to every word that he utters.

Fetcher's Hamlet is quite another thing. The differences between the two are broad enough to satisfy the most exacting for a change. In person Fetcher, we have been trained to believe, is too stout and short to represent the Danish "glass of fashion," although the Queen tells us he is fat. We have no complaint to make of Mr. Fetcher's red wig, with its luxuriant tresses flowing over his shoulders. We rather like it as the Danish courtly style of the time. We believe those pirates wore long hair, and the Princess Alexandra of the present day is a blonde. Taking the sense of the house as our opinion, we should say that Fetcher's Hamlet is a great success, for he was recalled at the close of every act, and in each case it was evidently a recall too general to be a trick; but there was more of generosity to the stranger than judgment in it. Fechter's Hamlet is but a modification of his Ruy Blas and his Lagardère, and his Lagardère is not further behind that of Wheatley than his Hamlet is behind that of Booth. His German accent and his French sing-song measure of elocution do not meet the American idea. He wastes his ammunition with his rapid firing where precision is demanded; he permits his sudden excitement to carry him to the straining of his voice for an inadequate compensation in the effect: the deep meaning of the simple words of his author is lost in his nasty deliverance, and his finest perceptions in gesture, look and movement are still marred by that measured sing-song Franco-Teutonic intonation. His excitement on his first encounter with the ghost makes it difficult to understand what he says, and yet there is nothing startling in his excitement. In his conference with his mother he is, as usual, in too much of a hurry to do justice to the occasion, and still with that peculiar Gallic twang he takes us away from Denmark. He fails in his rapid and foreign accented utterances not only to impress his words upon the hearer, but fails to satisfy us that such impetuosities of youth are appropriate to the part, and fails to establish the illusion that Mr. Fechter is still young enough for Prince Hamlet. Forrest at sixty made a very clever Claude Melnotte; but it was not the young and elastic Claude of Bulwer; Fechter at fifty, or forty, if you please, makes a "melancholy Dane," but it is because all the time he impresses one with the idea that he would make a better comedian. We cannot believe, though we try, that he is really "the melancholy Dane" when he sings his way through his sorest distresses. We are sure that Janauschek as Hamlet would totally eclipse him for, though she has a measured rising and falling inflection, it is grand and majestic, while Fechter does his Hamlet somewhat to the music of the sing-song of Dickens in his Dr. Marigold. No wonder Dickens finds so much to admire in Fechter. They are both of the same dramatic school in their musical style, though Fechter has the disadvantage of a fixed Continental accent. He chants even when he rants; and his ranting is feeble compared with that of Mr. E. Eddy in his palmy days in the Bowery. Mr. Fechter's Hamlet is not an improvement upon the original, in dispensing with the scene where the Prince foregoes his opportunity to slay his perfidious uncle while at his prayers because he would, perhaps, send his soul to Heaven or lessen his pains in Purgatory; nor in that touching scene between Hamlet and Ophelia, where he denies that he ever loved her, &c., because he detects a spy in the background who spoils the occasion for a treaty of peace, does Mr. Fechter appear to comprehend the agony of the unnatural cruelty with which he feels compelled to treat her. Here, again, he hurries through the scene so rapidly as to leave no vivid impression upon the mind as to its meaning. In short, though his Hamlet is an original, it is neither German, French, nor English, but a mixture of three nationalities, in which 'the melancholy Dane' is lost sight of in an American audience. He may be the model of Hamlet of modern London, but he is not the model of modern New York—a metropolis which even in matters of the fine arts, music and the drama has risen to a judgment and a standard no longer provincial. Nor do we think it a harsh judgment to say that, while the supporters of Fechter at Niblo's, including Ophelia and several others, materially strengthen his Hamlet, the merits of Booth are only brought out into bolder relief by his marked superiority to the best of his company.

Olympic Theatre.

HAMLET IN HUMPTY DUMPTY PANTALOONS.

"Angels and ministers of grace, defend us!" Ye that have gloated so fondly over the preceding pictures of the lithe and wiry brunette Booth, and the robust and rubicund blonde Fechter, as they appeared last night in the *rôle* of the melancholy Dane, 'leave wringing of your hands;' for having feasted your eyes on those pictures, it is but fair that you should now "look on this"—"Humpty Dumpty" Fox as Hamlet, Prince of Denmark. Put up your kerchiefs for "you that have tears (need not) prepare to shed them now." That is, not just yet. Think of it, ye Olympian gods who nightly throng the highest gallery in the cosy Olympic! Think of it. If ye can, and conjure up in your own fertile imaginations the sublime picture of America's most clownish clown—your own comical favorite in pantomime and comedy—decked out in sombre suit from head to foot in the gloomy guise of Hamlet—the gloomiest of all gloomy stage princes. Does not this fill the very last vacant niche in the "Temple of the Drama?" And is it not curiously filled withal? Surely, it should be encased in brightest gold, and not basely exhibited for tattered and ragged, greasy "greenbacks." This same Humpty Dumpty Fox is known well. "He was (and is) a fellow of infinite jest," so much so that when he gave out that on a certain night he would essay the *rôle* of "Hamlet" the whole town laughed and cried "Ha, ha!" for everybody thought him mad, or fancied he was only trying to fool them again with one of his tickling straws. "It is the last straw which breaks the camel's back," we are told, but if that camel be the town there is no danger of its back being broken this time, save with the cracking peals of merriest laughter. He kept his word, did this funny fellow, who, as Humpty Dumpty, the mischievous clown, had for over one year kept the town "in a roar" with his inimitable gibes and jeers and leers and sneers; and last evening, as per arrangement, he trod the boards in the promised character "like a thing of life." We fancy that we hear some old cynical playgoer who never yet had the excruciating pleasure of seeing our hero in tragedy exclaim with all the fervor of soul, "Can such things be and overcome us like a summer cloud without our special wonder?" To which we reply in the words of the Western Diogenes, "They can! they can!" For has it not also been remarked by the same erudite philosopher that "What must be will be, and what has been was." Yet so it was. He did appear, and last night too. And such a night! Why, without the very heavens wept for joy, while within the theatre everybody wept from an overflow of ecstatic bliss. It was in fact "A feast fit for the gods," especially those in the gallery. The world has seen many, very many Hamlets, and last night the world of Gotham saw six of them. Yet of all the Hamlets who have "strutted their brief hour on the stage" we marvel much if it ever before saw such a Hamlet as Humpty Dumpty Fox. Those who did see him last night—and they numbered a house full—had no occasion to exclaim with the fair Ophelia, "Oh, woe is me! To have seen what I have seen; see what I see!" On the contrary, every person there appeared to be only too glad and delighted at having the opportunity to see it. It is not too much to say that of all the melancholy Danes who have ever favored us with their presence, Humpty Dumpty Fox is by long odds the most woefully melancholy. But our readers are doubtless itching to see him in the play; so to the play we go, for "The play's the thing wherein we'll catch the conscience of the"—clown.

The tragedy upon this particular occasion opened with a procession of rare splendor and magnificence. The King was escorted by a body guard of Amazons, in short skirts, and armed with red cotton umbrellas, such as are used by the cardinals in Rome to protect them from the glare of an Italian sun. Here, while the umbrellas were all up and expanded to the fullest tension, poor half-crazed Hamlet enters to slow music. His "make up" is superb. Clad in garments of deepest woe, his pale, mournful face excites at once the sympathies of the entire audience. He is cross-gartered, sports a brunette wig, and otherwise follows the fashion set by Mr. Booth. We were prepared to see him copy Mr. Fechter, but he didn't. Not a muscle of his face quivers, not even once did a smile attempt to play around the corners of his handsome mouth. His whole bearing and expression were indeed, the very essence of melancholy, and direst woe. His voice at oftimes is apparently very near his shoes (which, by the by, we forgot to mention were Arctic overshoes) and is very sepulcheral, but at times it is full, round and sonorous, and likewise full of fire. As in dress so in action and stage business does he closely follow Mr. Booth. In the first act Ophelia and Laertes sing a duet to the air of "You'll Remember Me," the most remarkable thing about it being that Ophelia always turns her back on Laertes and sings to the audience, while Laertes, on the contrary, sings to her in the most affectionate manner possible. Another queer thing that happens to Laertes in this act is the advice which his father, Polonius, gives him, which concludes with the sage injunction to "look out for number one." Ophelia next subsides into a "song and walk around," after the manner of a negro minstrel, during the progress of which every male neck in the parquet is strained to its utmost to catch a glympse of the fair Ophelia's feet, which are encased in a pair of very neatly fitting golden gaiters. In the third scene, the ramparts of the castle, two sentries are discovered prancing about the stage, with long spears in their hands, to the strains of an invisible chorus chanting the refrain of "Johnny fill up the Bowl." Then, while Hamlet is here waiting to see his father's ghost, he is innoculated with this sweet refrain, and in a voice of softest music sings "I Am Native Here." Then comes the ghost for whom he has been so ardently sighing, and with many a majestic stride he follows it off the stage. His advice to the players was excellently well delivered. Every line was delivered with effect. The play before the king, where Hamlet is supposed to discover his uncle's guilt, is nicely managed, and is done in shadows, after the style of the shadow pantomimes at our minstrel halls. Thus ends the first act. In the second one of the scenes ends with rather a lively *cancan* danced by Hamlet, the Queen and the Ghost. The graveyard scene though is exceedingly solemn. So solemn, in fact, that the solitary gravedigger, in a very short skirt, is excessively fearful of making a noise and consequently does his work very quietly, until Hamlet, with poor Yorick's skull in his hand, makes the house break out into a loud and prolonged guffaw. As in all other Hamlets, the piece terminates with everybody of any importance getting killed; but, unlike any other Hamlet we have ever seen before, everybody in this one—even after being killed—jumps to his and her feet again and indulge in the wild hilarity of "Shoo, Fly." From the foregoing the reader will doubtless have inferred that this "Hamlet" is a burlesque, and so it is, and a clever one at that; and its author is a Mr. T. C. DeLeon, of Mobile. It needs but to be said that all in the piece acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner.

The following is the cast:—Hamlet, Humpty-Dumpty-Fox; King, Mr. Ben Maginley; Polonius, Mr. Lester Cavendish; Horatio, Mrs. Blanche Bradshaw; Laertes, Miss Marie Longmore; Ophelia, Miss Belle Howitt; Gertrude, the Queen, Mrs. Bradshaw, and the Ghost, Mrs. Edward Wright.

Tony Pastor's Opera House.

"HAMLET" IN BURLESQUE.

Another Hamlet in the field. Tony Pastor now enters the lists and is determined to share the laurels now being reaped by foreign and native artists on the American stage. Mr. Pastor, however, gives us an entirely new version of the Prince. His reason for doing so is that the amendators, having so twisted and turned the original play, he sees no good reason why the dramatist of his establishment—"they keeps a poet always on hand for sich things at Tony's"—should not remodel the play to suit the star. The task is not so difficult as might be expected. The story briefly told amounts only to this:—Young Hamlet, finding out through a medium that his father was killed by a leading politician in the person of the King, like a good dutiful son and a boy of the period, resolves to get square on his step-father, who was the murderer. Having ascertained that "hanging for murder was played out" in Denmark he undertakes the bloody deed, and butchers the King to the Congressional air of "Shoo, Fly." All this and more, too, Tony Pastor gave at his Opera House last night to a large congregation. Tony did well, and the support he received from the talented company by which he was surrounded was excellent. The audience were pleased, and the management is therefore satisfied.

San Francisco Minstrels.

HAMLET IN CORK.

Hamlet, after being at the "Fat Men's Ball," was served up with "Hash" by Charley Backus at the San Francisco Minstrels last night. Mr. Backus makes a first rate Hamlet. In appearance he looks the part, judging from the remark made by Mrs. Hamlet to the young prince's step-father previous to the "set to" between Hamlet and Laertes, that "our son is fat and scant of breath." This is Backus to a dot, and hence his great success in his orignal version of Hamlet, the Dane. Mr. Backus has departed, too, from the old stereotyped way of playing the part, and instead of raven locks he sports flaxen ringlets. This is an improvement, and contrasting as it does with the sooty garments of the melancholy prince, it has quite a pictorial effect. Mr. Backus made a palpable hit when he knocked down Billy Birch, who played the part of Lucullus. As Lucullus belongs to "Damon and Pythias" and not to Hamlet, Billy Birch declares that this last act of Hamlet's settles the question of his madness. Considering a first night's performance, the scenery worked well and all the actors were up in their parts.

Bowery Theatre.

However much the anything but clement weather may have deterred attendance at the other theatres it had no effect upon the non-weather-fearing *habitues* of the "Old Drury," more especially because of their love of novelty having been so well understood by the management that it had prepared for them an "entirely new and original domestic local drama," having for its first title the rather quiet one of "City and Country," but this was followed by a second title, betokening to the many a play more suitable to their tastes than did the first, which was "Forgery and Fast Life." The play is full of startling, not to say improbable, incidents and situations, but with the good scenery with which it is garnished and the manner in which the characters are performed—more especially by Mr. Whalley and Mrs. Jones, who, at the conclusion, were called before the curtain—it will be run with success for some nights without palling the greedy dramatic appetite of the "Boweryites."

Wood's Museum—"Lalla Rookh."

Yesterday afternoon, notwithstanding the extremely inclement state of the weather, this popular place of amusement was well filled by an audience who evidently appreciated the sensational, poetical, Oriental and what not all drama entitled "Lalla Rookh, or the Veiled Prophet," unveiled. Miss Rosa Rand as Lalla Rookh, and Miss Olivia Rand as Feramorz were particularly good, and by their excellent acting of their respective *roles* gave those present a rich dramatic treat not often to be had at matinées, when people suppose actors and actresses do not do exactly their best to please "outsiders." Mr. Ward as Khoasanbad, and Miss Theresa Ward as Namoune, did splendidly, and well deserved the frequent applause they received. "Lalla Rookh" is a spicy thing in its way, and will undoubtedly hold the stage for weeks to come, even should the clerk of the weather continue in his fit of ill humor.

New York Circus.

The heavy rain that fell during last evening not only affected the audience, but seemed also to influence the accustomed brilliant performances at this popular entertainment. The few mishaps were, however, amply atoned for by the able execution of Mlle. Hindley and Mr. Stickney in their feats on horseback. The pantomime of the "Three Simpletons" is rather below the general average of similar extravaganzas that we have witnessed under Mr. Lent's management, and will bear improvement.

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

"Sam" is still Chanfrauing in the Hub.

Lotta is making "Fire Fly" in New Orleans.

Parepa tarries in Philadelphia with "Faust."

The Richings troupe are operating in Cincinnati.

Patti sings in New Orleans to-morrow night.

Maggie Mitchell "Fanchons" in Washington all this week.

Lingard and Dunning have got as far as Cleveland with "Pinto."

Robert McWade is still toying with "Rip Van Winkle" in Baltimore.

Frank Mayo dazzles the Philadelphians this week with "A Flash of Lightning."

John Brougham flashes his "Red Light" to-night on our legislators in Albany.

Levy toots on the piston this evening for the "Plug Uglies" of Baltimore.

The Chapman Sisters have returned to Richmond with "The Forty Thieves"—reconstructed.

The sprightly Zavistowski Sisters still linger in San Francisco with "The Fisherman of Naples."

Lydia Thompson and her beautiful bleached blondes are again in moral Chicago with the wicked "Sinbad."

The Worrell Sisters will endeavor to astonish the natives of Albany this week with burlesque.

The Elise Holt burlesque troupe will attempt to "get a holt" of the Chicagoans to-morrow night with "Lucretia Borgia."

The weird and shadowy Colville tickles the creoles of the Crescent City to-morrow evening with "Humpty Diccory Dumpty."

Miss Henrietta Markstein, the clever little American pianist, will give a grand concert at Association Hall on the 21st inst., assisted by Madams Salvotti, Randolfi, Mora and Roberts, the elocutionist.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Decision of the Supreme Court in the Schoeppe Murder Case—Judgment of the Lower Court Affirmed.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14, 1870.

In the Supreme Court this morning Justice Read read an opinion in the case of Schoeppe, "Error to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Carlisle." This writ being the last resort of the prisoner for escape from the penalty of death for the crime of murder, of which he was convicted. The opinion of the Court was based on strictly technical grounds, and was to the effect that they could not consider questions of the prisoner's guilt or innocence, and had not been able to discover any error in the record of the court below. Therefore the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Carlisle was affirmed.

MAINE.

The Maine Legislature on the Coal Tariff—Proposed Payment of State Debts in Coin.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 14, 1870.

In the lower branch of the Legislature to-day a resolution was offered instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their influence to reduce the tariff on bituminous coal to fifty cents per ton.

A resolution was also offered to the effect that the State of Maine, not wishing to be viewed as a repudiator, would, in consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, pay in coin all debts contracted prior to May 23, 1862. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Capital Punishment bill was laid on the table.

Interesting Insurance Question Decided.

BIDDEFORD, Feb. 14, 1870.

An interesting insurance case has just been decided by the law courts of Maine. The plaintiffs were R. W. Lancey & Co., of Portland, whose store was insured by the Phoenix Insurance Company, of New York, for $3,000. The store was burned in the great fire of 1866. The company refused payment on the ground that the store was situated upon leased land and the agent of the company had omitted to state the fact in the policy. The Court decided in favor of the plaintiffs, awarding the full amount of the insurance, with interest from 1866, and costs.

THE BOSTON POLICE.

Corruption in the Detective Bureau—Resignation of the Chief—Proposed Abolition of the Detective Service.

BOSTON, Feb. 14, 1870.

The offensive ulcer which has been gathering in the Boston Police Department during the last few years and rapidly ripening within the past year came to a head this evening and discharged from its corrupt mass Colonel John Kurtz, the chief, and Messrs. Jones, Heath, Calder and the entire force of the Detective Bureau. A year ago there were stories of corruption and felony-compounding which were strengthened by an investigation of a legislative committee; but, notwithstanding these unmistakable proofs, Mayor Shurtleff was so hedged by political or other influences that a weeding of the rascally criminals from their high positions would have been equal to sacrificing the moral reputation of many who were exalted in the public estimation. This state of affairs seems to give encouragement to a corrupt Police Department, and criminals have felt as serene and secure in Boston as they would in the most distant of the West India Islands, and for this security they have been indebted to their own financial liberality towards the wayward and retiring officials of the Police Department. Investigations, admissions and confessions have shown this up to such a degree that the community became clamorous for an investigation by the Grand Jury, and Chief Kurtz appeared before that body on Friday in obedience to a summons. He was kept upon the stand for two hours, and then only dismissed because his massive constitution was physically exhausted. The conduct of the witness, however, during these two eventful hours is said to have been remarkably singular and inconsistent with that of an official whose only ambition is to guard the public interests with fidelity.

As a result of his examination and the public feeling towards the Police Department as heretofore administered the Board of Aldermen held a secret session this evening to consider what changes are necessary to promote the efficiency of the organization. The Police Committee submitted a report to the Board, in which they stated that in the absence of any definite rules in regard to the control of the department its efficiency has been seriously impaired, but the committee adds:—

While the present disorganized state of the whole force is owing in a great measure to the causes stated, there appears to be a still more serious defect in the organization of one branch of the service which should be remedied without delay. The present detective system, more than anything else, has tended to bring the department into disrepute. Undoubtedly there have been many exaggerations and misstatements in regard to the manner in which the detective service has been performed; but it is sufficient that the public has lost confidence in its efficiency. No amount of investigation or explanation would restore that confidence without which the service is worse than useless, and the committee feel satisfied, without proceeding further, in recommending that the present detective system be entirely abolished. Although we have not yet matured a plan for the performance of the service in a different manner, we are satisfied that such action will not be detrimental to the public interests, and we would therefore recommend the passage of the accompanying order at this time:—

Ordered, That the office of detective police be abolished, and that the rules and regulations of the board in relation to that branch of the public service be and the same are hereby rescinded.

The report was accepted and the order was unanimously passed, after which the Mayor read a letter from Colonel Kurtz resigning his position as Chief of the Police Department. In his letter the chief stated that he seemed to be powerless for good to the public, and he felt as if he was in part an embarrassment to his friends. The Mayor also read a copy of a letter which he had forwarded to Colonel Kurtz in acceptance of his resignation. This sudden turning out of the corrupt mass at the City Hall, although wished for, has created a great deal of excitement, and among the habitations of the roughs and thieves there is a general muttering and regret.

ANOTHER DARING OUTRAGE.

Highwaymen on the Coney Island Road.

Isaac Goldthwaite, an old pedler, was attacked yesterday afternoon, on the Coney Island road, by two men, who knocked him down and robbed him of nineteen dollars in money. The ruffians then maltreated the poor man further and attempted to escape, but they were caught by officers Fredrick and Meyers, of the Prospect Park police, and handed over to the Forty-eight precinct police, who locked them up. They gave their names as John Hogan and Patrick Ryan and stated that they lived in New York.

Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

THE PROPOSED LEASE TO ERIE—JUDGE HITCHCOCK'S OPINION—THE PRESENT FINANCIAL CONDITION—WHAT O'DOHERTY AND GOULD DID FOR THE ROAD.

The courts of New York and Ohio having sanctioned the leasing of such portions of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway as are within their respective jurisdictions to the Erie corporation, the parties in interest are now endeavoring to obtain the consent of the courts of Pennsylvania to the leasing of the remainder of the line. The case came up for argument in the Supreme Court at Philadelphia on Saturday, before Judge Reed and his associates, Judges Sharswood, Agnew and Williams. Messrs. Filden & Cuyler appeared on behalf of the motion to suspend execution of lease, and Judge Strong and Mr. Franklin B. Gowen for the Atlantic and Great Western Company and numerous bondholders. The Erie Company was represented by Messrs. James E. Gowen, George W. Biddle and Frederick A. Lane. The case excited great interest, the court room being densely crowded. The presence of Mr. Lane caused quite a sensation among the legal lights of Pennsylvania, as, in addition to enjoying the reputation of being one of the smartest lawyers of the day, he has the proud distinction of being a member of the worshipful Trinity of Erie. Mr. Franklin B. Gowen having suggested the necessity of taking the testimony of Judge Hitchcock, the receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western, the Court appointed General Collins as commissioner. Judge Hitchcock, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:—

"I am operating the Atlantic and Great Western Railway as receiver, having been appointed by the courts of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio to succeed Messrs. Gould & O'Doherty. I have had very considerable experience in the management of railroads, have been a director of the Mahoning branch of the Atlantic and Great Western for fifteen years; the Atlantic and Great Western was in good condition when I assumed control. Messrs. Gould & O'Doherty having expended considerable sums in improving it and extending its business, the road was in bad condition when Gould & O'Doherty relieved General Potter of control, but as soon as their attention was called to the fact they at once set to work and succeeded in putting it in a satisfactory condition; the Erie Company operated the line under the former lease from December, 1868, until April, 1869; the road is in better condition now than it ever was before the Erie took hold of it. I do not know the exact amount Gould & O'Doherty expended during their receivership, but, judging by the vast improvements they effected, it must have been very large; having a thorough knowledge of the affairs of the road and of its prospects, I am in favor of the speedy execution of the proposed lease to the Erie company; I regard the thirty per cent of the gross earnings, which is secured by the lease under consideration, as far more than could be earned by the road if run separate or by the operation of the road by a receiver. I am convinced that thirty per cent of the gross earnings is more than the net earnings of the entire line would be if run by a receiver; unless the lease be forthwith entered into it will be impossible for me to operate the road, as its current income, pending these negotiations, is not sufficient to pay expenses; the payment of the employees is now in arrear some $125 000, arrearages of rent to the Mahoning road amount to $78,000, of which $23,0.0 must be paid before the 1st of March to save the forfeiture; the Mahoning road also claims about $55,000 on rolling stock; there are other pressing debts amounting to $20,000 or $30,000, and the current expenses besides; the pay roll and vouchers for January amount to about $218,000, of which only $20, 00 has been paid; I have only $67,000 in hand, the vexatious delays which have prevented the execution of the proposed lease to the Erie Company have occasioned me much annoyance in operating the road, and have put the employees to great distress; Mr. Gould has advanced $55,000 toward paying the men, and but for that assistance they would have been forced to quit work; the Erie Company also made cash advances to the old receivers to the sum of $150,000, the men are very urgent for their pay, and the Erie Company is doing all it can to encourage them to hold on until the lease is executed, when they will be paid as promptly as I understand their brethren on the Erie line proper are now; the employes are all in favor of the lease to Erie."

In concluding his testimony Judge Hitchcock said:—

"I have thoroughly read and studied the lease under consideration, and I think, as receiver of the road, that the amount of rent to be secured, the price of the supplies, and the guarantees for the performance of the contract by the Erie Company are in the highest degree satisfactory, and I am convinced that it is for the interest of the creditors and all interested in the welfare of the Atlantic and Great Western road that the proposed lease should be executed as soon as possible; according to my estimate the thirty per cent secured by the lease, estimating the gross earnings at $4,500,000, would be about $300,000 better than the earnings which would be secured by the operation of the road under myself or any other receiver. I consider harmonious relations with Erie vital to the interests of the Atlantic and Great Western, and so must all who give the relative positions of the two lines a moment's study; and I am not aware of any arrangement with any other line that would not result in serious loss, that is, if the Atlantic and Great Western were separated from a running connection with the Erie."

Judge Hitchcock being considered by the parties who have hitherto opposed the execution of the lease as the person most competent to judge as to its advisability, and, moreover, possessing the confidence of the courts of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, his favorable testimony will doubtless bring about the much desired arrangement.

Æctius.—When is "Not a Dye" a Dye?—When contained in two bottles protected from continuous light by pasteboard ramparts, and proclaimed a restorative. Use RESTORER AMERICA for the hair. For restoring the natural color of the hair it has no equal.

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Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Diabetes, Diabetes.—Constitution Water is a certain cure for it. Depot, 46 Cliff street.

Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, 704 Broadway.—Specialty over quarter of a century. Cure warranted or money refunded. Sold by druggists.

Dr. Hunter—40 Years at No. 3 Division street, now at 55 Bond street, one door from Bowery. Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Not open on Sunday. Consultation and medicine, $5.

Fine Watches and Jewelry of all descriptions for sale and repaired by first class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, 1,113 Broadway, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, and 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

Missisquoi Water Cures Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Scrofula, and all impurities of the blood. Sold by druggists.

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NEW YORK CITY.

Reported Failure—The Valentine Luxury—The New Post Office—Chapel of St. "Kit"—The Thief of Time—A Shoplifting Duo—A Fatal "Skylark"—Police Trials—General News Items.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	52	31	3 P. M.	51	48
6 A. M.	51	32	6 P. M.	42	46
9 A. M.	50	40	9 P. M.	41	45
12 M.	51	47	12 P. M.	40	51

Average temperature yesterday 43
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 47¼

The regular distribution of letters in this city was increased yesterday by over 25,000, owing to the quantity of valentines passing through the Post Office.

Professor Nickerson delivered an interesting lecture before Mazeppa Union Lodge No. 23, I. O. of G. S. and D. of S. last evening, in the presence of a good audience, his subject being "My Banker and Yours."

The following removals of day inspectors in the Custom House were made yesterday:—B. F. Dexter, W. Lynn, B. McNaughton, Samuel Caverly, J. M. Russell, E. T. Russell, W. H. Merrill, E. V. Anderson, J. Migate, G. Morford, D. Cochrane.

Mr. Vandenhoff reads his celebrated murder scene from Macbeth, in which he has no rival in this country, with selections from Dickens and other well known authors, this evening, at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall. It being for a charitable purpose a crowded house is expected.

Superintendent Kennedy yesterday morning presented to the Board of Police a full report of his investigations in regard to the origin of the *canard* about the intended assassination of Prince Arthur, which was published in several evening papers on the 5th. This interesting document will come before the Board at the next meeting for its official action.

Jonas Donahue, a squint-eyed, disagreeable looking personage, was held to bail in the sum of $300 by Justice Cox at Jefferson Market yesterday morning, charged with assaulting officer Campbell, of the Twentieth precinct, on Sunday night, by striking him in the mouth with his fist and tearing his clothes. Thomas O'Gara, of 344 Eighth avenue, became his bondsman.

The sale of the Thompson collection was concluded yesterday morning. The pictures sold were the "dregs" of the whole gallery. Two of Bierstadt's early efforts in water colors, "Mount Hope" and a companion picture, sold for thirty-two dollars a pair. "Lola Montez," frame and all, brought fifteen dollars. The "Sage of Marshfield" was considered dear by his purchaser at three dollars.

The annual ladies' reception of the Union League Club, which takes place on Wednesday evening, promises to be an elegant affair. Lieutenant General Sheridan and General Forsyth, Chief of Staff, have accepted the invitation of the Committee of Arrangements, and it is also expected that General Sherman, wife and daughter will be present. Invitations have also been extended to President Grant and his Cabinet.

George Eagan, a newsboy, eleven years of age, died in Bellevue Hospital from injuries received on Saturday last by being run over, corner of Broome and Mercer streets, by car No. 54 of the Broadway line. In attempting to leave the front platform of the car George slipped and fell beneath the wheel, which passed over and crushed his right leg in a terrible manner. The matter will be investigated before Coroner Flynn. Deceased lived at No. 35 Crosby street.

It has transpired that the agent employed by the protective committee of the English Erie stockholders, who are about to inaugurate in conjunction with the Ramsey-Eaton party, a legal war against Fisk and Gould, is Mr. Curt, an eminent solicitor of London. He has sailed for the United States and his arrival in this city is daily expected. The proceedings will be carried on before Judge Woodruff, of the United States Courts, who, as the plaintiffs claim, is certain to show no favor to the Erie magnates.

Another prayer meeting was held in Kit Burn's rat pit mission house yesterday. There was a large attendance, the place being crowded with the friends of the cause, but none of the "hardened sinners" of the neighborhood. After an opening prayer, Rev. William H. Poole delivered a lengthy address, in which he asserted that the good work was progressing favorably, and that eventually, by the grace of God, a modern Zion might yet arise in the midst of that scene of iniquity and abode of licentiousness.

It is reported that the firm of Thomas N. Dale & Co., manufacturers of tailors' trimmings, &c., at No. 52 Howard street, has suspended payment. A statement of the affairs of the house will be made to the creditors of the firm in a few days. The report that in consequence of the failure of the above firm the silk mills of the Dale Manufacturing Company, at Paterson, N. J., had stopped running, is denied. Mr. Dale is president of the company, but the failure of the firm of Thomas N. Dale & Co. has in no way interfered with the business of the mills.

The closing exercises of the North Moore street evening school for males, Thomas W. Conklin, principal, were held last evening. A very interesting programme was well rendered and apparently much enjoyed by a very large audience. Numerous prizes and certificates were distributed and appropriate addresses delivered by Rev. J. G. B. Heath and other distinguished visitors. Mr. Dupignac, ex-commissioner, presided, and in his opening remarks paid a very high compliment to the principal and his assistants. The attendance has been larger this winter than ever before, averaging over 500.

Mr. Manierre heard evidence yesterday in about twenty charges against delinquent policemen. The only ones of interest were those against officers Stevens, Banker, Dally, Stringham and McNally, of the Fifth. The evidence showed that on the 1st inst. between two and half-past two o'clock P. M. four of Fetty's lamps, with which the men are armed at night, were deposited on a heater in the basement by some miscreant, whose design may have been the destruction of the building. The five officers accused were the only persons in the basement, but the evidence did not point to the guilty party.

The chemical section of the Lyceum of Natural History had an interesting session last evening, when Professor Edwards made some suggestions for systematising chemical nomenclature. What the professor seeks to establish was proposed some time ago, and, as a member observed, could only be accomplished by a chemical congress to agree on an authoritative nomenclature. After an ably prepared paper on ammonium had been read by Dr. Gallatin, Professor C. A. Seely favored the meeting with a development of the theory of dissociation. Dr. Walz delivered some remarks on the non-existence of antozone before adjournment.

The new Custom House cartage system goes into operation to-day. The former cartmen were given from the 1st of February until the present time to finish up back work, make out their statements and get ready to give way to the new appointees. During the week a number of merchants who were understood to have been in favor of the old system have applied for licenses under the new *régime*. Mr. Lindsay, the manager of the new bureau, was actively engaged yesterday inspecting the bonds of the new contractors, and Mr. Storking, the general agent, states that the new system will work with perfect smoothness from the outset. A number of the former cartmen will obtain work from the contractors.

On Sunday afternoon Andrew Hyland, a lad nine years of age, whose parents live at 218 avenue A, while attempting to cross the street nearly opposite his father's residence, fell on the rail track and was run over by car 41 of the Forty-second street and Grand street ferry line and almost instantly killed. The remains were taken up and removed to the house, where Coroner Flynn was requested to hold an inquest. The Seventeenth precinct police arrested the driver of the car, Robert Armstrong, who is detained to await the result of an investigation. Deceased and two others were returning from Sunday school, and attempted to cross the track ahead of the horses, when he was knocked down and killed. The driver, on seeing the danger, applied the brakes, but could not stop the car in time to prevent the accident.

Yesterday afternoon two bloated looking females, giving their names as Mary Mills and Josephine Williams, visited the boot and shoe store of Francis Edwards, at 16 Bible house, ostensibly for the purpose of making a purchase. While one of the clerks, named Frank Rathburn, was engaged in exhibiting the stock he discovered one of the females remove a pair of gaiters valued at five dollars and conceal them in the front part of her dress, and handed her over to the custody of officer Garritt, of the Fifteenth precinct, who was on post in the vicinity. Upon searching the prisoners a conveniently arranged bag commonly used by shoplifters was found concealed under the dress of one of the females. They were arraigned before Justice Cox at Jefferson Market, where they denied the charge, but were committed in default of bail to answer.

Yesterday afternoon Thomas Thompson, alias Adams, and an accomplice, two well-known characters, who may be seen at nearly all hours of the day and night standing in the vicinity of "murderers' block," called into the jewelry store of Peter E. Gosselin, No. 415 Sixth avenue, under the pretence of purchasing a clock, and after remaining in the store about ten minutes left, promising to call again. They had left the store but a few seconds before the proprietor discovered a gold watch, valued at $170, was missing. Following the parties several blocks he caused the arrest of Thompson by officer Manning, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, his accomplice succeeding in making his escape. He was subsequently arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, when he denied the charge, but was committed in default of bail.

There were 4,500 cubic yards of earth excavated and removed by steam derricks from the new Post Office grounds last month. The chasms in the earth now yawn deep, notwithstanding the disadvantage of a small force of only 100 men which Superintendent Hulburd labors under. The sidewalk around the site has been completed, and the work of tearing down the fence in the remaining places where it has not been removed, and placing it back so as to give more chance for travel in the streets, is in progress. Thirty-one of the basement piers on Broadway, the west front, and Park row are laid. As soon as the vessel just in from Maine is unloaded the basement piers will be completed. If no appropriation for carrying on the work is made by Congress before March 1, work on the new Post Office will entirely cease, because there are no funds.

From testimony taken before Coroner Rollins, in the case of Patrick Cusker, who died on Ward's Island, it would seem that the fatal injuries were received during a skylarking affair, and without any intent to take the life of deceased. Griffith Jones, at present on Ward's Island, deposed that deceased, who was an innocent and simple-minded man, had, in a spirit of fun, been requested to pull Michael Scully out of his bed. Being unable to accomplish the task alone, Cusker called to his aid a man named Gallager, and between the three a scuffle then ensued. Scully escaped from his tormenters and jumped back into bed again. He was allowed to rest but a short time, however, when the two men renewed the sport and hauled Scully on the floor a second time. He then struggled with them, and, in doing so, kicked Cusker in the abdomen with so much violence as to rupture one of the small intestines with fatal result. Scully at the time, it is said, had on neither shoes nor stockings.

Wooster Beach, M. D., yesterday made a post-mortem examination on the body of John Merkle, the German who died at No. 459 Tenth avenue under suspicious circumstances, as heretofore reported in the HERALD. Severe bruises and contused wounds were found on the back, abdomen and chest of the deceased, and a careful examination of the internal organs showed conclusively to the mind of the learned doctor that death resulted from peritonitis, the result of the violence inflicted upon Merkle. The persons who committed the fatal assault are still at large, but the police have been notified of the homicide and will make an earnest effort to secure the guilty parties. In order to afford the officers time to work up the case the investigation has been postponed by Coroner Keenan till to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon. The neighborhood in which deceased lost his life, according to authentic accounts, is infested by gangs of rowdies and outlaws, who lie in wait for inebriates and unsuspecting persons for the purposes of robbery and plunder.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP ANGLIA.

The Anchor Line's Latest Addition—Her Dimensions, Machinery and Appointments—List of Her Officers.

The new steamship Anglia, the latest addition to the Anchor line, hence to Glasgow, arrived at this port late Sunday evening, and is now lying at the dock of the company, pier No. 20 North river, where her cargo is being discharged. The Anglia is one of the largest and most elegantly equipped vessels of the line, being complete in all her fittings and appointments. This vessel is of iron, brig rigged, and was built last year, being launched in the first week of December. She has a length of keel and fore rake of 335 feet, on deck 340 feet, a breadth of beam (molded) of 35 feet, and a depth of hold of 25 feet. She is provided with three decks, the height between the first and second being 8 feet, and that between the second and third, or lower deck, 18 feet, clear of beams. Her tonnage is of 2,250 tons, old measurement, and she draws, when loaded, 21 feet 6 inches of water. Her plates are are 3½, ⅞ and ½ inch in thickness, and her outer and inner sternports, also of hammered iron, are of the usual dimensions commensurate with efficiency and safety. The Anglia is fitted with six water-tight bulkheads of iron, and her steering apparatus is remarkably strong, the rudder being provided with a hammered iron stock, bound with plates of the same material. The gear of this arrangement is worked with a screw, and provisions are made by means of which tillers can be rigged on the lower decks should anything happen to the apparatus above. Water tanks, two forward and two aft, capable of holding 30,000 gallons, are provided, while a fresh water condenser furnishes in addition thereto eighty gallons per hour. The vessel has six large lifeboats and one of smaller size for general work, that would each carry in case of extreme necessity fully fifty persons safely. They are supplied with improved lowering apparatus, which insures, whatever the nature of an alarm should be, perfect working.

The Anglia has accommodations for 100 first class passengers, eighty intermediate or second class, and 700 steerage. The conveniences and comforts of the vessel are second to none that sail from the port. The ladies' saloon on the main deck is fully 80 feet long, luxuriantly appointed and finished. The sides are of maple inlaid with teak, surmounted with elegant cornices, and relieved with pillars artistically executed. On either side run a series of tables, over which racks are placed for glasses, decanters and other articles desired at every meal. At the forward end are large gilt mirrors hanging over a piano of exquisite tone and finish, while the arm chairs, lounges and Brussels carpets give the whole a charming and substantial appearance.

The second class saloon is also large and comfortable, differing but little from the first. The steerage is very commodious and convenient, water closets and washrooms being in abundance, while the ventilation at all times is in every respect almost perfect. The ladies of the first cabin have more than the usual number of retiring rooms at their disposal, inasmuch as there is a private saloon on the promenade deck for their exclusive use, in addition to their saloon below, where none of the "lords of creation" can enter except by their invitation or assent. The cooking apparatus is also quite perfect. Life belts are provided for every passenger.

The motive power of the Anglia consists of two direct-acting engines of 50 inches diameter and 3 feet 6 inches stroke of piston, the nominal power of which is 400 horse, while the effective power that can be reached, if necessary, is 1,500 horse. Steam is generated from two horizontal tubular boilers, 21 feet long, 14 feet wide and 21 feet in height. The engines are fitted with a surface condenser. The propeller (of iron) is 15 feet in diameter, pitch 20 feet, and of four blades.

The Anglia is, in fact, fitted up with all the recent improvements in naval architecture, and is a finely finished and appointed craft. She has already proved herself a capital seagoing craft, as in the recent trip—her first—she came out unscathed from weather terrible in its severity, beating to this port some of the European steamships thought to be unsurpassed in speed.

The following is a list of her officers:—Captain, James Craig; First Officer, Mr. Graham; Second Officer, Mr. Hutchinson; Third Officer, Mr. Johnson; Purser, Mr. Malcomb; Chief Engineer, Parlan McFarland; Assistants, Robert Murray, James Wetherspoon, James Murray; Chief Steward, Nathaniel Stockdale.

A BROOKLYN DODGER.

Alleged Attempt to Levy Blackmail—An Interesting Letter.

Gustave Lange was taken before Justice Walsh yesterday afternoon on a charge of attempting to blackmail Mr. Shuster, looking glass manufacturer in the Eastern District. The accused was arrested while in the employ of Shuster on a charge of stealing some tinfoil from the premises of Simon Bach, in Barclay street, New York. He was sent to the Penitentiary, and on his return from prison sent Mr. Shuster the following letter:—

WILLIAMSBURG, Jan. 26, 1870.

Mr. SHUSTER, Looking Glass Manufacturer:—

DEAR SIR—In consequence of the difficulties I had through Mr. Gonzales for your sake I find myself compelled to take a step which, though it is unpleasant indeed, shall somewhat indemnify me for the loss which I have suffered of time as well as property. When the case of purloining and selling of tinfoil belonging to the firm of Simon Bach was tried before the court you endeavored by means of money to put away Gonzales, who was to be a witness against you, and Gonzales had the whole of the profit of it alone, which, indeed, he had through me, while I had to suffer all the troubles. I have never meddled with such things, but I did it through the inducement of Gonzales, and I am, therefore, a stronger witness against you than Gonzales himself.

Without employment or money I find myself compelled to apply to you for fifty dollars as indemnity, which you will send to the address below on or before the 28th of this month. If you should not accede to my wish I shall feel compelled to bring you in the same trouble. You will please consider how great the trouble is that may arise for you having the matter made public; also regarding your buying quicksilver, which is also known to me, and how much better it is to grant me the above indemnification. Hoping to receive a satisfactory answer on or before the above date, I sign myself, respectfully,

GUSTAVE LANGE.

Justice Walsh committed the accused to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE CRAWFORD-DIMOND AFFAIR.

The Blue-Coated Blackmail Case—Spicy Revelations—The Policeman Who Was Bribed—Trial Before Judge Bosworth.

The trial of officer J. H. Crawford, of the Sixteenth precinct, for receiving a bribe from S. L. Fenn to let up on Charles Dimond, arrested by him for passing counterfeit money, was called on before Judge Bosworth yesterday.

Captain John J. Williamson being called, was examined by complainant's counsel, C. S. Spencer. He stated that fifty dollars were handed to him by Justice Dowling when Crawford was locked up; Crawford admitted to witness that he got fifty dollars.

A. H. Purdy, United States Assistant District Attorney, testified that officer Crawford made an affidavit against Charles Dimond for passing a counterfeit stamp; Crawford was present at the examination and Dimond was discharged; the first intimation witness had of bribery was obtained through the papers; Crawford was asked by witness to make an affidavit, and he said Fenn had tried to corrupt him; on the examination Crawford testified that he had received fifty dollars from Fenn, but when asked if it was a bribe he refused to answer; on the stand the accused testified that Dimond passed a counterfeit fifty cent stamp upon him, and he could produce other persons upon whom Dimond had passed counterfeit money. He failed to produce them, however.

Samuel L. Fenn, on cross-examination, stated that he knew Dimond; remembered his arrest for shoving counterfeit money; Crawford entered Dimond's saloon, and while taking a drink, said:—"You are the man who can fix the thing; come back here and I'll speak to you; I am a man of family, and if there is anything to be made I want it; the Chambers street folks shan't make it; you can settle it for $50;" witness replied that he had no $50, but he would see Dimond; witness saw Dimond; he went to Commissioner Shields and Assistant District Attorney Purdy, who advised them to pay the money over after marking it; Mr. Robert Foster marked it; Dimond gave the money to witness and witness gave it to Crawford.

On cross-examination by Mr. Andrews Fenn stated that Crawford said to him, "I am afraid to trust you;" witness replied, "I am not afraid to trust you;" Crawford then related an anecdote of an English parson who wanted to preach in the pulpit, when the deacons came he said, "I can talk better if I have one pound in my pocket;" "now," continued Crawford, "if I had that fifty dollars in my pocket I could talk better before the Commissioners!" Crawford, Dimond and witness entered No. 15 Centre street, and had drinks all round; Crawford treated, but had no money to pay for it, and wanted to borrow from witness, who had none; Dimond stated to Crawford, "You have money, why not pay the score?" it was then that Dimond assaulted him; witness did not hear Dimond ask for the return of the money, but did hear Crawford say, "I have it here and I would like to see you get it;" witness saved Crawford from having his face kicked off him; an officer arrested Dimond and Crawford; did not hear Crawford say, "My situation is more to me than money, and I don't want to take money without going before the Commissioners."

Wm. Ackerman testified that when Judge Dowling asked Crawford for the money the latter denied it; but when ordered to be searched he produced it from his vest pocket.

Crawford, on being sworn, stated that one night he was out with his wife, when James R. Taylor stated to him that he could arrest a man for shoving counterfeit money; he introduced witness to the man behind Dimond's bar as Robert Gilmore; he (Taylor) called for drinks, put down a two dollar bill and got a bad fifty cent stamp in change; they went out, and witness returned alone and called for drinks for all hands; he received a bad fifty cent piece also; he then went to the Fifteenth precinct station house, and getting an officer arrested Dimond; on the morning of Dimond's trial before the Commissioner witness was looking for Taylor to serve him with a subpœna, when he met Dimond and Fenn; he recognized the latter as one of the men he had treated; Fenn called him aside and endeavored to get him to "square" it, saying that Taylor, who was the only witness, would not be present, and he gave witness fifty dollars; witness told him he was a poor man whose situation was worth more than fifty dollars, and the money must go through the hands of the Commissioners; Fenn replied, "To hell with the Commissioners, I want nothing with them," and returned the money, and it was handed back to witness; in the saloon on the day of the assault by Dimond, witness wanted all hands to drink; he had only forty cents and the bill was $1 60; one of the men told him he had money—some of Dimond's; Dimond wanted the money back, and said he would square it for twenty-five dollars.

Crawford was cross examined at length by Mr. Spencer as to the proceedings before Justice Dowling, but it had no special bearing upon the case, and the evidence closed. Judgment was reserved.

KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

Compromise on the Coroners' Fees, Sheriff's Dues, Clerk's and Stenographers' Salaries.

The regular weekly session of the Kings county Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon, Supervisor Osborn in the chair. A communication was received from Coroners Jones and Whitehill requesting the Board to reconsider its action reducing their fees from fifteen dollars to ten dollars per case. Supervisor Cassidy offered a resolution in connection with the above to fix the fees of the Coroners at $12 50 per case, in lieu of all other fees, said increase to take effect from February 3, which was adopted.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of the payment of $10,000 on account of the bill of ex-Sheriff Patrick Campbell. It was so ordered.

The representatives of the Ninth ward presented a resolution calling upon the Law Committee to ascertain and report for the information of the Board the amount of fees received by Gerard Stevens, Clerk of the Supreme Court, during the past five years. He stated as his reason for offering the resolution that the clerk in question has asked for additional compensation for increased clerical duties, while he understood that he had been receiving a large sum in his office as referee.

The resolution did not prevail because of the professed objection of one or two of the members of the Board to inquire into the private affairs of that gentleman, whose services as referee had no connection with his office as clerk of the court.

It was resolved that the Law Committee should ascertain the names of all parties employed as stenographers by the county, and by what authority such persons were appointed; also as to the necessity for the passage of the bill before the Senate for the increase of the salary of the stenographer of the Supreme Court to $3,000; also that the County Treasurer be empowered to borrow $15,000 on the credit of the county for the completion of the armory in the Sixteenth ward.

A supervisor from one of the county towns presented a resolution to the effect that the leases now held by occupants of the buildings adjoining the Court House, and belonging to the county, be cancelled and three months' notice be given to vacate the same. It was understood that while the county realized only $12,000 from the rental of the property they actually brought $22,000 per year to the general lessee of the buildings. The subject was referred to the Law Committee for report.

A BROOKLYN CONTRACT UNEARTHED.

Light Wanted on the Lamppost Question—A Rather Serious Charge Against a Municipal Official—A $100,000 Affair.

The regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday, the president, Mr. Bergen, in the chair. The nomination of the following named persons as members of the Board of Education was confirmed:—A. B. Baylis, William L. Gill, J. M. Phelps, J. R. Jurgens, Albert Amerman, E. J. Whitlock, D. Hart, J. H. Hart, E. B. Cadley, G. P. Brigen, W. W. Hurlburt, J. H. Rhodes, E. Rowe, John Finlay. Alderman Whiting, in the course of a debate upon the question of furnishing lamp posts to the city, stated that $40,000 was paid out for lamps and lampposts in 1869 for which no articles have yet been furnished, and he charged the Street Commissioner with being a party to these frauds, which he believed would reach nearly $100,000. The Alderman said he was merely acting as a sworn officer in making this statement and had no personal feeling in the matter whatever.

The contracts for these articles were duly made but the lamps were never furnished, and the lanterns, which were contracted for at $3 50, cost the city $8 each and were paid for by the Street Commissioner at that rate.

The matter was referred to the Assessment Committee for report, and the Board adjourned.

BEN WADE ON CUBA.

JEFFERSON, Feb. 3, 1870.

GENTLEMEN—I have received your note of the 28th ultimo asking me to accept the position of Vice President for the State of Ohio of the "Cuban Charitable Aid Society." I accept the position with pleasure, and will do what I can to forward the work. I am astonished at the apparent indifference of our great republican party to the fate of the people of Cuba. Are they indeed weary in well doing, or do they still favor that timorous, halting, hesitating policy which added more than half to the blood and treasure in conquering our own rebellion and in giving liberty to our slaves? One brave word from our administration is all-sufficient to end the strife and give peace, liberty and justice to the people of that island. Shall that word be spoken? We shall be dishonored as a nation if it is not. But whether spoken or not, Cuba must and shall be free.

Yours, with respect, B. F. WADE.

C. M. CLAYTON and others.

P. S.—I have read with great satisfaction the abstract of your speech and endorse and approve every word of it. B. F. W.

YACHTING.

The Projected Race Between the British Yacht Cambria and the American Yacht Dauntless.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 14.]

It appears that some people have allowed their angry passions to rise over a matter not calculated at first sight to excite ire—namely, the projected yacht race between the Dauntless and the Cambria. According to *Wilkes' Spirit*, "some ill feeling prevails in England against Mr. Ashbury." Still stranger to hear than this is the announcement that there are a few Americans "who would secretly rejoice to see the Dauntless defeated." It is out of our power to explain why either of these ill-natured sentiments should exist. Mr. Ashbury was a long time about making up his mind to accept the challenge, but he has taken the leap now, and we are quite sure that the challenger at least desires to see him receive fair treatment. As for Mr. Bennett, what harm has he done that anybody should wish to see him lose? He has tried to maintain the fame and renown of American yachtmen—is there anything so very culpable in that? A fair race is what everybody ought to wish for, and personal animosities in an affair of this kind are more than usually silly and contemptible.

Yachting on the Pacific—Proposed Regatta of the San Francisco Yacht Club.

[From the San Francisco Alta California, Feb. 7.]

Several members of the Yacht Club had their respective vessels out yesterday for a pleasure excursion on the bay. The fleet consisted of the schooner Lotus and the sloops Minnie, Emerald and Raven, which were gaily decorated with flags and streamers, while each vessel had on board a considerable number of invited guests. The day was as beautiful as heart could desire, though there was scarcely wind enough to allow the beautiful little crafts anything like a trial of speed. The lack of a fresh breeze, however, was compensated for by a cloudless sky and an atmosphere so pure and clear that the indentations, and almost the varieties of foliage could be distinguished on the most distant highlands. The Minnie and Emerald made a rendezvous at Goat Island towards noon, where a few hours were spent in fishing and rowing, and afterwards a chowder party was made up of the guests and crews of these and another party who had visited the island with the steamtug Fanny Ann, the entire number of excursionists amounting to about thirty. In the afternoon, the wind having entirely died away, the little fleet was towed to the city by the Fanny Ann, which act of courtesy the yachtmen duly acknowledged by three rousing cheers as she cast them off in Mission Bay.

It is understood among lovers of salt water sports that a regatta will take place at an early day, at which several of the finest of the yacht fleet will put in an appearance. An unusually long time has elapsed since our bay has been enlivened by one of these gallant contests for supremacy. The club must not allow their young laurels to wither. Among all the manly pastimes there are none more healthful and invigorating. San Francisco Bay presents an arena unsurpassed for the sport, and the most exacting could not desire more lovely weather for aquatic pleasures than that of the California winter.

A MAGNIFICENT "HARD CHEEK."

A Man Swears He "Did Take" Something—American Fireproof Warehouse Bond Robbery.

A short time since Mr. William E. Gilbert, President of the American Fireproof Warehouse Company, having their office at No. 6 Pine street, made affidavit before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, that the firm of Pinckney & Co., brokers, No. 50 Wall street, had stolen five $1,000 bonds from the office of the company during the month of January last, from the fact that they were found in their possession, and the firm refused to give any satisfactory explanation of how they obtained them. A summons was issued against the firm, and duly responded to by Mr. Pinckney, the senior member, who proved that he purchased the bonds from Charles O. Richardson, a director of the company, in a legitimate business transaction. Upon these facts being brought to light the complaint was dismissed against Pinckney, and a summons issued for the appearance of Richardson at ten A. M. yesterday to explain how he obtained possession of the bonds. Punctually at the above named hour the latter individual appeared and presented the following affidavit:—

City and County of New York ss., Feb. 9, 1870.—Charles O. Richardson, of the city of New York, solemnly swears that the following is a true statement:—That on or about the 13th day of January, 1870, I did take from the safe in the office of the American Fireproof Warehouse Company, situated at No. 6 Pine street, room No. 4, in said city, five bonds of the above company, numbered as follows:—635, 637, 638, 639, 640, each of $1,000, total $5,000; and further, that I did take the above mentioned bonds at the instigation and solicitation of Isaac L. Egbert, for the following purposes, to wit:—To enable said Egbert, in commission and commerce with James M. Pinckney, James M. Pinckney, Jr., Charles H. Pinckney and Eugene Pinckney, doing business at No. 50 Wall street, in said city of New York, under the firm name of Pinckney & Co., and other parties to the deponent unknown, to conspire, cheat and defraud said American Fireproof Warehouse Company out of their just debt of $4,000 due from said Pinckneys to said company. C. O. RICHARDSON.

Sworn to before me, this 9th day of February—R. A. POLSEN, Notary Public.

Justice Cox, upon reading the above affidavit and having made some inquiries in reference to the company, concluded that all "was not as it should be," and dismissed the complaint. It appears from a communication received by Justice Cox from the Secretary of the Fireproof Warehousing Company that they have been greatly annoyed by the American Fireproof Warehouse Company, and are about to apply to the Legislature to have the name of this company changed.

A NEW YORK LADY IN A MASSACHUSETTS PRISON FOR DEBT.

[From the Boston Herald, Feb. 14.]

A case which we believe is without precedent in the history of Suffolk county, being the imprisonment of a woman for debt, has just come to our notice. A year or more ago a lady named Bosworth, who kept a boarding house in New York, had a lady boarder named Chamberlin, who became indebted to her for board to the extent of seventy-five dollars. The latter went away from the boarding house, leaving her trunk and some goods therein contained, which Mrs. Bosworth afterwards refused to deliver until she had received the seventy-five dollars which was her due.

The Chamberlain woman came to Boston and in August, 1865, Mrs. Bosworth also visited this city with a view of collecting her debt. The Chamberlain party, however, instead of paying her debt, sued out a writ in tort against Mrs. Bosworth for illegally converting her trunk and contents, on which she placed the value of $300. Upon this Mrs. Bosworth was arrested and released upon giving bonds in the amount of $500, the alleged value of the trunk. This writ being in the Municipal Court and she not appearing to defend herself she was defaulted and judgment and execution followed. Still not being forced the writ was returned to court.

The bondsmen of the Bosworth woman were then sued, and one of them went to New York and representing to her that if she would surrender the trunk she would be relieved from further trouble, she gave it up and it was brought to Boston by express. This, for some reason, did not end matters.

Yesterday one of her bondsmen went to New York, and, representing to Mrs. Bosworth that the case would receive final settlement if she would come to Boston and sign certain papers, she accompanied him to this city, and upon arrival she was unexpectedly lodged in the Cambridge street jail. She was in great tribulation thereat, representing that she had been deceived, that by detention her business interests in New York would greatly suffer, and offering to do anything which would satisfy the demands of her persecutors.

The case being one which excited the sympathy of Sheriff Clark he has instituted an effort looking to her discharge. She is here without means or friends, having no acquaintances whatever except her bondsmen, who have surrendered her, and the only process by which she can be speedily released is to be served with an alias execution at the jail, upon which service she will be entitled to serve notice upon the plaintiff of her desire to take the oath for the relief of poor debtors. This arrangement will undoubtedly be carried out to-day.

ELECTRICAL PHENOMENON.—A letter in the Ottawa (Ill.) *Republican* gives the following account of an electrical phenomenon:—In the engine room of the Peru plow factory there is a leather belt from eight to ten inches wide. This belt is drawn over two drums, one of which is iron, and the other, I think, is wood. These drums make about fifty revolutions per minute. Standing in front of and below the belt and placing the extended fingers within six inches of it, the experimenter will observe a multitude of white rays, which start from the belt and project themselves in the direction of the fingers. For the first three inches the rays form a sheet of white light, its base extending across the band. It then breaks up into pencils of rays, each pencil converging to a delicately fine point. The points of the white rays approximate at the tips of the fingers, but never touch them. On the contrary, the ends of the fingers are illuminated with little jets of bright yellow flame, which dart out to meet the white rays. The little flames are lambent, continuous and pencil-shaped. They are not as vivid as a true electric spark, but sufficiently bright to be visible by daylight. If a person, holding his right hand near the belt, touch any one in reach with his left hand, he will experience a sensible shock. The fingers, after experimenting with the belt, have a pricking sensation, not unlike the feeling produced by restored circulation after the hand has been "asleep," or when we carelessly meddle with the poles of a magnetic battery.

THE WEATHER AND ICE CROP IN THIS STATE.—All fears of a short ice crop have passed away. Coal merchants, liverymen and ice dealers have been very happy during the past few days for Winter, with his fleecy mantle, is indeed here. As we write, at midnight, the air is very cold and the rollicking wind plays wildly with all the shutters and window sills in the vicinity, while the gusts of fine snow fill the air and creep into every crevice. Withal it is a most glorious night for sleigh riding and the merry peals of laughter which ring out above the surges of the wind tell tales of rosy cheeks and happy times among the gay parties who are on the road. The window panes in our dwellings amuse the little ones in studying the panorama and fairy castles traced thereon by old Winter's chilly breath.—*Albany Argus*, Feb. 14.

VIRGINIA.

A Misconstruction of Governor Walker's Language—Limited Class from Which to Select Judges—General Amnesty Required—Remarkable Speech of a Colored Senator.

RICHMOND, Feb. 12, 1870.

An impression seems to have gained considerable ground among politicians and the press of the North that Governor Walker recommended in his message the selection by the Legislature of qualified men for the judiciary, regardless of the disqualification created by the third section of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. This is a most egregious error and one calculated to work considerable injury, not only to Governor Walker individually, but to the people of the State. Such an idea never occurred to the Governor in preparing his message, nor does his language warrant a construction evidently so foreign to his well known views on the subject. His remarks on the judicial system inaugurated by the new constitution are exceedingly clear and his recommendations eminently patriotic under the embarrassing circumstances in which the people are placed in this respect. All the former members of the judiciary whose disabilities have not been removed by Congress are obnoxious to the provisions of the fourteenth amendment; and how to find honest and capable men, learned in the law, and out of what class to select them to fill the judgeships, is a matter of the most profound import in the reorganization of the civil government. For the former Magistrate's Examining Court in each county the new constitution substitutes a county judge, making one hundred and odd judgeships of this class, besides the circuit judges and judges of the Court of Appeals. A large majority of the legal fraternity, for some cause or other, are disqualified, and hence it is deemed by those having an extensive knowledge of the bar in the State almost an impossibility to obtain competent judges without drafting on the disqualified class. All the present encumbents of judgeships appointed by General Canby are, with one or two exceptions, Northern gentlemen, and these are only the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Circuit Judges under the old laws of the State. The language of the Governor's message which has been so strangely misconstrued is as follows:—

It is a solemn duty which you owe to yourselves and to your constituents, to the country and to posterity, to elect our ablest, purest and best men; and if in the fulfilment of that duty your choice should fall upon any who are disqualified by the third clause of the fourteenth article of the constitution of the United States, I would recommend the passage by your honorable bodies of a resolution respectfully requesting Congress to remove such disqualification. I am satisfied that such a resolution would receive the prompt and favorable consideration and action of Congress.

In some of the counties there is scarcely a lawyer not disqualified under the third section of the fourteenth amendment, and where pure, able and competent men are required it is hard to find them outside that class. Hence the recommendation of the Governor that if any man so disqualified should be elected or required to fill one of the judgeships the passage of a resolution by the Legislature asking the removal of such person's disabilities. In order, however, to remove the existing misconstruction of the Governor's language and to effectually clear away all doubts as to their intentions with regard to the election of judges, the following resolution almost unanimously passed the House to-day:—

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House the Legislature should not elect to judicial office any of those persons who are disqualified by the third clause of the fourteenth article to the constitution of the United States until the Congress of the United States shall have removed from the persons aforesaid their political disabilities.

The present condition of the Southern people demands the passage of a general amnesty, or general relief from political disabilities, and their temper at the present time fully justifies it. A large number of good and worthy republicans are among the proscribed class, and as long as the present system of removing disabilities by batches is continued good feeling, security or harmony cannot exist.

All parties, whether republicans or conservatives, are in favor of a general removal of political disabilities, in proof of which an incident in the Senate a day or two since is an ample illustration. Senator Mosely (colored), an ultra but highly intelligent radical, rose to make an explanation by unanimous consent, and avowed himself in favor of a general amnesty bill, on the ground that it was required by the public interests. He was pained to say that many of his best and warmest friends—the most influential men of his county—were proscribed, and he felt it his duty to himself and to his constituents to have them freed from these political bonds. Affairs in his section were in a sad and woefully distempered condition, owing chiefly to the fact that gentlemen of standing, character and influence were excluded from participation in public affairs. Laws like these were long enough in force; the day for their necessity was past and gone, and it was high time they were repealed. For the peace, security and good order of society he wished those men restored to all the rights and immunities of American citizens, and that as early as possible. Lawlessness prevailed to such an extent that property and life were insecure, and when he came to this city to fulfil his duties as a Senator he felt it necessary to bring all his goods, chattels and personal property with him. He would heartily vote for the resolution removing disabilities, and would further suggest that a committee be appointed to proceed to Washington to urge its immediate passage by Congress. "I am," said Mr. Mosely, "a true born citizen of Virginia, with some of the best and proudest white blood in the old State coursing through my veins. Senators and gentlemen, I am a man and your brother. I am also the brother of the colored man. I am bound by ties of blood to both the races in Virginia. I am an Anglo-Saxon and an Anglo-African, and it is the dearest wish of my heart to do equal justice to both whites and blacks." This speech of Mr. Mosely created quite a sensation on the conservative side of the Senate, but it had a decided and excellent effect. Sentiments like these coming from representatives of the colored race never fail to touch and draw out the kindly feelings of the whites in return.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN VIRGINIA.

A Boy Unmercifully Beaten by a Negro—His Collar Bone Broken, His Tongue Cut Out and His Throat Cut—Escape of the Fiendish Murderer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 14, 1870.

A most brutal murder was committed in Norfolk county a day or two since, at a place called Hickory Ground, the particulars of which are as follows:—

A negro family named Seguine, had a boy in their employ whom they sent to a grocery store to purchase a dollar's worth of pork, giving him a ten dollar note to pay for the same, and instructing him to be careful and bring back the change. The boy went to the store, purchased the pork and returned; but on the way back he lost the nine dollars change. Seguine charged the boy with stealing the money and gave him an unmerciful beating with a horsewhip, breaking his collar bone. On the following morning the boy started off with the intention of having Seguine arrested for beating him. Seguine, fearing the result, started in pursuit of the boy, accompanied by one or two others of the family. They overtook the boy near a piece of woods, into which they dragged him, and in their fiendish rage cut out his tongue by the roots, after which they ended his sufferings by cutting his throat from ear to ear, and hid the body in the woods.

The boy's absence was noticed, and inquiries were made as to his whereabouts. Receiving no satisfactory information, suspicion was aroused and a number of negroes started in search of the boy, whose body was discovered where the Seguines had left it. Sheriff Stevens was notified of the fact, and he proceeded to the place to hold an inquest, while the Seguines, getting wind of it, left suddenly for parts unknown. Efforts are now being made to arrest them. The missing change was afterwards found near the house where Seguine lived.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

[From the Sacramento (Cal.) Record, Feb. 7.]

We hope that the postal telegraph scheme will not be defeated by the introduction of too many bills bearing upon it. Already some four or five have been brought before Congress, and there seems to be an effort to distract and confuse the public on this question. Either Washburn's or Ramsey's bill would probably meet the case, though many of the leading Eastern journals appear to favor the latter most. Any measure which removes the control of the telegraph lines from a monopoly, and which reduces the rates to a reasonable and uniform standard, must receive the support of a majority of the press and the public. We trust that the press throughout the country will continue to agitate this matter and urge prompt action on the part of Congress.

SETTLEMENT OF THE VERMONT RAILROAD WAR.—The railroad war which Trenor W. Park, of Bennington, inaugurated against the Troy and Boston Railroad in January, 1867, has at length come to an end. The Lebanon Springs Railroad, which Park peevishly built as a way to get out of his own trap, and which has never been able to pay the interest on its mortgage to Commodore Vanderbilt, has been, through the influence of the latter gentleman, consolidated with the Rutland and Bennington Railroad, under a new management. The consolidated road is called the Harlem extension, and the new directors have elected Augustus Schell as president. Superintendent Mosely, of the Troy and Boston, has already effected negotiations with the superintendents of the consolidated roads, by which the freight rates will be reduced to what they were in 1861, and less in some cases. The Troy and Boston on Friday began to sell tickets upon the Rutland and Bennington connecting with it, both at State Line and Petersburg.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican*, Feb. 14.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.—Thomas M. DeWinter, a diver of considerable experience, met with a horrible death by suffocation at Savannah, Ga., last week, while at work in armor at a depth of twenty-feet under water. He was engaged in removing obstructions placed in the river during the late war, and in some unknown manner became entangled in such a way as to cut off his connection with the air pump above, and when released and brought to the surface was found to be dead. His features presented, as usual in such cases, a very unnatural and sickening appearance. Four similar deaths have occurred during the past twelve months.

RECONSTRUCTION OF MISSISSIPPI.

Arrival of Governor Alcorn in Washington—Interview With Him—His Opinion of the Situation—Necessity for the Early Admission of the State—Southern Democrats Not to be Trusted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1870.

The question of the re-admission of the State of Mississippi, about to come up before Congress, some days ago brought General Alcorn, the Governor elect, to this city. This evening one of your correspondents called upon the Governor, and found a gentleman of fine presence, easy manners and about fifty years of age, judging from a well trimmed mustache and head of dark gray hair. The Governor was agreeable and approachable, which brought your correspondent at once to the object of his visit.

CORRESPONDENT—Governor, I suppose you are here to communicate any information Congress may wish on the Mississippi question.

General ALCORN—Yes, I feel it necessary to have the State readmitted as soon as possible, and have come here to be of any assistance in my power. I think the State will be admitted during the coming week. The Legislature of Mississippi by its own resolution will meet on the second Tuesday after the passage of the bill of admission. I will then be inaugurated as Governor, and will set to work to organize and set in motion the machinery of State government. The truth is, in addition to the other objects of my visit here, I desire to secure the removal of the political disabilities of a number of prominent citizens of my State who have been elected to the Legislature but cannot comply with the requirements of Congress. They are influential persons, and their services will be valuable.

CORRESPONDENT—What do you think of the restrictions proposed?

General ALCORN—Well, I suppose as they were imposed in the case of Virginia they will have to be for Mississippi. But that is immaterial, as we have already complied with all that Congress asks and more too. We have sent a colored Senator, which was more than was expected. The charges that have been raked up against Mr. Revels amount to nothing as far as I know. I thought it would be well to recognize the colored element, and there were none so conservative in their views as Mr. Revels. I may say that he seeks the political elevation of his race, and does not believe that in order to do this it is necessary for his people to make themselves obnoxious to the whites by insisting upon intruding themselves into social equality. It cannot be denied that a prejudice exists against the colored race and will exist for some years. The social feature in the contact of the two races is a work of degrees and will come only after the lapse of time. When the Legislature convenes very little will have to be done. As I have said, the work has been accomplished. The Senators, too, have been elected. In 1865 I was elected Senator by the Johnson Legislature to fill the Jeff Davis line of Senatorial succession, while Judge Sharkey was chosen as the successor to A. G. Brown. Congress would not receive us. Now Mr. Revels fills the unexpired part of the term for which I was elected, ending in 1871. General Ames takes the five years term, or the succession, from Judge Sharkey. I have also been elected for the full term commencing 1871.

CORRESPONDENT—What do you think of the feeling of the people in your State?

General ALCORN—Well, I think it would be dangerous to let the democrats such as we have in the South get into power. The doctrine of secession is immortal in them. The memory of the carnage of the battle field, the memory of their sufferings, will always keep this alive. These people are not willing to accept the situation. It is therefore all the more necessary to strengthen ourselves. I was a whig, I was a slave owner and I was a rebel. I never felt, however, at heart interested in the cause, as I thought it was in the wrong. I think Jeff Davis was a weak man. I was ready at the first moment to accept the situation and aid in once more building up what the folly of the Southern people tore down. The South is better off without slavery, though we have less work out of the same number than we had before, but we are not at the same expense for providing for them.

The Governor then alluded to his letter of January 8, 1870, to George W. Harper, of Raymond, Miss., which embodied his views on the political issues. He said:—

No partisan spirit of the past governs me in my present relations with men. The progressive and the conservative temper proper to wise dealing with the facts around us is one that may be well supposed to embrace large masses of men who have been conscientious supporters of the old democracy. I look confidently for the co-operation of these in the ranks of a republicanism which, while in harmony with that of the North and the West shall be racy of the soil of the South. And in proof of the correctness of this expectation I may cite the fact that in my recent canvass some of my most earnest supporters had been lifelong democrats. While we remember that it was Mr. Calhoun who insisted that the Union should be held subject to dissolution, we should not forget that it was General Jackson who said that it "must and shall be preserved."

In the late contest I inquired not where the man battling at my side was born. I asked him not when he came into the State. I shall not entertain any such questions now. During that struggle I did not pause to look into the face of the man who fought under the banner that I bore and still bear to ascertain the color of his skin. My very manliness would protest against any such discrimination in the distribution of the prizes of war which that man has done so much to win. Those who stood by me in the hour of trial, old whigs or old democrats, whites or blacks, Northern men or Southern men, I shall stand by now, taking their devotion in that trial as proof against all questions of faction, color or nativity.

The colored man is opposed politically by the great mass of the social influences operating on his material interests. This state of things is one very much to be regretted on every hand; and is, furthermore, one that, in the nature of things, cannot be expected to last. Here, then, I find food for thought. Shall I, now that the freedom of the colored people is settled forever, stand listlessly by while they go over to the influences surrounding their everyday life? Or shall I, in anticipation of that result, take action under which those influences shall be led to come over to him? As a republican I can have no doubt in this case as to the choice of a wise forethought. In pursuance of that forethought, all undazzled as I am by the great victory of the party, I have determined in applying considerations of party policy to questions of office to encourage such overtures of honest support as you make, so far—and, mind you, only so far—as I may do so without violation of this tried general rule of my conduct, never to abandon the man who stood by me in the day of trial.

Governor Alcorn to-morrow will call on General Howard and have an interview with him in relation to the vagrant negroes now being fed by the national government. The Governor declares if, instead of appropriating $20,000 to make paupers, he would agree to find a home and employment in less than thirty days for 1,000 negroes in Mississippi. A negro at all industrious, receiving one-third of the returns of his labor, can make fully $500 per annum. Governor Alcorn will be sworn in as the executive officer of Mississippi as soon as the act of Congress takes effect. Although his term of office in the Senate will begin on March 4, 1871, if there be no meeting until the usual December session he will probably continue to act as Governor, in order to set the business of the State government well in motion. The Lieutenant Governor not being a native the people would feel less disposed to act so readily. Governor Alcorn will remain here until Wednesday, when, in company with his wife, he will go to New York, on a visit to his daughters attending school there, and arrive in Mississippi in time to take the oath of office.

PRIMARY POLITICAL MEETINGS.

A Movement in Ohio to Regulate Them by Law.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Feb. 12.]

Mr. Baber, one of the members from the county of Franklin, has introduced an excellent bill into the Ohio House which looks to the throwing of legal safeguards and protection around the primary meetings of the respective parties that may be held for election purposes. At present there is no safeguard whatever, and to a large extent the meetings are the greatest of farces. Yet in these meetings the whole of our political administration may be said to consist. If impurities exist at the source of power, how can we expect to escape them when they run into the sea of legislation? The bill provides for advertising the meetings, with a statement of the conditions upon which suffrage is to be exercised; for legal officers to conduct them, empowered to administer a legal oath, the violation of which may be punished by fine and imprisonment. The evils growing out of the present system are so enormous that it is well worth while to try what virtue there is in this enactment. If it works well it will be adopted by all the States, and effect great good in the purification of our politics. It is intended to break up the interference of one party with the primary meetings of another, and to prevent illegal voting and illegal counting.

A SOUTHERN COCK FIGHT.

Alabama vs. South Carolina.

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, Feb. 10.]

We understand that Colonel Thomas G. Bacon, of Edgefield, S. C., and Dr. Gee, of Selma, Ala., have arranged for the array of twenty-one cocks each, on the 22d inst., at the Lafayette Race Course, near this city, to test the fighting qualities of the game fowls of the respective States. Of the number shown all matches made will be fought for a stake of $100, with a stake of $1,000 laid upon the main. A large attendance of the patrons of the pit is expected to witness this contest for the belt.

IMMIGRANTS FOR COLORADO.—A German emigrant party of eighty-two families, about two hundred individuals, arrived at St. Louis last week from Chicago, *en route* for the Wet Mountain Valley, Colorado. The St. Louis *Democrat* says:—"The party comprises a co-operative association, formed principally of men who have been living, some of them for years, in and about Chicago. Each of them has contributed two hundred and fifty dollars at the start to the common stock. Their lands and live stock in Colorado are purchased, and they take with them provisions to last them till they can raise a crop. They are a band of intelligent and enterprising as well as physically able men, and have among them a physician, a clergyman, several printers, a number of carpenters, besides machinists, blacksmiths and other craftsmen. They have also with them two carloads of blooded stock, a sawmill, a planing mill, a grist mill and a full assortment of other agricultural implements. It thus appears that their object is to form an agricultural colony."

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, MONDAY, Feb. 14—6 P. M.

Despite the inclement and stormy weather the opening day of the week has been characterized by fair animation at the Stock Exchange.

STOCKS STRONG AND ACTIVE.

The bullish feeling was strong throughout the day and prices to-night are higher for the railways and most of the prominent miscellaneous shares. It was a steady, strong, upward speculation for the general list. Toward the close there was a sharp advance in St. Paul preferred, on the confirmation of the fact that the dividend will be duly paid to-morrow in accordance with the terms of declaration, although it was feared in some quarters that the requisite ratification of a majority of the stockholders had not been obtained. The Vanderbilt stocks were comparatively neglected, but strong except for Harlem, which was "off" from last week's highest prices. Erie was firm at a fractional advance. The feature and favorite was Reading, which, in a continued unvarying movement, rose to 98⅜, with little stock offering. Pittsburg came in for another "push" and touched 109¼. The Northwest stocks were moderately active between the extremes of 73½ and 73⅞ for the common and 90¼ and 90⅞ for the preferred. The Rock Island party gave their stock another twist of the screw and advanced the price to 122¾, time contracts for thirty days to put the stock at 121 being offered for one per cent. Wabash was buoyant on light transactions and rose to 48. Ohio and Mississippi, which was temporarily neglected, was again visited to-day with the result of putting the price to 30½. Pacific Mail was very firm and sold at 42⅜. Western Union was weak and declined to 34¼. A correspondent, writing to us concerning the alleged improvement in the receipts of the Western railways for the first week in February, communicates some interesting information on the vexed question of railway business and railway prospects this year as compared with last. He says:—

You will discover by proper inquiry that the companies which exhibit an increase in their earnings for that week are only those that have added largely to the length of their roads during last year, and such increase, not being equivalent to such increased mileage, they are earning considerably less on their cost than in 1869. For instance, the following roads are referred to as indicating increased prosperity, viz.:—Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, which has added about 100 miles since the consolidation; Milwaukee and St. Paul over 100 miles and Rock Island also over 100 miles. You will discover that the roads generally which are of the same length as in 1869 show a decrease in their earnings. Besides the main trunk lines, as the New York Central and Hudson River, Pennsylvania Central, Fort Wayne, Michigan Central, Northwestern (which latter has now three competitors for the Pacific business, while last year it had none), &c. And these companies do not expect much else, for the decline in gold, hardly able to sustain itself at the present prices, has materially restricted business, to which may be added the further fact that, in consequence of the continued heavy rain during harvest, the wheat crop of Iowa for last year was practically a failure, and as a consequence it is classed by the Chicago elevators only as No. 3, and commands such a low price that the farmers in many cases do not undergo the risk and expense of shipment but feed it to their live stock. A very large crop was raised in Minnesota, but the decline in gold has very materially reduced the price, and in this wise the freight on it. In consequence of this large crop, and the decline in price, I understand less acreage will be sown this year.

CLOSING PRICES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following were the closing prices of stocks at the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton, 59; Cumberland, 35½ a 35⅜; Western Union, 35¼; Quicksilver, 13½ a 14; Mariposa, 10 a 10½; do. preferred, 20½ a 20¾; Pacific Mail, 41⅝ a 41¾; Boston Water Power, 10⅜ a 16¾; Adams Express, 62½ bid; Wells Fargo Express, 19½ bid; American Express, 38⅜ a 37½; United States Express, 51 a 52½; Merchants' Union Express, 6 bid; New York Central consolidated, 97⅛ a 97⅜; do. scrip, 95⅛ a 96; Harlem, 145 a 149; Erie, 25⅛ a 25⅜; do. preferred, 42 a 44; Reading, 98⅜ a 95¾; Lake Shore, 88½ a 88⅝; Illinois Central, 142¼ a 144⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 99⅜ a 99⅜; Chicago and Northwestern, 73¾ a 73⅞; do preferred, 90⅞ a 90⅞; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 74⅛ a 75; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 74⅛ a 74⅜; do. preferred, 88⅞ a 89; Toledo and Wabash, 48 a 48; Fort Wayne, 91⅞ a 92; Alton and Terre Haute, 31 a 34; do. preferred, 63 a 64½; Ohio and Mississippi, 29⅞ a 29⅞; Delaware and Lackawanna, 105 a 105⅜; New Jersey Central, 99⅜ a 99½; Chicago and Alton, 114⅜ 115; do. preferred, 113⅞ bid; Morris and Essex, 86¼ a 86⅜; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 107⅛ a 108; do. preferred, 107⅛ a 108; Dubuque and Sioux City, 109 a 110; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 20¼. The extreme fluctuations of the leading speculative stocks are shown in the following table of the

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Cen. & Hud. consolidated	97⅞	97
New York Central and Hud. scrip.	95⅜	95
Erie	25½	24⅞
Reading	99⅛	98⅞
Lake Shore	88⅞	88⅛
Wabash	48	46¾
Pittsburg	109¼	99
Northwestern	73⅞	73½
Northwestern preferred	90⅞	90¼
Rock Island	122¾	120
Milwaukee and St. Paul	74⅞	74
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred.	89⅞	88⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	30½	29⅞
Western Union Telegraph	35½	34¼
Cumberland	35¾	34⅞
Pacific Mail	42⅜	41⅞

GOLD DECLINED.

The bearish movement in the Gold Room led to a decline to 119⅛ soon after the opening of business this morning. Later in the day, upon receipt of the intelligence that a resolution had been introduced in Congress to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $50,000,000 additional currency, the price advanced to 119⅞, but, upon the "sober, second thought" that the resolution can be but a gold gambling device in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court that Congress can issue no more legal tenders, there was a reaction to 119½. The chief fluctuations were as follows:—

10 A. M.	119⅝	2 P. M.	119⅞
11 A. M.	119¼	3 P. M.	119⅞
12 M.	119⅜	4 P. M.	119⅞
1 P. M.	119½	5:30 P. M.	119⅛ a 119⅝
1:50 P. M.	119⅞		

Holders of gold paid 5½, 5, 4½ and 4 per cent to have their balances carried over. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$29,820,000
Gold balances	1,445,361
Currency balances	1,747,003

THE IMPORTS OF SPECIE.

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:—

Feb. 7—Steamer Tripoli, Liverpool—Gold..	$47,901
Feb. 10—Steamer Alaska, Aspinwall—Gold.	8,000
Silver	22,646
Feb. 12—Steamer Morro Castle, Havana—Silver	6,145
Feb. 12—Steamer Westphalia, Hamburg—Gold	157,300
Total for the week	$241,382
Previously reported	2,030,238
Total since Jan. 1, 1870	$2,271,620
Same time 1869	1,630,362
Same time 1868	261,330
Same time 1867	59,664

THE CITY BANK STOCKS.

There was a firmer feeling in the city bank shares, and at the call this morning the following prices were bid:—New York, 136; Manhattan, 140; Mechanics', 135; Union, 126½; America, 144; City, 210; Phenix, 109½, North River, 98; Tradesmen's, 152; Fulton, 160; Greenwich, 209; National, 115; Leather Manufacturers', 193; State of New York, 102; Commerce, 121½; Ocean, 85; Mercantile, 115; American Exchange, 113; Bank of North America, 101½; Hanover, 103½; Irving, 115; Metropolitan, 139; Grocers', 110; East River, 105; Market, 122; Nassau, 106; Shoe and Leather, 160; Corn Exchange, 125; Continental, 98; Commonwealth, 112; Importers' and Traders', 140; Manufacturers and Merchants', 100; Central National, 107½; Fourth National, 102; Ninth National, 109; Tenth National, 105; Oriental, 150½; Bankers and Brokers' Association, 111.

GOVERNMENTS DULL AND STEADY.

The strife of the conflicting parties to the speculation in the government market has as yet been attended with little advantage, and so far is a "drawn battle." The "bears" hammered prices with the decline in gold, but did not break them sufficiently to permit covering, while in the reaction the "bulls" brought the quotations to about the level at which they entered the market. The bill of Mr. Lawrence introduced into Congress to-day, proposing a funding scheme at 4 per cent, has created some discussion among the government dealers, and the plan is thought to be feasible. The present 81's at 118 only pay about 3½ per cent and the 67's about 4½ per cent. The more sanguine friends of funding measures are therefore confident of Mr. Boutwell's ability to place the whole of his new loan at four per cent. The following were the closing street prices for the government list:—United States currency sixes, 111⅝ a 111¾; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 117½a 118; do. do., coupon, 117⅝ a 117⅞; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 114 a 114½; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 114⅝ a 114⅞; do. do., 1864, do., 114 a 114⅛; do. do., 1865, 114 a 114⅜; do. do., registered, January and July, 113 a 113⅛; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 113 a 113⅛; do. do., 1867, do., 113⅝ a 113⅛; do. do., 1868, do., 113⅝ a 113⅞; do. ten-forties, registered, 108⅞ a 109; do. do., coupon, 111⅞ a 112.

THE SOUTHERN STATE BONDS STRONG.

The market for Southern securities was generally steady and strong. The exceptions were the new Tennessees which declined to 50⅞, and the South Carolinas, which were dull, and sold as low as 87¼ for the old and 81 for the new. The following were the prices at the last board:—Louisiana sixes, 72 a 74; do. levee sixes, 71 a 72; do. levee eights, 84 a 85; Alabama eights, 94 a 96; Tennessee sixes, ex coupon, 51 bid; do., new, 52⅜ a 52⅞; Virginia sixes, ex coupon, 62½ a 63; do. new, 65½ a 65⅞; Georgia sixes, 81⅛ a 82; do. sevens, 92 a 93; North Carolina sixes, ex coupon, 46½ a 48; do., new, 26⅛ a 26⅜; South Carolina sixes, ex coupon, 87 a 88; do. new (October), 85½ a 88; Missouri sixes, 91½ a 91⅞; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 91½ a 92.

THE MONEY MARKET

was steady at four to six per cent, with larger sums offering to the government dealers at the lower rate just mentioned. Commercial paper was in demand at six to seven per cent for prime double name acceptances.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was fairly active for to-morrow's steamer, and rates generally steady, although one leading house was drawing an eighth below other prime brokers. The range of quotations was as follows:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108¼ a 108⅜; good to prime bankers', 108⅝ a 109; short sight, 109⅛ a 109⅝; Paris, sixty days, 5.21¼ a 5.17½; short sight, 5.16¼ a 5.15; Antwerp, 5.21¼ a 5.17½; Switzerland, 5.21¼ a 5.17½; Hamburg, 35⅝ a 36; Amsterdam, 40⅝ a 40⅞; Frankfort, 40⅝ a 40⅞; Bremen, 78⅛ a 79; Prussian thalers, 70⅞ a 71⅛.

A COTTON EXCHANGE.

A Cotton Exchange has been opened by the Board of Cotton Brokers, at the corner of Pearl and Beaver streets, where an experimental trial will be made of the institution until the 1st of May, when, if success attends it, a larger and more imposing structure will be leased or built. A report of the opening exercises will be found in another column.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Lebanon Springs and the Rutland and Bennington railroads, in this city, on the 9th inst., these roads were consolidated and a new board of directors appointed. Augustus Schell, of New York, is the president of the consolidated road, to which the name of the Harlem Extension has been given.

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following shows the results of to-day's business at the Sub-Treasury in this city:—

General balance yesterday	$82,183,066
Gold receipts	872,300
Gold payments	46,100
Gold balance	75,407,244
Currency receipts	438,766
Currency payments	330,360
Currency balance	6,197,377
General balance	82,102,735
Customs	662,000

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Feb. 14—10:15 A. M.

$32000 US 5-20, c, '62...	114⅝	100 shs Pac M SS Co....	41⅞
15000 U S 5-20, c, '64...c	114⅛	6 do.	40½
1000 do.	113⅞	100 do....b c	41⅛
51600 US 5-20, c, '65....	114	900 N Y C & H R RR....	97½
10000 US 5's, 10-40, c....	112	200 do.	97⅝
57000 US 5-20, c, '67...s3	113⅜	2100 N Y C & H R RR c..	95½
8500 do.	113½	10000 do....b c	95½
20000 do....b3	113⅜	400 Erie RR	25⅛
1000 Tenn 6's, ex cou...	57¼	50 do.	25¼
20000 Tenn 6's, n.....	52¾	400 Reading RR	98⅜
54000 do.	53	500 do....b30	98⅛
8000 do.	52¼	500 do.	98⅝
16000 do.	52½	200 do....b c	98⅝
2000 Va 6's, ex cou.....	62⅛	200 Mich Central RR....	122
10000 do.	62½	200 L S & M S RR	88⅜
5600 Georgia 6's	81½	350 do.	88⅛
10000 N Car 6's	46	20 do.	88¼
500 do.	45	800 do....b c	88⅞
15000 N Car 6's, new...	26	1000 do.	88⅛
4000 do.	25⅛	40 Panama RR	170
1000 do.	26¼	200 Clev & Pts RR	99
1000 do.	26⅛	400 do.	99⅜
5000 Georgia 7's	92	200 do.	99⅛
2000 South Car 6's	87¼	25 do.	98⅝
7000 S C 6's, n..J'n&J'y	81	700 Chic & N W RR	73⅝
5000 Mo 6's	90⅞	200 do.	73⅛
31000 do.	91	100 do....b call	73⅜
6000 Louisiana 6's	74	300 do.	73⅝
8000 La 8's, l b	85	20 C & N W RR pfd...	90⅞
2000 La 6's, l b	72	700 do.	90⅛
1000 Alabama 5's	68	400 do.	90⅜
2000 Erie 4th mtg	89	200 do....b c	90⅞
2000 Con Pac RR g bds	96⅛	400 New Jersey Con RR.	99⅛
1600 Alt & T H income.	76	400 do....b30	99½
3000 Mich So 2d m.....	96⅞	800 Chic & R I RR	120⅝
13000 U Pac RR 1st m....	86⅛	100 do.	120½
2100 Del, Lack & W 1st	100	600 do....b c	120⅞
3000 Chic & NW 1st m..	95⅛	100 Mil & St Paul pf....	88⅜
1000 Chic & R I 1st bds	105	200 Pitts, F W & C gtd...	91⅜
4000 C & R I & P RR 7's.	98⅛	200 do.	92
7000 Chic & Alt 1st	102	5 do.	92¼
5000 Ohio & Miss con bs	89	100 Al & Ter H RR	32
1000 M&S P 7 3-10 con..	90	200 Chic & Alton. x priv	115
2000 do	89⅞	400 Ohio & Miss RR	29⅞
33000 C, C & Ind C 1st m.	78	600 do.	29½
10000 do.	78¼	60 O & Miss RR pref...	69
2000 Mil & St P 1st m...	91	300 do.	68⅝
1000 Lake Shore div bs	92¼	60 C, C, C & I RR...b c	74⅛
5 shs Fourth Nat Bk..	102½	800 Morris & Es RR	86⅝
19 Tenth Nat Bank..	107	50 do.	86⅜
100 Cumb Coal pf	35⅞	200 Bost, Hart & Erie RR	6⅛
25 West U Tel	35¼	600 do.	6⅛
100 do.	35⅛	42 N J RR	117⅜
300 do.	35	100 Dub & Sioux C RR..	109⅛
26 do....bet call	34⅝	100 do.	109⅞
100 Qu'ksilver Min Co..	13½	100 C, C & Ind C RR....	19
100 Adams Ex	63	400 do.	19⅛
50 Wells-Fargo Ex	20	48 do.	18⅞
200 Boston Water P....	15⅛	200 Del, Lack & W	105
100 American Coal..b c	40		

12 M. and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$20000 US 6's, '81, c.....	117⅜	$15500 US 5-20, c, '67....	113⅜
8500 do....c	117⅝	500 do....small	113⅝
2000 US 5-20, c, '62....	114⅝	10000 do....s3	113⅝
12000 US 5-20, c, '64....	113⅞	16000 do.	113⅝
10000 US 5-20, r, '65....	113¾	85000 do....b3	113⅞
11500 US 5-20, c, '66....	114⅛	1000 US 5's, 10-40, r....	109⅞
6500 US 5-20, c, '65, n...	113	15000 US 6's, cur'cy....	111⅝
2000 do.	112⅞		

One o'Clock P. M.

$12000 Tenn 6's, n.....	53	700 shs C & Pitts RR....	99⅛
30000 do	52⅞	200 do....b10	99⅛
10000 do....bet call	52⅞	100 do.	99⅛
9000 Va 6's, new, bet call	65⅞	53 do.	99⅛
3500 do.	65⅞	200 Chic & NW RR....	73⅞
10000 N C 6's, n....	26⅛	100 do....b call	73⅝
20000 do....s10	26	100 Chic & N W pref....	90½
2000 do.	26⅛	400 do....b call	90⅛
10000 Mo 6's	91⅛	20 C, C, Cin & In RR..	74⅞
2000 Cen P RR g bds....	96⅞	200 N J Central RR....	99⅛
5000 do.	96⅞	100 Chic & R I RR..b c	121⅞
18000 C, C & I C 1st	78⅛	50 do.	121⅞
5000 Pitts, FtW & Chi 1st	105	200 do.	122
2000 W U Tel 7's, bs....	87	200 do....s60	121
100 shs Cumb Coal pf....	35⅛	300 do.	121⅞
100 do....b c	35	200 Mil & St Paul RR....	74⅞
200 Boston Water P..b c	15⅛	300 Mil & St P pref....	88⅞
100 Pac M SS Co....b c	41⅞	800 Chic & Alt RR	115
2 Build'g Association	145	500 Ohio & Miss RR....	29⅞
45 Adams Express	63	100 do.	29⅞
35 Am Merch U Ex..b c	36⅛	100 Boston, Hart & Erie	6⅛
500 N Y C & H R RR..b c	97⅛	100 H & St Jo RR	107⅛
1600 Reading RR	98⅛	100 do....b c	107⅛
1000 do....b call	98⅛	150 Col, C & I C RR....	19⅞
800 do.	98⅛	200 do.	20⅛
100 L S & M S RR	88⅜	300 do.	20⅛

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel....	34⅞ a	35⅛	Northwestern ..	73⅞ a	73⅞
Pacific Mail....	42⅛ a	42⅜	Northwestern pf	90⅜ a	90⅞
N Y Central con	97⅛ a	97⅜	Rock Island....	122 a	122⅛
N Y Cen scrip..	95⅛ a	95½	St Paul	74⅛ a	74⅜
Erie	25⅜ a	25⅜	St Paul pref....	89⅛ a	90
Reading	99⅛ a	99⅜	Wabash	47⅛ a	48⅛
Lake Shore	88⅛ a	88⅜	Ohio & Miss....	30⅛ a	30⅜
Pittsburg	100⅛ a	100⅞	N J Central....	99⅛ a	99⅞

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MONDAY, Feb. 14—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—Rio was in more demand and firm at former prices. There were sold 4,700 bags ex Max on private terms. In other kinds we heard of no business; prices were unchanged.

COTTON.—Only a moderate business was consummated, the demand from all sources being limited, but there was no change to note in prices, the market closing at Saturday's quotations. The sales were 1,650 bales (including 108 to arrive), of which 895 were for export, 540 for spinning, 15 on speculation and 200 were in transit. There was a fair business transacted in future deliveries, but at ⅛c. lower prices. The sales were as follows:—100 bales, basis low middling, for February, at 24⅛c.; 650 do., for March, at 24⅝c. a 24⅞c.; 300 do., for April, at 24⅞c.; 900 do., for May, at 24⅞c. a 25c.; 25 do., for December, at 20c., and 100 do., for June, at 25⅛c. We append the current quotations:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	22⅛	22⅛	22⅞	23
Good ordinary	23⅛	23⅜	23⅞	24⅛
Low middling	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	25⅛
Middling	25⅛	25⅛	25⅝	26
Good middling	26	26⅛	26⅞	27

FREIGHTS.—With a fair amount of room on the berth and very light offerings the market was dull and rates were heavy and nominal. The chartering business was dull, though there was an improved demand for petroleum vessels. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 150 bales cotton at 3-16d., and, per steamer, 450 bales cotton at ¼d.; 650 bbls. flour at 1s. 6d., 200 tierces lard at 20s. Grain room was quoted at 3d. The charters were:—A bark to Gibraltar for orders, with 2,300 bbls. petroleum at about 5s. 8d.; a bark to Bilboa with 1,500 bbls. do.; a ship to Havre with 4,500 bbls. do., and a bark from Philadelphia to Cork for orders, United Kingdom or Continent, with 2,800 bbls. do., all on terms we were requested not to publish; also a ship from St. Johns to Liverpool with deals, on private terms and a schooner with 170,000 feet lumber from the Satilla river to Brunswick, Me., at $11 50.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 3,716 bbls. flour, 4,850 bags corn meal, 11,114 bushels wheat, 4,800 do. corn, 6,814 do. oats and 1,440 do. malt. The market for State and Western flour was moderately active and firmer, and prices were 5c. a 10c higher for the low grades, which were scarce, and which were more sought after than the other descriptions. California flour was dull and nominal. The sales were about 5,000 bbls. at prices within the range of our quotations subjoined. For Southern flour the demand was only moderate, but prices were quite steady. Sales 400 bbls. Rye flour was in moderate demand at steady prices. Sales 450 bbls. Corn meal was dull, but unchanged. Sales 150 bbls. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 35	a	$4 85
Superfine State	4 85	a	5 00
Extra State	5 25	a	5 50
Choice do	6 00	a	6 50
Superfine Western	4 85	a	5 00
Extra do	5 09	a	5 50
Extra Minnesota	5 25	a	6 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 25	a	5 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	5 75	a	6 50
St. Louis low extra	5 50	a	6 00
St. Louis straight extra	6 00	a	6 50
St. Louis choice double extra	7 00	a	7 50
St. Louis choice family	7 50	a	9 00
Southern choice and family	7 00	a	10 00
Southern superfine and extra	5 00	a	7 00
Rye flour	4 00	a	4 75
Corn meal, city	4 75	a	—
Corn meal, Jersey	4 50	a	4 65
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 85	a	4 90

—The demand for wheat was rather more active, but the business was light, owing to the increased firmness of sellers, who demanded higher prices for spring. There were sold about 45,000 bushels at $1 08 for rejected spring, $1 19 a $1 20 for No. 2 Chicago do., in store and afloat; $1 32½ a $1 34 for 15,000 bushels amber winter delivered, for export; $1 38 for white Michigan, and $1 32 a $1 33 for amber State, in lots. Corn was dull, heavy and nominal, the sales being 25,000 bushels at $1 04 for old mixed Western in store, 75c. a 90c. for inferior to prime new do., 92c. a 97½c. for yellow and 95c. a $1 03 for white. Oats were lower of sale and lower, the sales being confined to 16,000 bushels, at 54c. a 55c. for Western in store, 57½c. for do. afloat, 62c. a 62½c. for State—chiefly at 62c. afloat—and 52c. a 56c. for Jersey and Southern. Rye was dull and nominal, at 75c. a 80c. for Western and 85c. a 90c. for Canada and State. Barley malt was in light demand and heavy. The sales were 3,000 bushels, at $1 15 for Canada West and 94c. a $1 for State. Of barley, 500 bushels two-rowed State were sold on private terms. The stock of grain in the New York and Brooklyn warehouses February 14, 1870, was as follows:—2,813,977 bushels wheat, 52,522 do. corn, 1,176,163 do. oats, 318,036 do. barley, 41,999 do. rye, 16,843 do. peas and 84,918 do. malt.

GUNNIES were quiet, but without change in value. Bags were quoted at 17c. a 19c. and cloth at 20c. a 21c.

HAY was only moderately active, but prices were steady at the quotations published in our last issue.

HOPS.—The business was diminutive, the demand being almost entirely confined to small lots to supply the immediate wants of consumers, but prices were steady at former quotations. About 50 bales were sold at from 15c. to 25c. for common to choice.

HEMP was quiet and no sales of consequence were reported. Manila was quoted at 14½c., gold, Jute at 5⅛c. a 5⅝c. do., Sisal, 10⅛c. a 11c. do., and Tampico at 7⅛c. a 7⅞c. do. in bond.

MOLASSES.—There was no business of consequence transacted, there being no demand except for retail lots, and prices remained heavy and nominal at the following quotations:—Old Porto Rico, 40c. a 65c.; do. Barbados, 42c. a 45c.; New Orleans, 70c. a 80c.; old Cuba centrifugal and mixed, 25c. a 28c.; old do. clayed, 28c. a 33c.; new do., 36c. a 40c.; old Cuba muscovado, refining grades, 30c. a 35c.; new do. do., 40c. a 42c.; old do. and grocery grades, 35c. a 40c.; new do. do., 40c. a 50c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine opened quiet but steady at 48c. for merchantable lots, but after 'Change sales were made in yard as low as 47c. a 47½c., which were the closing prices. Shipping lots were quoted at 47c. a 48½c. There were sold 150 bbls. at 47c. a 47½c. a 48c. Strained was less sought after and obtainable at rather lower prices, being offered at $2 25. Other grades were dull but unchanged in value. The sales were 350 bbls. No. 2 at $2 30 a $2 45, 200 do. No. 1 and pale at $2 12½ a $4, and 100 do. extra pale at $6 a $6 50. We quote:—Strained, $2 20 a $2 35; No. 2, $2 30 a $2 60; No. 1, $2 75 a $4; pale, $4 25 a $6; extra do. and window glass, $5 25 a $8. Tar was dull, and prices were nominal at $3 50 a $4 for Wilmington on the spot and to arrive.

PETROLEUM.—The demand for crude in bulk was light, and prices were heavy and nominal, closing at 16c. a 16⅛c.; a small sale was reported at 16⅛c. Crude, in bbls., which was quoted at 21⅛c. a 21½c., sold to the extent of 4,500 bbls. for export on private terms. The market for refined oil continued to rule quiet, there being but little demand for export and none for speculation, and prices were heavy at about Saturday's quotations; a cargo of 1,500 bbls. was sold at 30⅛c., and 500 do., deliverable during the last ten days in this month, were disposed of at 30⅛c. At the close standard white was quoted at 30⅛c. a 30⅛c. Jobbing lots were unchanged in value, selling at 31½c. a 32½c.—the latter price for prime white. Naphtha was quoted at 10½c. a 11c.; 1,500 bbls. were sold on private terms. In Philadelphia the market was a trifle more active, but prices were easier, especially for spot. The sales were 3,000 bbls. for February at 29⅛c.; 500 do., high test, at 29⅝c.; 500 do., for March, at 29⅛c.; 500 do., for April, at 29⅛c., and 1,500 do. naphtha at 11c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 1,493 bbls. pork, 2,177 do. beef, 1,148 pkgs. cut meats, 2,325 bbls. lard, and 1,642 dressed hogs. The market for pork on the spot was dull and heavy, the demand being confined to small lots, but for future delivery prices were a trifle stronger. The sales were 300 bbls. at $26 for ordinary new mess, uninspected; $25 50 a $26 62½ for heavy do.; $23 50 a $24 for western prime mess, and $21 50 for extra prime; also, 1,000 bbls. at $25 25 for March delivery, and $25 50 for April do. Dressed hogs were quite steady, closing at at 12c. a 12⅛c. for city, and 11c. a 11⅛c. for Western—the latter price for choice. Beef was quiet but steady. Sales of 50 bbls. at $10 a $14 for plain mess, and $14 a $17 for extra do.; also 50 tierces India mess at $35, and 110 do. extra prime mess on private terms. Ordinary prime mess was quoted at $21 50 a $28, and India do. $27 a $31. Beef hams were dull but unchanged. The sales were confined to a few small lots at $28 a $30 for Texas, and $31 a $33 for Western. Bacon was dull and we heard of no sales. Prices were nominally 13⅛c. for Cumberland cut, 14⅛c. a 15c. for long clear, 14⅛c. for Stretford, and 11⅛c. for short rib. Cut meats were dull and nominal. A few small lots changed hands at prices within the range of 10⅛c. a 11⅛c. for dry salted and and pickled shoulders and 14c. a 14⅛c. for pickled hams. Lard was in better demand, but at lower prices, the market closing at 15c. a 15⅛c. for fair to prime steam. There were sold 400 packages at 15c. a 15⅛c.—almost all at 15c. a 15⅛c.

RICE.—The market for Carolina was dull, but unchanged; small sales were reported at 6c. a 7c. for fair to prime. Rangoon was dull and nominal.

STEARINE.—We heard of no transactions of consequence. Prices were heavy at 14⅛c. a 15c. for common to prime in hogsheads and tierces.

SEEDS.—Linseed was in active demand and firm, closing at $2 25 gold, duty paid. 7,500 bags to arrive per Sagamore were sold at $2 23½ gold, duty paid. Grass were dull and nominal at our last quotations.

SUGAR.—The market for raw was quiet, the demand continuing light, and prices were rather heavy at our last quotations. The sales were 420 hhds., part at 10⅛c. for Cuba and 11c. for Porto Rico; also 200 boxes at 10⅛c. a 12⅛c. Refined was quiet, but steady in value, the market closing at 14⅛c. for hard, 13⅛c. a 13⅞c. for soft white, 13c. a 13⅛c. for extra C, and 12⅛c. a 12⅞c. for yellow. We quote:—

Cuba—Inferior to common refining, per lb	9⅛	a	9⅞
Fair refining	10	a	—
Good refining	10⅛	a	—
Fair to good grocery	10⅝	a	11
Prime to choice grocery	11⅛	a	11⅞
Centrifugal, hhds and boxes	9⅞	a	12
Molasses, hhds. and boxes	9	a	10⅛
Melado	5⅛	a	8⅛
Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9	9⅞	a	10⅛
Do., 10 to 12	10⅝	a	11
Do., 13 to 15	11⅛	a	12
Do., 16 to 18	12⅛	a	13
Do., 19 to 20	13⅛	a	13⅞
Do., white	13	a	14
Porto Rico—Refining grades	9⅞	a	10⅜
Grocery grades	10⅛	a	12⅛

TALLOW.—The demand was light from all sources, and prices were heavy and lower, 50,000 lbs. were sold at 9⅛c. a 10c.⅛, the latter price for prime city for export.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 1,578 bbls. The business was light, there being only a few small sales, at 98c. a 98⅛c. For wholesale lots 97c. was the best bid.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

The following property has been recently sold by M. A. J. Lynch:—

10 lots on 145th st, near 10th av	$35,000
8 lots on 8th av, and av St Nicholas	83,000
14 lots on 105th st and 4th av	33,500
2 lots on 109th st, near 5th av	10,000
3 lots on 52d st, near Madison av	25,000
House and lot on Livingston place	20,000
4 story brown stone house on 51st st, near 5th av	28,500
4 story brown stone house on 35th st, near Park av	22,000
Small stable in 36th st, near Lexington av	5,000
House and 2 acres at Orange, N J	30,000
House and 12 acres in Bronxville	20,000
House and 12 acres in Westchester county	20,000
No 468 and 470 6th av	68,750
Long Branch property, improved and unimproved	132,000
1 lot on 57th st, through to 58th st, near 5th av	45,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

New York City.

Beekman place, w s, 80 ft n of 50th st, 20 5x75	$25,000
35th st, s s, 250 ft e of 10th av, 50x98.9 (2 lots)	6,000
39th st, n s, 200 ft e of 11th av, 25x98.9	1,500
39th st, n s, 250 ft e of 10th av, 25x98.9	2,500
39th st, n s, 325 ft w of 9th av, 25x98.9, (Aug. 1869)	2,750
40th st, s s, 250 ft w of 11th av, 25x98.9	2,000
60th st, n s, 195 ft e of 8th av, 100.5x22x100 5x23—23x100.5	6,000
75th st, 200 ft w of av A, 16 8x102.2	3,700
115th st, n s, 125 ft e of 5th av, 110x36.7x83.4x25	1,250
116th st, s s, 352.4 ft w of av A, 16.8x100, h and l	9,000
115th and 116th sts (centre line bet), 245 ft w of 3d av, rear lot, 25x21	375
123d st, n s, 75 ft w of 6th av, 25x75	6,700
Av A and 101st st, n w corner, 293x100x100.11x75x100.11x218x201.10 (21 lots)	Nom.
Lexington av, e s, 32 ft n of 58th st, 18.5x75.6	24,000
115th st, s s, 469 ft e of 4th av, 15.7x100 5, Dec 1869	10,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No 439, 1st floor, 4 2-12 yrs, per yr	4,500
West Broadway, No 115, 5 yrs, per yr	1,200
West 11th st, No 108, 1 yr, per yr	2,000
69th st and 6th av, s w corner, 8 yrs 5 yrs, per yr	2,000
3 yrs, per yr	3,000
4th av and 129th st, s w corner, National Hall, 10 yrs, per yr	7,500

Kings County.

BROOKLYN.

Baltic st, n s, 75 ft w of Nevins st, 25x100	870
Canton st, w s, 93.6 ft n of Willoughby st, 17x85	8,000
Carroll st, s s, 300 ft w of Columbia st, 20x100	4,500
Dean st, s s, 129.5 ft e of Vanderbilt av, 45.1x110	2,440
Downing st, e s, 325 ft s of Gates av, 25x100	2,150
Guernsey st, e s, 170 ft s of Norman av, 50x100	5,000
Guernsey st, e s, 290 ft s of Norman av, 50x100	5,000
Heyward st, n s, 176 ft e of Lee av, 19.6x100	7,500
Powers st, n s, 50 ft e of Leonard st, 20x80	3,700
Union st, s e s, 189.1 ft n w of Buffalo av, 100.10x130.2	250
Warren st, s s, 208.10 ft e of 5th av, 66.8x100	3,500
North 9th st and 1st st, westerly cor, 25x80	Nom.
Atlantic av, n s, 122 ft e of Rochester av, 24x93.9	500
Ralph av, w s, 50 ft n of Madison st, 20x80	5,000
Tompkins av and McDonough st, n w corner, 125x100	10,000
Williams av, e s, 125 ft n of Liberty av, 100x100, h and l	100

Richmond County—Staten Island.

Richmond—Garretson, corner Centre st, 128.3x120 / Garretson st, s of Centre st, 248x169.6x200x173	3,400
New Brighton—4th st, 100 ft e of Lafayette av, 25x100	400
Edgewater—Howard av, adjoining Grims & Eakin, 11 311-1000 acres	16,966
Westfield—Vanderbilt landing to Pleasant Plains road, adjoining William McNamee, John Laforges, 32-100 acre	288

Westchester County.

MOUNT PLEASANT.

Pocantico and Howard sts, 50x100	1,350

MORRISANIA.

Spring st, n e s, part lot 138, Morrisania, 75x100	4,000

PELHAM.

2d av, w s, lot 28, Pelhamville, 100x100	225

Essex County, N. J.

NEWARK.

Hayes st, e s, 114 ft w of Jones st, 25x114	1,800
Johnson st, lots 13, 14, 15 and 16, 25x100 each	1,450
McWhorter st, e s, 25 ft s of Kinney st, 24x100	700
River st, e s, Fr Agatz's property, 2 lots, 25x87 and 36.8x14	9,400
Walnut st, n s, adjoining A Kotz's property, 25x95	2,000

BLOOMFIELD.

Ann Elliott's property, 270x202x236.6x222.6	12,000

EAST ORANGE.

Central av, s w s, 835 ft s e of Harrison st, 865x291.3	7,500

Hudson County, N. J.

HUDSON CITY.

Grand av, e s, 50 ft n of Scott st, 25x100	875
Tonnelle av, w s, lots 1 and 2, block A, 53x95 / Lot 8, block 6, Bramhall map	1,075
Lot 32, block K, adjoining reservoir, 25x100	3,500

HOBOKEN.

Lot 41, block 15, Coster estate	2,400
Lot 32, block 43, Coster estate	450

BERGEN.

Communipaw road and High st, s w corner, 25x100	200
Communipaw road, e s, 25 ft s of High st, 25x100	1,500
Communipaw road, w s, adj Mr Jones and N Frear's, 50x100	2,000

THE NEW DOMINION.

Return of Prince Arthur to His Regiment—A Tedious Trip from Massachusetts to Canada—The Impressions of His Royal Highness of the United States—Sir John A. Macdonald and His Abilities and Influence.

MONTREAL, Feb. 14, 1870.

Queen Victoria's son Arthur, who has just made such a sensation and left so many favorable impressions on the other side of the line, has finally returned to his quarters in this city, and is now performing the humble duties of a second lieutenant in the Royal Rifle Brigade. While these duties, as may be inferred, are not necessarily very arduous, there is still that strict discipline so characteristic of the British army required from every officer and man in the corps, and it is to be presumed that no special favors are allowed on account of royalty. Whether they would be granted or not for this reason, it is creditable to Prince Arthur that he seeks none, and that he is the same modest and unassuming young man in his military capacity that he is in private life. If he has a furlough he is as prompt as any other officer in reporting for service when it has expired, and when on duty he is as obedient and subservient to the will of his superiors in military rank as if he was the most ordinary mortal in the world. This seems to be the nature of the little fellow, and it would be simply impossible for him to disguise it. He is, of course, very popular, not only with his fellow officers but with every man in the regiment, and this same popularity extends among all the citizens of Montreal. His welcome, upon his return from the trip to the United States, was most cordial, both on the part of the Royal Rifles and the people, and to all who have conversed with him, since he has given universal assurance that his journey was one of rare profit and pleasure. He speaks in the highest terms of his reception in Washington, New York and Boston, and affirms that he was so well pleased with what he saw of the country that he will undoubtedly make a more extended tour of it at some future time.

The second journey thither, should it be made, will probably be commenced early in the spring, and will include a tour of the Western States and a flying trip across the Continent, halting a few days, perhaps, to indulge in a buffalo hunt on the plains and possibly to make the acquaintance of Brigham Young and family. The journey from Massachusetts to Montreal was anything but pleasant, but it nevertheless served to enlighten his Royal Highness somewhat upon the difficulties of winter railroading in bleak New England. He started immediately after the obsequies over the remains of the late Mr. Peabody, and in the midst of emphatically the most severe snow storm of the present season. Progress was very slow the entire distance, and there were more than half a dozen instances where there were delays of from one to three hours while laborers shovelled a passage way for the train. The trip, therefore, which should have consumed only about twelve hours, occupied nearly twenty-four. The royal party bore it good-naturedly, however, and with an abundance of lunch, sherry and cigars, together with pleasing anecdotes now and then, the fatigue of delay was considerably alleviated.

It is the intention of the Prince to make a trip to Ottawa during the present week. He has already been there; but, as Parliament was not in session, his visit was very imperfect. The officials at the seat of the Dominion government are making great preparations for the reception and entertainment of his Royal Highness, and his excursion there will be one which the Prince and the Ottawaers will remember for a long, long time. Probably the foremost of those who will do the honors will be Sir John A. Macdonald, who, as Premier, may be said to be the head, body and tail of the Dominion government. He is a man of great personal popularity all through the British provinces, and as a constitutional lawyer and political manager has rare and consummate skill. He deals with men as he finds them, and by shrewd manipulation seldom fails to accomplish his object. His bitterest opponents during one session of Parliament are often found on Sir John's side at the next session. He holds desirable offices temptingly before grasping aspirants—often found among his political opponents—and when prudence requires them to be disposed of he rarely fails to gain a point in their distribution. His great power lies in his ability to manipulate men, and by an ingenious use of all the vast patronage at his command he does not often fail in his combinations. In this respect he has the advantage over the Canadian politicians, for here a man can change from a radical to a conservative, or vice versa, and all for some fat office, and still retain a "name and fame" among his associates, notwithstanding such somersaults in the States would bring political disgrace and political death. In England Sir John would have been the Disraeli of Parliament—his equal in ability and his peer in political management. Few men work as many hours in the day, or accomplish as much in the same time. His vitality astonishes even his intimate friends. The amount of work performed by him in a single day is prodigious. Shrewd, cautious, of untiring watchfulness, with a keen and penetrating knowledge of men, such is Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of the Dominion Parliament, who will entertain and delight Her Majesty's son on the occasion of his visit to Ottawa.

TEXAS AS A MANUFACTURING STATE.—The Indianola (Texas) Bulletin, alluding to the fact that Mr. Mooney, who has a grist and saw mill at Prairie Lea, intends establishing a cotton factory, says:—Western Texas generally is well suited to the establishment of cotton factories. Situated in the heart of the best cotton growing country in the world, the manufacturing of cotton goods cannot be otherwise than profitable. Beside the Guadaloupe river, the San Antonio, San Marcos and fifty other streams are fine mill streams, and the day is not far distant when Western Texas will be a large exporter of cotton goods, and not only cotton goods, but other fabrics of a textorial nature.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BARLEY—MABEE.—On Sunday, February 13 by the Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, ALEXANDER A. BARLEY to JULIA BACH, daughter of George W. Mabee, all of Brooklyn, L. I.

COYTE—EDSALL.—On Sunday, February 13, by the Rev. Ralph Hoyt, BENJAMIN F. COYTE to TILLIE, youngest daughter of the late Daniel Edsall. No cards.

HALL—HEIGHWAY.—At the Westminster Presbyterian Church, on Saturday, February 12, by the Rev. H. S. Carpenter, ALEXANDER HALL, of Quebec, Canada, to Mrs. JANE A. HEIGHWAY, daughter of the late R. G. Nellis, of New York. No cards.

HANLON—CHASE.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday, February 9, by the Rev. A. J. Canfield, WILLIAM H. HANLON, Jr., of New York city, to MARY A., daughter of John H. Chase, of Brooklyn, E. D.

MEGIE—MUIR.—At Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, February 10, by the Rev. Edwin D. Bentley, SAMUEL M. MEGIE, Jr., of New Providence, to NETTIE, daughter of J. F. Muir, Esq., of Morristown. No cards.

SMITH—HOYT.—In Flushing, on Wednesday, February 9, by the Rev. George Taylor, JAMES B. SMITH, of Yonkers, to Mrs. SUSAN HOYT, of Brooklyn, E. D.

Died.

ALLEN.—On Saturday, February 12, ELIZA C., relict of Andrew Allen.

Funeral services from Church of the Holy Communion, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock. The friends of her brothers, John W. and William P. Miller, are invited to attend without further notice.

BREWSTER.—At New Rochelle, on Saturday, February 12, CARRIE H., wife of Frederick W. Brewster.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, Joseph B. Brewster, at New Rochelle, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock. Carriages at depot on arrival of half-past eleven A. M. train from Twenty-seventh street, New York.

BROOKS.—At Flushing, L. I., on Sunday, February 13, MISS MARGARET BROOKS, aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from St. George's church, Flushing, L. I.

CURRAN.—On Sunday, February 13, after a short illness, JOHN P. CURRAN, a native of Newmarket, county Cork, Ireland, in the 65th year of his age.

His remains will be taken from his late residence, No. 2 Wyckoff street, South Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, to St. Paul's church, corner of Court and Congress streets, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul, then to Calvary Cemetery for interment. His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited.

DALY.—Mrs. ANNE DALY, aged 26 years, beloved wife of Michael Daly.

The funeral will take place this day (Tuesday) from her late residence, 698 Second avenue.

FEIL.—On Sunday, February 13, PETER HENRY FEIL, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 161 Gold street, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

FELDMANN.—On Thursday, January 27, in Diespeck, Bavaria, CARL FELDMANN, of New York, aged 31 years, 11 months and 16 days.

Chicago and Buffalo papers please copy.

FIELD.—At Aiken, S. C., on Friday, February 11, FRED. P. FIELD, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral on Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Charles T. Pierson, 608 High street, Newark, N. J. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of ten o'clock train from foot of Liberty street, Newark and New York Railroad.

GROWNEY.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., on Monday, February 14, BRIDGET, wife of John Growney, a native of Ballanamooney, parish of Granard, county Longford, Ireland, in the 49th year of her age.

GWYER.—On Monday, February 14, ROBERT C. GWYER.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HARPER.—On Monday, February 14, JOSEPH WESLEY HARPER, of the firm of Harper & Brothers, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Sands street Methodist Episcopal church, Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock.

HEYMAN.—On Monday, February 14, at No. 238 West Thirty-third street, infant son of Solomon Heyman, aged 1 year and 3 days.

Funeral from above residence this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

JAMES.—On Sunday, February 13, FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, daughter of John H. and Sarah Louisa James, aged 12 years, 3 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 307 West Fiftieth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

KRAMER.—On Monday, February 14, HENRY KRAMER, aged 45 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Hermann Lodge, No. 268, F. and A. M., the members of Company B, Captain Henry Kloeber, Fifth regiment N. G. S. N. Y.; the members of the German Porter Verein, and the members of the Allemannia Club are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 46 Fulton street, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MELVILLE.—At Albany, on Monday, February 14, EDWARD CLARENCE, only son of Gus and Mary L. Melville, aged 2 years, 11 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, 56 Prince street, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MOORE.—On Sunday night, February 13, MARY ELLA, eldest daughter of George H. and Mary A. Moore, aged 4 years, 3 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 348 West Fifty-third street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MCCABE.—At her late residence, 140 Third avenue, CATHARINE, the beloved wife of James McCabe, in the 45th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in Wednesday morning's Herald.

MCCAFFREY.—On Sunday, February 13, THOMAS EUGENE MCCAFFREY, youngest son of Bernard and Eliza McCaffrey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 14 Tillary street, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MCKEGNEY.—On Sunday, February 13, MARY JANE KELLY, beloved wife of Patrick McKegney, native of Omagh, county Tyrone, Ireland, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 124th street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; thence to 125th street and Ninth avenue, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

NICHOLAS.—On Sunday, February 13, JOHN PURDY, son of George S. and Elizabeth T. Nicholas, aged 1 year.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his grandfather, J. F. Purdy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of St. John the Baptist, corner of Lexington avenue and Thirty-fifth street, this (Tuesday) morning, at ten o'clock.

PADIAN.—On Monday, February 14, after a short illness, ELEANOR A., wife of William Padian, corner First avenue and Nineteenth street, daughter of Joseph Moore, of Newtownforbes, Longford county, Ireland.

Notice of funeral in Wednesday's Herald.

PIER.—On Monday morning, February 14, DELOS DAVID, only son of George W. and Cornelia H. Pier, aged 2 years, 1 month and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend prayers at his parents' residence, No. 1,320 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at three o'clock. Funeral at Cooperstown, N. Y., on Wednesday.

PORTER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, February 12, MARY A., wife of William Porter, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, corner of DeKalb place and Bushwick avenue.

POWERS.—On Sunday, February 13, ANN ELIZABETH, only daughter of Pierce and Susan Powers, aged 1 year and 4 months.

O, little daughter, thou has left us to mourn our loss alone,
In heaven we hope to meet thee and there make it our home.

The friends and those of her grandmother, Mrs. Ann Reilly, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, 215 East Thirty-fifth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

REANEY.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, February 12, JOSEPH REANEY, in the 33d year of his age.

Funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, South Sixth street. Relatives and friends of the family and members of Hiram Lodge, No. 17, F. and A. M. and Masons generally are respectfully invited to attend.

RYAN.—On Sunday, February 13, at 102 Union street, CATHARINE, relict of Timothy Ryan, formerly of the city of Limerick, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the above number, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

SEARS.—At Tuthill, Ulster county, N. Y., on Thursday morning, February 10, CLARA GERTRUDE, only daughter of Hector and Maggie A. (Collins) Sears, aged 3 years, 4 months and 1 day.

New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville and Nashville (Tenn.) papers please copy.

SHIRLAW.—On Sunday morning, February 13, JAMES SHIRLAW, aged 60 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, Palisade avenue, Hudson City, N. J., between Warren and North First streets.

SIMPSON.—On Friday, February 11, at the residence of her son, Commander Edward Simpson, United States Navy, Washington, D. C., JULIA ELIZABETH, widow of the late Edmund Simpson, of New York.

The remains were interred at Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island.

SMALLEN.—On Sunday, February 13, WILLIAM SMALLEN at his residence, 437 West Twenty-sixth street.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

SMITHSON.—At the residence of her parents, Castleton, S. I., on Monday morning, February 14, MAUD, infant daughter of Zara and William H. P. Smithson.

SWEARINGEN.—At the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. J. W. Lake, Allegheny City, on Wednesday, February 9, at eleven o'clock P. M., GEORGE K. SWEARINGEN, of this city, formerly of Philadelphia.

TUPPER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, February 14, HOMES TUPPER, aged 75 years, 7 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from 113 Clinton street, on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hallowell, Me., for interment.

VAN WYCK.—On Monday, February 14, GEORGE BLUNT VAN WYCK, eldest son of Henry and Martha E. Van Wyck, in the 22d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

YOUNG.—On Monday morning, February 14, FRANK C., only child of Joseph and Henrietta Keyser Young, aged 1 year and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 357 Broome street, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A—BROADWAY, NO. 160—OFFICES, LARGE AND small, on first and third floors, to let, at reduced prices. Apply to CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 160 Broadway.

A BROADWAY FRONT LOFT, WITH CONTROL OF A wide entrance, 26 by 65 feet, on the west side, and the best part of the street. Apply at the bookstore underneath 647 Broadway. Rent low.

A SPLENDID LOFT, 50X100, TO LET, WITH OR without Steam Power, in the new building 35 and 37 Wooster street. Possession at once. Apply to J. & W. LYALL.

FINE STORES AND ELEGANT LOFTS TO LET—IN the brown stone building northeast corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich streets. For particulars apply to Judge BEDFORD, 32 Nassau street, City Judge's chambers, between 3 and 4 P. M., daily.

FRONT BASEMENT AND BEDROOM TO LET—FURnished, suitable for a doctor's office or a party of young men, or a small family; central location. 209 West Thirty-fifth street.

LAUNDRY TO LET OR FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT location for a large business; all complete. Inquire at 95 Sixth avenue, over the store.

LOFTS TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER AND plenty of light; steam night and day. Each floor well supplied with water. Apply to J. T. PRESTON, 27 Rose st.

LOOK OUT FOR THE SPICY TELEGRAM CARTOON, FRIDAY, FEB. 18. BEST EVER ISSUED.

STEAM POWER.—LIGHT AND ROOMY LOFTS AND Rooms, situated in William, Nassau, Beekman, Ann, Dey, Fulton, Vesey and Frankfort streets, suitable for printers or light manufacturers, to let, with steady steam power. Apply to the NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY, 39 Ann street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELL LIGHTED Rooms and Basement; 25x50 feet; steady power. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, 229 East Forty-first street.

STEAM POWER—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, with steam power; wood workers allowed. Apply to S. PITON, 401 First avenue, corner of Twenty-first street, or to JOHN N. STEARNS, 213 East Forty-second street.

STORES TO LET—ON WASHINGTON, BARCLAY, Chamber, Reade and Jay streets; good locations; suitable for grocery, provision, butter or produce trade. GEO. W. WELSH, 244 Greenwich street.

TO LET—IN THIRTY-FOURTH STREET AND ON First avenue, Stores with back rooms, water and gas; low rents; fine stands for any business. R. H. HINE, 574 Second avenue.

TO LET—THE IRON BUILDING, 63X100, FIVE STORIES high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome street, now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, 23 Pine street. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to 866 Broadway, before May 1.

TO LET—A LARGE LOFT, ON SECOND FLOOR, suitable for hardware or other heavy business, at 97 John street.

TO LET—A NEW STORE, 63 CATHARINE STREET, 20 by 80 feet, and Basement, together or separate, for one or more years from May 1. Apply to WM. H. TITUS, 375 Fifth avenue.

TO LET—NEW STORES, CORNER WARREN street and College place; fine basements; suitable for any business. GEO. W. WELSH, 244 Greenwich street.

TO LET—FIVE STORY BUILDING, OR LOFTS, 50 BY 95, Nos. 20 and 22 Wooster street; manufacturing or business. Rent low. WM. H. GRAY, 24 Wooster street.

TO LET—LOFTS OF MARBLE STORE 35 CHAMBERS street; also, or for sale, Farm at Morristown, 62 acres; buildings poor; near city limits. W. IRVING CLARK, 212 Pearl street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET—AN OLD ESTABLISHED GROCERY STORE, doing a good business, on the northeast corner of Twenty-third street and Second avenue. Apply to OWNER, 236 East Sixty-second street.

TO LET—AN OLD ESTABLISHED LIQUOR STORE ON corner Thompson and Grand streets; Fixtures for sale; possession given immediately. Inquire at 57 Sullivan street.

TO LET—THE FRONT STORE AND BASEMENT and two Floors in the rear building No. 78 Beekman street; rent low. Inquire of FORD & TUPPER, 789 Broadway.

TO LET—A FACTORY UP TOWN, HAVING A FRONTage and depth of 25 feet, five stories high; steam elevator, shafting and 20-horse engine; would lease for a term of years. Apply to J. R., 77 Fulton street.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE ELEGANT HOUSE NO. 282 Fifth avenue, southwest corner of Twenty-seventh street; will be altered for business purposes to a desirable tenant; also to let, No. East Thirty-seventh street, first house from and overlooking Fifth avenue, with stable adjoining. Apply to CHAUNCEY BARNARD, 160 Broadway.

TO LEASE—FROM MAY 1, 1870, THE THREE VERY substantial Stores Nos. 15, 17, 19 and 21 and 23 and 25 Whitehall street, known as the Bowne Warehouses; with Otis Brothers' elevating apparatus. Offices on first and second floors. Apply to JAMES N. PAULDING, 30 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE FIVE story and basement brick Building 123 and 125 West Twenty-fifth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Apply to CORBETT & SCHARCH, 125 West Twenty-fifth st.

TO RENT—LOFTS AND OFFICES IN BUILDING 75 John street. Inquire of W. R. DICKINSON.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER. INQUIRE of HIRAM YOUNG, 227 Sixth street, between Second and Third avenues.

TWO SPLENDID FLOORS—48 EAST FOURTEENTH street, third door from Broadway, over Le Boutellier Bros. Upper part suitable for dwelling if desired. Apply to GEORGE PLATT & SON, on premises.

TWO SIX STORY BUILDINGS, WITH LARGE STORES and basements underneath, in Walker street, near Centre, suitable for light manufacturing business. Inquire at 29 Chambers street, room No. 1. F. M. WEILER.

1,261 BROADWAY.—HOUSES AND STORES, WITH basements, to let or lease; also a fine House on Twenty-sixth street, near St. James Hotel, for sale or to let.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO let near Fifth avenue, in Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Thirty fourth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-ninth, Forty fifth, Forty-ninth, Fifty-first streets and other desirable localities. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth st.

A—TO LET—FIRST CLASS FURNISHED HOUSES, desirably located, at rents ranging from $1,620 to $4,200. Apply to HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

A HOUSE AND FURNITURE TO LET—FOR PRIvate family or genteel boarding house, in Fourteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Apply to A. D. FARRELL, 217 Canal street, New York.

A HANDSOME HOUSE, 125TH STREET; FOURTEEN rooms; very nice; rent very low to good tenant. Apply to owner, 93 East Fourth street, from 1 to 2.

AT $250—THOROUGHLY FURNISHED, MEDIUM sized, West Thirty-fourth street Dwelling; at $4,000 a year, Sixty-first street, overlooking Hudson river, large double furnished Dwelling, Grounds and Stable complete; Forty-fifth street, adjoining Fifth avenue, four story brown Stone, Cornices, Mirrors and Fixtures, to lease, $4,000 a year; also Forty-second street, adjoining Broadway, furnished House, $250 a month. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—BROWN STONE FRONT, four story and basement, 16 rooms; all the modern conveniences; elegant furniture, made to order; location, Second avenue, above Thirteenth street; possession immediately; to responsible parties only. Address M. F., Herald office.

TO LET—A VERY HANDSOME RESIDENCE, WITH 5 lots, laid out as flower garden; house 25 by 61 feet, two story and French attic, finished complete, with all modern improvements; Croton water, gas, &c. The property will be rented with or without Furniture to a responsible party. Apply on premises to H. WOOD, Seventy-sixth street, between the Boulevard and Hudson river, opposite the residence of ex-Mayor Wood.

TO LET—FURNISHED FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEment, 141 East Thirty-ninth street; good location; $250 per month. J. B. KETCHAM, 401 Fourth avenue.

TO RENT—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE IN FORTY-second street, $4,000; in Thirty-fifth street, furnished, $350 per month; in Lexington avenue very fine House, $2,000. HATCH & RIKER, 1,272 Broadway.

Unfurnished.

ALL RESPONSIBLE PARTIES IN SEARCH OF Houses, furnished or unfurnished, can be accommodated by calling on ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine street.

A—TO LET—FIRST CLASS DWELLINGS, EXCELlent neighborhoods, at reasonable rents; responsible parties can be accommodated without delay. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

A HANDSOME FOUR STORY MODEL BASEMENT House to let; 14 rooms; all the modern improvements; near Third avenue and Thirty second street. Apply at 93 East Fourth street, from 1 to 2, to owner.

A BASEMENT FLOOR, FIRST CLASS BROWN stone House, 13 Morris place, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; rent cheap to first class family; floor high out of ground. Apply at 93 East Fourth street, from 1 to 2.

A—TO LET—A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HIGH stoop House, in complete order, in West Forty-seventh street. Apply at 1,030 Broadway, between Forty-seventh and Forty eighth streets.

HOUSES TO LET—BY M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

$3,000 for a four story high stoop brown stone House, on Stuyvesant square; to be fully repaired before possession is given.

$275 per month, a furnished brown stone House, on Forty-second street, near Sixth avenue.

$2,200 for an English basement House, on Thirty-ninth street, near Lexington avenue.

A first class full size brown stone House, on Thirty-fourth street, near Madison avenue, furnished.

No. 46 Irving place, furnished—To a responsible tenant a lease will be given.

Two full size brown stone Houses on Fifth avenue, near Forty ninth street.

No. 3 Washington square—A large extra size furnished House, containing 26 rooms.

TO LET— Four story brown stone 326 Lexington avenue, between Thirty eighth and Thirty-ninth streets. Also Three story brick House 127 Thompson street, furnished or unfurnished, in splendid order. J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, 67 East Tenth street, corner Fourth avenue.

TO LET—RENT ONLY $1,600—THREE STORY MODERN built House No. 139 West Fifteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; will be leased for three or five years if desired. Apply as above.

TO LET—A THREE STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT House on Thirtieth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, $1,400; one on Clinton place, $2,500. DYE & CURTISS, 508 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—ON WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, BEtween Eighth and Ninth avenues, a three story English basement brick House, with all modern improvements, rent $1,200 per annum. Inquire 310 West Thirty-second street.

TO LET—A DWELLING HOUSE, IN GOOD ORDER and repair, at 235 West Thirteenth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; rent moderate; possession immediately. Inquire on premises between 1 and 3 P. M.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY DWELLing House 147 East Fifteenth street, between Third avenue and Irving place; rent moderate. For further particulars inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, 104 East Tenth street.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, A DESIRABLE THREE story high stoop brown stone House; all improvements; Forty-fifth street; good neighborhood. Address ALEXANDER, 82 Beaver street.

TO LET—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House, 204 Lexington avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets. W. C. FLANAGAN, 107 Chrystie street.

TO LEASE—NEW HOUSES IN EAST EIGHTY-THIRD street, new Cottages in West 107th street. W. R. MORGAN, 12 Washington place.

THE HANDSOME BROWN STONE HOUSE 313 WEST Thirty-sixth street to let; house 21x50; rent only $1,650. Apply on the premises.

WHOLE OR PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE TO let. 69 West Thirteenth street. Reference given and required.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A LARGE SECOND STORY ROOM, WITH BATH room adjoining; also two double Rooms on fourth floor suitable for a party of gentlemen. 33 West Twenty-second st.

AT 335 BOWERY—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS (GAS, water, closets, &c.) to let, by floor or separately; housekeeping allowed; a good and central location.

A FLOOR OF THREE OR FOUR LARGE ROOMS to let, with exclusive use of bath, gas; separate meter, marble mantels; rent $20 and $30. At 408 Eighth avenue.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FIRST FLOOR, FIVE rooms, abundance of pantries, water, gas, stationary tubs, in short everything needed for comfort; $60 per month. 132 Forty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A PARTIALLY furnished front and back Parlor of an English basement house; also a large front Room on third floor, with modern conveniences, in West Twenty-third street; first class reference required. Address, with real name, HOUSE, station G, Eighth avenue.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, NICE, RESPECTABLE AMERICAN family, the second floor of a house in a good neighborhood and put in good order; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises, 344 East Forty-ninth street.

TO LET—ELEGANT FIRST FLOOR, FURNISHED OR unfurnished; also other Rooms; rent very cheap; gas, bath; near Broadway. No. 355 Seventh avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR and Bedroom, with gas; 79 Eldridge street, three houses from Grand, in a private, quiet house.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED UPPER Floor, with every convenience for housekeeping; rent low; family private. 103 West Nineteenth street, first house west of Sixth avenue.

TO LET—ON THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR Eighth avenue, an entire Second Floor, handsomely furnished, or in rooms singly; house first class; table excellent; terms reasonable. References. Address A. W., 361 West Thirty-fourth street.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE LOWER PART AND A PORtion of the second and third floors of the new first class high stoop brown stone House, No. 317 East Forty-first street; remainder of the house occupied by the owner's family, consisting of only two persons; premises should be seen to be appreciated. A rare opportunity for a family who are seeking a nice and pleasant home with superior and permanent accommodations; rent moderate to a desirable tenant.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF A BROWN STONE HOUSE, with gas fixtures. Apply at 636 Second avenue, near Thirty-seventh street.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE BROOKLYN MURDER.

Death of Mr. Dominicus S. Voorhees—Additional Particulars of the Tragedy.

Great Excitement in the City.

Fears that the Prisoner May be Lynched.

The Military Called Out and Under Arms All Night.

The excitement attendant upon the news of the murder of Mr. Dominicus S. Voorhees was very general in Brooklyn yesterday. From an early hour until late in the afternoon large numbers of citizens and anxious friends of the victim of this unprovoked shooting assembled near the residence of Mr. Voorhees, on President street, opposite Carroll Park, eager to ascertain his condition. He lingered unconscious, surrounded by his wife and family, until a quarter past four o'clock in the afternoon, when he breathed his last. Deceased was a builder and an extensive speculator in real estate. He was widely known and was very popular. He served two terms as Supervisor of the Tenth ward and was a prominent candidate on the democratic ticket for the nomination of Mayor in 1867.

The following statement of the sad occurrence was made yesterday by Peter Fogarty, proprietor of the liquor store corner of Carroll and Columbia streets, in which the tragedy took place:—

About six o'clock last evening, or shortly after that hour, while I was taking my supper, my bartender informed me that Mr. Voorhees and some friends wished me to let them have a bottle of wine. At that time there was no one in my barroom. I came down stairs and found four gentlemen, Mr. Dominicus S. Voorhees, Mr. Edward Tuhl, Alderman Moore, of New York city, and a friend of Alderman Moore's named Collins. Mr. Moore paid for the first bottle of wine, and then Mr. Voorhees called for another, and Mr. Tuhl for a third, and after the party had finished the third bottle, Mr. Moore and Mr Collins left. Mr. Tuhl and Mr. Voorhees went out on the sidewalk with the others, but they came back directly to the barroom and had another bottle of wine. About half-past eight Mr. Duffy, of 61 Carroll street, came in with a friend, whom he introduced to me as Mr. Chambers, of New York. This Mr. Chambers was a stranger to me. After we had all shaken hands with the new comers Mr. Voorhees called for another bottle of wine and invited them to drink with him and his friend. I noticed that, though Chambers took his glass, he did not drink the contents, but threw it away and replaced the glass on the counter. He seemed sober enough, and did not throw away the drink in an offensive way, or as if he wished to be quarrelsome. Then Mr. Duffy got into conversation with Mr. Voorhees Mr. Duffy called for another bottle of wine. We all drank of it. Chambers included, and then Chambers himself called for a bottle, and he drank a glass of that bottle. Mr Voorhees drank every time. Mr. Voorhees proposed a toast to the American Eagle, wishing it triumph over Britain and France; and Chambers seemed pleased, and shook hands with Mr. Voorhees on the toast he had given. This was all they said directly to each other since their introduction—except that Mr. Voorhees had made some remark on a scar which he noticed on Chambers' forehead, asking him where he got that? and Chambers replied, "I got it among a lot of thieves and robbers." He did not seem offended by the inquiry; but Mr. Voorhees asked pardon for having alluded to the scar, and they shook hands upon that. When Duffy and Voorhees were talking, it was about his own matters, and Chambers remarked to me and the bartender that he did not understand what they were talking about. Chambers started to go, and Mr. Duffy went out with him. They bade Mr. Voorhees and the rest good night in a friendly way Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Tuhl remained drinking with me for about three quarters of an hour. Then Chambers came back. He seemed sober and walked steady, just as he was when he went out. He passed by where we stood talking, and went to the further end of the bar. We did not take much notice of him, not he apparently of us. Soon after we heard him muttering to himself something about his being a Fenian and an Irishman, and we turned to look at him. As we stood looking at him he pulled out a pistol, aimed not, as I thought, at any one of us, but at the group, and fired. The ball struck Mr. Voorhees in the forehead. Mr. Voorhees fell backward, sinking to the ground, without a word before we could recover from the surprise of seeing the pistol flash, or catch him in our arms. I rushed to the door to give an alarm. Saw some people there, and sent for the police and the doctor Mr Tuhl and I guarded the door for awhile to prevent Chambers from getting away should he try to escape. Meanwhile the barkeeper inside told him to put up his pistol as no one would hurt him, and asked him if he would not take a drink. He said he would take a glass of ale, and the bartender drew him one, which he drank and put his pistol in his pocket Then Mr. Tuhl and the bartender seized him and undertook to take the pistol from him. He struggled hard, and did not seem at all drunk. They overcame him and took the pistol from his pocket It was a five-barreled revolver, with two shots remaining in it. It was a pocket pistol, about six inches in length. He said nothing after he fired or during the struggle. The policeman came about five minutes after the shot was fired. Chambers surrendered to him peaceably and was taken to the station house; he told the policeman he had not done anything. A crowd of people then came in. Mr. Voorhees never spoke after he was shot. The ball struck him over the right eyebrow and lodged in the brain.

The prisoner, William Chambers, was arraigned yesterday morning before Police Justice Walsh on charge of "shooting with intent to kill." He pleaded "not guilty" and reiterated the statement previously made by him that he "didn't do it, and knew nothing at all about it." Chambers is a native of Ireland, thirty five years of age, and is unmarried. He states that he is a picture dealer, engaged in business at No 53 Chambers street. He is now confined in Raymond street jail. The prisoner during a conversation on the subject yesterday, stated that while he was in the liquor store standing at the bar, a crowd came in and one of them put his hand around his throat, at which the barkeeper said, "You have no right to talk about that thing," (meaning Masonry); that thereupon he (Chambers) was knocked down and he was robbed of his money. He did not, he remarked, shoot anybody. The examination will take place on Friday next before Justice Walsh.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

Anticipated Attack on the Kings County Jail—Precautionary Measures Taken—The Military Ordered Out.

The excitement in various quarters of the city over the murder of Mr. D. S. Voorhees increased to such an extent last evening that the authorities feared there might possibly be an attack made on the Kings County Jail for the purpose of taking the prisoner, William Chambers, the murderer of Mr. Voorhees from his cell and lynching him. There were a number of men congregated in the vicinity of the jail, and it was deemed advisable to take prompt precautionary measures to prevent any violence.

Sheriff Walter therefore sent the following communication to General Thomas Dakin, who at once ordered out the Thirteenth regiment:—

BROOKLYN, Feb 14, 1870.

General THOMAS DAKIN:—

GENERAL—Fearing there will be a riot and an attempt to take a prisoner from the Kings County Jail, you are requested to order for immediate service 100 men, infantry, properly officered, armed and equipped with ball cartridges, to assemble at the State Arsenal, Pollard avenue, and there await further orders. You will please communicate with me as soon as possible at the County Jail, in Raymond street.

ANTHONY WALTERS,
Sheriff Kings County.

At ten o'clock the military were all on hand and took up their position inside the jail. At half-past eleven o'clock a squad of police were ordered from the Forty-fourth precinct to the jail, but up to twelve o'clock there had been no disturbance.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS PICKPOCKET.

Some time since complaint was made to Captain Kelso, of the detective force, that a number of pickpockets had been in the habit of attending funerals at Dr McLeod's church, in Twelfth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Yesterday afternoon, it coming to his knowledge that the funeral services of Mrs. Woodward would be held in the above church, Chief Kelso sent detectives Eustice and Tully with instructions to arrest any pickpockets they might find in the building. The officers soon "spotted" a notorious pickpocket named James Day, alias Montgomery, better known by the name of "Big Mouthed Scotty," and at once arrested him. The prisoner is well known to the police as one of the most daring thieves from the person to be found in this city. He has just returned from serving a five years' term in the Charlestown, Mass., State Prison. There is now an indictment against him in the District Attorney's office, and he is also wanted by the authorities in Jersey. The prisoner will be arraigned this morning at the Tombs Police Court.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1870.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST SECTIONAL SCHOOLS.

A large number of remonstrances were received against appropriating the public money to sectional schools.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HARPENDING—Amending the code of procedure.

By Mr. CALDWELL—For a more equal adjustment of assessments on real and personal property.

By Mr. HARPENDING—Amending the Code of Procedure.

DIVIDENDS AND POLICIES OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. BANKS introduced a bill authorizing life insurance companies to make distribution of surplus as they see fit annually, or in two, three, four or five years. The distribution may be made in proportion to the sums of money contributed by the policy holders to the total surplus, including a just allowance for interest and such dividends as may at the option of the company be credited to the holder of the policy to accumulate for his benefit, or may be paid in cash or applied to the purchase of additional insurance, or to reduce or pay premiums. The company may also, by agreement with the policy holder, take a surrender or cancel any dividend which may be, or now is, standing to the credit of the policy holder, or any additional insurance that may have been purchased with any such dividend. Policies which have become payable before the time when such distribution is made, and after the date of the last previous distribution, may share in the same equitably and proportionably. Policies in favor of married women, or of their children, or assigned, may be surrendered to, and purchased by, the company in the same manner as other policies. Also to the rights of persons transporting property on the lakes and rivers.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

The bill changing the boundaries of the city of Albany was ordered to a third reading; also the bills amending the act relative to Central avenue, in the town of Yonkers.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1870.

The Assembly met with but barely a quorum present, and considered only unimportant bills of general orders.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ALLABEN—Amending the General Election act relative to town districts.

REVISION OF THE STATUTES.

The House in committee ordered the bill providing for a revision of the statutes of the State to a third reading.

EIGHT HOUR LAWS.

Mr. BERGEN moved to recommit a bill relative to highway work in Essex county, with a view to inserting an amendment fixing the time for a day's work at eight hours. He then proceeded to say that the Eight Hour law was a dead letter on the statute book, and went on to make a speech in behalf of an eight hour law. The motion to recommit was lost.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The bill to amend the act of 1857 relative to savings banks, requiring the Bank Superintendent to visit and investigate the condition of such banks once in two years, and, if wrongfully managed, take steps to abrogate their charter, was discussed.

Mr. ALVORD moved an amendment that the cost of the examination, which was to be met by the banks, shall not exceed $100.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN moved that the Superintendent report annually to the Legislature the expense in each case, together with the items.

Mr. ALVORD accepted this in place of his amendment. Progress was reported before the question was taken. Adjourned.

Duties of Surrogates.

A bill to confer additional powers upon Surrogates and to authorize an examination as to the effects of deceased persons was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Fields yesterday. It provides that whenever any executor or administrator to whom letters testamentary or of administration shall have been issued by any Surrogate's Court in this State shall have reasonable grounds to believe that any goods, chattels, credits or effects of the deceased, of which he had possession at the time of his death or within two years prior thereto, shall not have been delivered to such executor or administrator, nor accounted for satisfactorily by the persons who were about the person prior to his decease, or in whose hands the effects of the deceased or any of them may be supposed at any time to have fallen, such executor or administrator may institute an inquiry concerning the same, and upon satisfying the Surrogate of the county in which said letters shall theretofore have been issued by affidavit that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that any such effects are concealed or withheld, such executor or administrator shall be entitled to a subpœna, to be issued by such Surrogate to such persons as may be designated, requiring them to appear before such Surrogate for examination. If a person so subpœnaed neglect or refuse to obey the same, he may be attached and committed to prison as in other cases. Upon the appearance of the person suspected he shall be examined upon oath, and if it shall appear that such person has possession of any such effects and will not give security for its delivery, a search warrant shall be issued, with power to break open any suspected house in the daytime for the purpose of recovering such property.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

A Special and Secret Meeting of the Health Board—Relapsing Fever—A Pestilence Talked of—The Hospitals Refuse to Receive Patients—A Proclamation Proposed.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction having informed the Board of Health that they will no longer receive cases of relapsing fever at the hospitals, unless that Board will pay for such treatment, a special meeting of the latter body was called yesterday to take action for the establishment of a hospital under their own management or take other necessary action.

The Commissioners took up a position in the President's room and announced that the press would be furnished with such particulars of the session as suited their purpose.

A petition from about 100 residents and property owners of 122th street was received. The petition asks for the indictment of the Fisk concrete pavement on that street, between Third and Sixth avenues as a nuisance.

After being closeted together for nearly two hours the Board adjourned. From the secretary it was ascertained that the Board had under discussion the subject of relapsing fever in all its bearings—the doctors, of course, expressing great fears of a pestilence. The Board finally discovered that under the law they had no power to raise money for the establishment of hospitals, without a proclamation by the Governor pronouncing a pestilence imminent.

It was announced that the Board had only about $10,000 to meet the exigencies of the occasion, and a resolution was adopted instructing the Sanitary Committee to report upon the fever; whether there is danger of a pestilence, and if so, whether it is advisable to ask the Governor to issue a proclamation to enable the Board to raise funds.

SUBSIDIZING AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The NEW YORK HERALD in its issue of January 17 argues that the existing Registry law ought to be repealed so as to enable an American citizen to purchase steamers from England as cheaply as a foreigner, and further urges that "as a matter of principle our government ought not to subsidize any American line of steamers." If the above plans are carried out, and admitting that our "national pride" allows us to transfer the building of our ships to England, it would not have the desired effect of enabling us to run successfully an American line of Atlantic steamers, as it will in no way reduce the running expenses, which, in consequence of not being on a specie basis, are still about thirty per cent higher than what competing foreign lines are subjected to and considering the fact that the Cunard and French steamship lines still enjoy heavy subsidies from their respective governments, it is ridiculous to expect that at the present time American capitalists can compete with the foreign lines without assistance from the home government. The proof of this is that there are now several first class fast American built steamers offered for sale at half cost price, and at a certainly much lower figure than what it would cost to have them constructed in England, and yet, for the reasons already mentioned, it is impossible to run them successfully. Therefore, even supposing we could procure foreign built steamers for, say, one-half of what they would cost to construct in the United States, it would not put us upon an equal footing with the foreign lines. Therefore in order to carry out the principles of stopping subsidies, our government ought not to select perhaps the worst period of the century, when it is already totally diseased by circumstances and legislation. We admit that a few years hence, when nearer a specie basis, we will be able to compete successfully, but in the meantime it is absolutely necessary for government to give some assistance and encouragement, at least to those who have been struggling for the business, and particularly to those citizens who undertake to run a line to those ports where there is as yet no direct communication, and who simply ask such assistance until the trade is sufficiently developed and the necessary confidence in the business has been restored. By assisting such enterprises as these the country will reap the benefit of the extra influenced trade, and we thus prevent a timely foreign monopoly, which will be much more difficult to crush a few years hence, while at the same time we avoid the humiliating position of being again "cornered" in regard to the mails. From recent statements it appears that Admiral Porter and the Governor of Massachusetts seem to share the foregoing opinion.

GREGORY GRABALL.

THE BALL SEASON.

The Brooklyn Saengerbund—Grand Masquerade Ball at the Academy of Music.

The storm last night was of sufficient severity to have dampened the ardor of the most joyous, and perchance it did fall with a chilling effect upon a few who had looked forward to an evening of uninterrupted mirth at the annual ball of the Brooklyn Saengerbund, but it was certainly not apparent at the Academy of Music, for every portion of the building was filled.

Carriages were in demand, and at an early hour they seemed to be coming from all directions to Montague street. But little time was lost in depositing the gayly attired occupants at the door, whence they were ushered to the dressing rooms, where they prepared themselves for a night of gayety. The building was handsomely decorated, and the numerous gas jets and gayly attired votaries of the dance made the scene on the floor one of surpassing brilliancy. The ball was fully equal to the one given last year, the various committees having left nothing undone which was calculated to enhance the pleasure of the company. The costumes were elegant, rich, grotesque, and a few might be considered by the fastidious as ridiculous. There were kings, queens, princes, courtiers, negroes, and, in fact, all characters and costumes that could be thought of. The whole of Hooley's opera troupe were present, and gave several songs and dances, which created a great deal of merriment and elicited rounds of applause. There was also some excellent fancy dancing after which was the grand march, in the following order:—

1. Page to Prince Carnival
2. Eight clowns and Columbines.
3. Prince Carnival.
4. Eight clowns and Columbines.
5. Reception Committee.
6. Floor Committee
7. Police Committee.

The committees were as follows:—

Committee of Arrangements—Robert Doerflinger, chairman; F Neuhaus, H. Muller, H. Hammer, F. E Nehring

Reception Committee—George Kinkel, chairman, Charles Scharig, W. Zimmermann, H Rutzhaupt, W. Blossfeld, H Werner, A. Rosenau, L A Fullgraf

Floor Committee—Charles Blossfeld, chairman; F. Blossfeld, A Sem, C N Gunther, F. Zimmermann, R. Kamecke, F G Neuhaus, E Schefter, M. Nathan, S. Schneider, F. E. Kohring, E. Richter, G Spiegel, H Methfessell, W. C Brambill, F. Baumbach.

Nothing occurred to mar the festivity of the occasion, and the night glided away most pleasantly.

Eichenkranz Maskenball.

The masquerade ball of the Maenner Gesangverein Eichenkranz came off last night at Irving Hall. The crowd was just large enough to be comfortable and sociable. The costumes, which were extremely elegant, were of the time of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, during the time of the Thirty Years' War. The illusion of belonging to the historic period referred to was well kept up by an observance of the most minute details in the make up of the characters. Prominent among those who helped to assist in the perfection of this representation were Prince Carnival (Mr. Binkert), whose princely costume and princely figure were the admiration and envy of every lady. The pages to the Prince in very pretty and historic dresses, were the Misses Iheschell Among the more distinguished ladies were Mrs. Charles Wigle, Misses Benumel, Miss A. Cohn, Miss VanHope, Madame Hanlein and Mrs. Lanternasuser—the latter lady would have been an acquisition at the "Fat Men's Ball"—and Mrs. Griebel in a most attractive Spanish costume. Among the gentlemen who attended as pleased spectators were Captain John Mount, of the Seventeenth ward, and Captain Kimball, of the Eighteenth. The floor manager was Mr. Julius Wengseer. The floor committee was Messrs. Weissner, Werner, Krueger, F. Dahn Riche, Whatus Van Hope, John Stall and Henry Dreyer. The chief of the orchestra was Mr. Philip Loesch.

The ball was opened with a march "Eichenkranz," composed for the occasion by Carl Sahm, after which the dizzy dance of dazzling feet tripped along to the music of a waltz by Gungl. The gay masqueraders preserved their assumed characters with grace and dignity, and the merry jester, the harlequin and the clowns made fools of themselves to the delight of everybody. The gay and festive throng were in a whirl of excitement, which was not lessened at twelve o'clock, when the masks were lifted and manliness and beauty cast off their distorted appearance and assumed that which nature had bestowed upon them. Offenbach's quadrilles and "Home, Sweet Home," brought one of the pleasantest masked balls of the season to a close, about the time of the small hours.

Carnivasticalities.

The "Mainzer Carneval Verein" held their regular annual *bal masque* last night at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery. The large halls of this establishment were filled by a motley crowd of Puritans and Neapolitans, of clowns and harlequins, pierrots and pantaloons, queens of night and of May, of Yankees and Paul Prys, of tremendous giants and ridiculously small dwarfs, of bear tamers with a bear and an organ, of dominos and dominas, the former in mask and the latter in the latest fashion, with chignons and trains in silk and velvet. There was no specially gotten up masked performance exposing the follies of the day, such as are seen at the balls of the Arion and the Liederkranz, but genuine hilarity, good feeling, wit and humor prevailed. The president of the society, Mr C. W. Bauer, recited a poem in honor of the press, the gist of which was, that as Guttenberg was a native of Mainz, those born in that city do never forget to do honor to the disciples of Guttenberg, whether compositors, printers, editors or reporters. The whole passed off pleasantly, and the large company enjoyed the fun till the "wee sma' hours of the morn."

The Turn Verein had its second carnival session last evening at Turner Hall, in Orchard street. The Committee of Arrangements, preceded by the master of ceremonies, Mr. Schomburg, with "Le Sabre de Mon Pere," marched through the hall as monks, singing a German greeting to the company ending with *Ora pro nobis* and *Kyrie Eleyson*. A number of witty songs were given, assisted by the whole company as chorus. Many humorous recitations were given from the "pulpit," which was in the form of a gold candlestick. An extinguisher suspended above it was let down upon the speaker, when his theme was but a dim tallow candle instead of a bright sunbeam of wit Mr. Kaufmann, as abbot of the College of Monks, presided. The first discourse was by Mr. Metzner on a new system of gymnastics. The next by Mr Bennecke, entitled "The Mummy; a Comic Tragedy." A very ludicrous essay was delivered by Mr. Kaufmann, ridiculing the Darwinian theory of man's development from the ape, illustrated by numerous pictures prepared by Mr. Neuhaus. This was done as a special hit at Professor Carl Vogt one of Darwin's followers in Germany, who asked the Turners in this country $20,000, gold, for delivering lectures in this country. Mr. Neuhaus spoke a very harmonious piece on "The Eyes," entitled "A Popular and Unscientific Essay for the Next Ophthalmological Congress." Other members followed with like dissertations, and the session ended with a banquet and dance.

THE AUSTRIAN COURT SCANDAL.

Flight of an Archduchess and Her Arrest.

Galignani's *Messenger*, of the 31st of January, has the following report of the above named case:—

A subject of conversation in diplomatic circles is a scandal of which a princess of the imperial family of Austria has made herself the heroine. The Archduchess Elizabeth, tired of the monotony of conjugal life, fled recently from the chateau of Seclovitz, abandoning her husband, the Archduke Charles Ferdinand, and her four children, in order to see the world. She was, however, overtaken at Hamburg, just as she was about to embark for the United States. The Archduchess is thirty-nine years of age, and is a daughter of the Archduke Joseph of Austria, Palatine of Hungary, and, consequently, sister of the Queen of the Belgians. She was a widow, after two years of marriage, of Duke Ferdinand of Modena, brother of the Countess de Chambord and of the Princess Maria of Bourbon, mother of Don Carlos. She subsequently married the Archduke Charles Ferdinand.

A daughter by her first husband is the wife of Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, and one of the most wealthy princesses in Europe.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Kings county Democratic General Committee met last night at their headquarters, No. 9 Court street, when an election was held for chairman of the committee for the ensuing year. It resulted in the choice of Mr. James B. Craig, who has presided over the deliberations of the committee for the past two years. Mr. Craig declined, however, in favor of Mayor Kalbfleisch. Mr. George Hermon, the secretary, was presented with a handsome silver set for his services.

Mr. Craig then offered a resolution to the effect that the members of the Legislature be directed to pass a bill for the election of commissioners for Prospect Park. This gave rise to an exciting discussion. The matter was finally referred to a committee.

TRIAL OF ROSANNA ROGERS FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

The trial of Rosanna Rogers for the manslaughter of her stepbrother, James Sheridan, was continued in the Essex county Oyer and Terminer, at Newark, yesterday. Judge Depue presided. The attendance of spectators was large, though not crowded. All the principal witnesses in the case are relatives of the prisoner and deceased. The testimony adduced yesterday was of a conflicting nature. Dr. Dodd, the County Physician, was of opinion that death could not have resulted from deceased's head striking the window sash with the force described; while two other physicians, Drs. Cross and O'Gorman, were of a contrary opinion. The summing up concluded, Judge Depue charged the jury and they retired at two o'clock, but had not agreed upon a verdict up to a late hour last evening.

LECTURES LAST NIGHT.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

Lecture by General M. T. McMahon, the Late Minister to Paraguay, at the Cooper Institute.

Major General M. T. McMahon, ex-Minister to Paraguay, delivered a lecture in aid of the Sixty-ninth regiment last night, before a numerous audience, at the Cooper Institute. A number of distinguished gentlemen were on the platform and considerable enthusiasm was evinced while the lecture was being delivered. The subject was "The Paraguayan Struggle," with which the gallant General is necessarily very familiar.

After a few words of introduction from the chairman, the Hon. John Fox, M. C., the lecturer read from a carefully prepared manuscript an exceedingly interesting account of the early settlement of Paraguay, and of the formation of the government by the Jesuits, with the consent of the Spanish government. He then described the relations that existed between Paraguay and the other States of South America prior to the breaking out of hostilities, and explained at much length and with great force the aim and object of Brazil. The President of Paraguay, Lopez, was described as a courtly gentleman of dignified manners and of pleasing address. The allegations of the allies as to the cruel character of Lopez were taken up and disposed of. The greatest crime of the indomitable Lopez was that he gallantly defended his country for five years against a powerful coalition, and that he is still unconquered. At the beginning of the war the population of Paraguay amounted to one million of souls; but owing to the ravages of fire and sword two-thirds of the men have been swept out of existence. The survivors are wanderers on the mountains, famine stricken and miserable, and the enemies of republican liberty are temporarily triumphant. During the lecture, the gallant General eloquently appealed to the audience and through the press to the public of the United States, on behalf of the gallant and suffering people of Paraguay. The audience was exceedingly enthusiastic and heartily cheered the lecturer throughout; but in spite of the excellent style and capital elocutionary powers of the General, the interest rather wearied, as nothing whatever was said of the Washburne affair. When all was over the audience gave three cheers for Lopez, American liberty and General McMahon.

OUR DUMB SLAVES.

Lecture by Mr. Henry Bergh—His Various Titles and Benevolent Idiosyncrasies.

Mr. Henry Bergh, President of the Society for the Protection of Cruelty to Animals, delivered an amusing and instructive lecture last evening in the Twenty-third street Presbyterian church, on the above subject, to a large and respectable audience, Rev. D. D. Northrup in the chair. The lecturer said that he heard a clergyman the other day pray for the President of the United States and all in authority, for the city rings, for Fifth avenue, but not for the protection of poor dumb animals. He thought that that omission showed a lack of that spirit of charity and benevolence which was much too prevalent in their go ahead times. Some persons cultivated a fondness for dumb animals and some did not. There was a spirit of increasing fondness among the Americans for counts and countesses, and every lady that went abroad endeavored to secure her daughter to one of those titled paupers. He knew of one instance where the possession of a dog secured for a gentleman one of those titles. The gentleman was visiting Florence with a dog to whom he was much attached, and the Grand Duke noticing it one day sent for it, and as is the custom in that chivalrous country the gentleman was forced to relinquish the guardianship of his dog. The next day, however, he received a paper creating him a count. When he (Dr Bergh) went there he did not take any dog, for he entertained an abhorrence of all titles. The carmen of the city, to distinguish him for his interference, called him captain. He thought that very pleasant, but they called him major, and colonel, and finally professor and doctor, and he supposed he would now be called the reverend Dr Bergh. Some people contended that some creatures were not animals, citing many animals to substantiate their assertions. The word animal was taken to signify anything that was capable of moving and which possessed respiratory and digestive organs Others contended that they had no power to think and no power to value attention bestowed upon them by individuals, forgetting that many instances were recorded almost daily establishing the truth that dumb animals are susceptible to ill-treatment and feel it and are grateful for kindnesses as much as the human race. The dog uttered sounds and the cat, sheep and goat did likewise, and were to all appearance answered and understood by their companions. It was unintelligible to them—so was Greek, Latin and German. The lecturer then recited many instances and anecdotes of various animals, which caused much merriment, to substantiate his assertion, and said that no one would disprove the fact that animals were as susceptible to pain and to kindness and attention as any of their fellow creatures. If they heard a man growl at his horse and threaten him with the whip and cruelly ill use him they might be sure that his company would not be acceptable to them, they might take it for granted that there was not much happiness in his domestic circle. He loved to be kind to dogs. He was in the habit of preserving the bones from his breakfast table to give to some poor dog, but he sometimes carried them in his pocket thirty-six hours, and he was then forced to get rid of them to save himself from becoming a nuisance to his friends. Let them be kind to animals It was one of the elements of benevolence which made a man exalted and a blessing to society. In conclusion he exhorted those present to use their influence to defeat the passage of a bill now before the Legislature relating to his society which would utterly extinguish the society It was brought forward by a man who was once fined twenty dollars through the agency of the society. He trusted that the man would not succeed, as he had indited a letter to be published in the papers on the subject.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Dr. George O. Dolton, of Woodburn, Mass., committed suicide on Saturday by taking morphine.

James Wilson fell from a staging in Newington, Conn, yesterday, fracturing his skull and killing him in a few hours.

A little child of Jacob Loeb, of Cincinnati, died yesterday from swallowing creosote left carelessly within its reach.

Thomas W. Moulton, of Lynn, Mass., returned home on Saturday night after a week's absence, and soon after fell to the floor and instantly expired.

On Sunday evening James McCarron, of Boston, while drawing a charge from a loaded revolver, accidentally shot his own son, aged three years, killing him instantly.

The Jersey Shore (Pa.) Post Office was broken open during Sunday night and robbed of about forty five dollars in currency, A quantity of postage stamps were left untouched.

Two men, named Lawrence and Young, were killed at the Middlesex quarry, in Portland, Conn, yesterday forenoon. They were digging under a bank, and the overhanging earth fell, killing them instantly. Another man named Larned, was so seriously injured that his recovery is doubtful.

FIRE ON FOURTH AVENUE.

About seven o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the two story brick building No. 314 Fourth avenue, occupied by Maria O'Hagan as a millinery and fancy goods store. The stock and fixtures, which are valued at $1,200, were entirely destroyed, the insurance being $800, in companies the names of which could not be ascertained. The building, owned by Richard Mortimer, was damaged to the amount of $500, fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE BUFFALO LIBEL SUIT.

BUFFALO, Feb. 14, 1870.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, in response to Hon. D. Bennett's libel suit, says it is prepared to prove all it has charged.

RAILROADS IN EAST TEXAS.

[From the Houston Telegraph, Feb. 6.]

Within twelve months past a wonderful change has taken place in the tone of the press in the eastern and northeastern portions of our State on the subject of railroads. A year ago the press in the east were very despondent. Since that the railroad from Shreveport to Marshall has been thoroughly repaired and extended to Hallsville, twenty miles further westward. Trains now run a distance of sixty miles, and the grading of another section of twenty miles is going forward. Seven hundred hands are now employed on the Jefferson branch of the Memphis and El Paso road, and track laying has commenced. It is not unreasonable to predict that within the next two years Houston will have railroad connection with New Orleans direct, and probably with Shreveport, via Marshall, and with Jefferson, through the Memphis and El Paso road. And in another year the connection will be complete to Little Rock, Memphis, Cairo, St. Louis and Kansas City through the various projected roads.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Hamburg mail steamship Westphalia will leave this port on Tuesday for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock noon.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at ten o'clock in the morning.

Single copies in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

Subscriptions received in Paris by Bowles Brothers & Co., 12 Rue de la Paix.

THE HUDSON CLOSED BY ICE AT RHINEBECK.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1870.

The river was closed at Rhinebeck to day, and foot passengers crossed on the ice. To night a heavy, warm rain storm prevails at all points on the Hudson, and there are prospects of a freshet.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises.......	6 55	Moon rises......eve	— —
Sun sets.......	5 35	High water..morn	7 51

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 14, 1870.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Manhattan......	Feb 16....	Liverpool......	29 Broadway
Anglia	Feb 19....	Glasgow ...	7 Bowling Green
Helvetia ..	Feb 19 ..	Liverpool......	69 Broadway
City of Baltimore	Feb 19	Liverpool......	15 Broadway.
Donau......	Feb 19..	Bremen, &c.	68 Broad street.
City of New York	Feb 23	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Minnesota......	Feb 23...	Liverpool......	29 Broadway
Celia..	Feb 25 ..	London......	65 Broadway.
Columbia ..	Feb 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Idaho........	March 2.	Liverpool ..	29 Broadway
Europa..	March 5..	Glasgow ..	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	March 9..	Liverpool......	29 Broadway
Colorado....	March 16..	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of Washington (Br), Jones, Liverpool—J G Dale.

Steamship Westphalia (NG), Schwensen, Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg—Kunhardt & Co

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland—J F Ames.

Ship Geneva (Br), Kerr, Glasgow

Ship Baltic (Nor), Brager, Havre—Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann

Bark Mercur (NG), Jacobsen, Cadiz—Funch, Edye & Co

Brig Europa (FG), Blohm, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres—Funch, Edye & Co

Schr Setagawa, Bryant, St Thomas—Peniston & Co

Schr Piscator (Br), Wilson, West Isles, NB—J Boynton's Son & Co

Schr A J Bentley, Bunnell, Charleston—Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr Daniel Britton, Carroll, Charleston—N L McCready & Co.

Schr G H Bent, Smith, Wilmington, NC—N L McCready & Co

Schr Yarmouth, Benton, New Bedford—Ferguson & Wood.

Schr O C Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

U S steamship Seminole (third rate), Commander E K Owen, Port au Prince Jan 31, and Key West 7 days. Experienced heavy weather off Cape Hatteras

Steamship Donau (NG), Ernst, Bremen Jan 29, and Southampton Feb 1, with mdse and 243 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co Had heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Manhattan (Br), Forsyth, Liverpool Jan 26 and Queenstown 27th, with mdse and 248 passengers, to Williams & Guion Experienced heavy westerly gales throughout. Feb 6, lat 43 38, lon 42 45, passed ship Constantine, hence for London

Steamship Helvetia (Br), Thomson, Liverpool, Jan 26, with mdse and passengers, to National Steamship Co Experienced very heavy westerly gales and high head seas the entire passage.

Steamship Iowa (Br), Hodderwick, Glasgow, 24 days, with mdse and passengers, to Henderson Bros. Had strong W gales entire passage.

Steamship United States, Smith, New Orleans, Feb 6, and the bar 7th, at 6 30 PM, with mdse and passengers to Fred Baker Feb 12, lat 37 35, lon 74 06, spoke three masted schr John Williamson, of Leith, bound to Philadelphia, with loss of rudder and most of her sails, wanted to be towed to Delaware Breakwater, could not do it, our engines being disabled

Steamship Wm P Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, NC, with mdse and passengers, to James Hand

Steamship Ellen S Terry, Bearse, Newbern, NC, 60 hours, with mdse and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co

Steamship El Cid, Nickerson, Philadelphia, with mdse, to J Lorillard

Bark Queen of the Seas (of Hong Kong), Bowell, Foochow, Oct 22, with tea, to Frederic Spring Passed Anjier Nov 7; rounded the Cape Dec 25, after experiencing a succession of NW gales, crossed the Equator Jan 16, in lon 30 W, and since Feb 5 had very heavy gales with hail and sleet, lost and split sails. Dec 17 lat 34 S, lon 19 E, spoke ship Rainbow, from Penang for Boston

Bark Montreal (Br), Smith, Liverpool, 53 days, with mdse to Snow & Burgess. Had moderate weather Joseph Wilkinson, seaman, while furling the foretopgallant sail fell from the yard overboard and was drowned.

Bark Canada (Br), Corrivean, Demerara, 28 days, with sugar and molasses, to order Had fine weather up to Hatteras, since strong NE and NW gales

Bark Kate Agnes (Br), Black, Matanzas, 15 days, with sugar, to master Had heavy weather split sails, &c.

Bark Arethusa (Br), Dunham, Cardenas, 14 days, with sugar, to master

Brig Eclair (Swe), Pahlsson, Tarragona 62 days, with wine, &c, to Thomas Loretsen Had moderate weather up to the Gulf, since heavy NE and NW gales.

Brig Curacoa (Br), Lockhart Curacoa, 16 days, with mdse, to Joseph Foulke & Son. Had strong N and NW gales since passing Hatteras

Brig C H Kennedy (of Portland), Dodge, Demerara, 30 days, with sugar and molasses, to J F Whitney & Co. Feb 4 and 5, in lat 34, lon 73, had a heavy gale from ESE, during which had a sudden shift of wind, the tiller having got adrift on the rudder head, leaving the vessel unmanageable for several hours, large seas swept the decks, lost longboat, stove bulwarks and received other damage, since that had strong NE and NW gales

Brig Mary Jane Williams (Br), Acker, Milk river, Ja 32 days, via Delaware Breakwater, Feb 12 with logwood, to J T Whitman & Co Has been 15 days north of Hatteras, with heavy northeast and northwest gales, split sails, &c

Brig M L B (Br), Estes, Sagua 9 days, with sugar and molasses, to S W Loud & Co Feb 8, in a heavy northerly gale, shipped a heavy sea which filled the cabin and started deck load.

Brig Ocean Belle, Dizer, Sagua, 10 days, with sugar and molasses, to master Has had strong NE and NW gales most of the passage

Brig J & G Wright (Br), Wright, Mantanzas, 15 days, with molasses, to order. Has had heavy N and NW gales most of the passage.

Brig E H Rich (of Provincetown), Badelford, Matanzas, 11 days, with sugar, to Ortez & Co—vessel to James E Ward & Co Has been 7 days north of Hatteras, with strong NE and NW gales

Schr John H French (of Philadelphia), Sturges, Aguadilla, PR, 17 days, with sugar and molasses, to Waydell & Co—vessel to C Nickerson Feb 8, lat 34, lon 75, had a revolving gale from ESE to NW, stove bulwarks and received other damage

Schr Clara Montgomery, Bordon, Mayaguez, PR, 15 days, with oranges, to J & T Pearson—vessel to N L McCready & Co. Was 6 days north of Hatteras, with pleasant weather, then had a succession of NE and NW gales, with high cross sea, and been 12 days north of that point.

Schr Nellie Treat, Trim, Guantanamo, 20 days, with sugar and molasses, to Moses Taylor & Co—vessel to Wm Ingles. Had heavy weather, and was 14 days N of Bermuda, Feb 9, lat 35 30, lon 76 in a heavy gale from NW, lost 5 casks of molasses from deck. Feb 2, lat 3, lon 75 30, spoke schr Day Break, from Georgetown, SC, for Guadaloupe. Sailed in company with schr Lucy Holmes, for Boston.

Schr Uncle Tom, Look, Fernandina, 8 days, with yellow pine, to Snow & Burgess. Had heavy weather

Schr C W Holt, Hart, Wilmington, NC, 5 days, with naval stores, to S C Loud & Co

Schr Willie Mowe, recently ashore at Townsend's Inlet, in tow of steamer Rescue, to Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Co

Steamer Rescue, Wolcott, Townsend's Inlet, with schr Willie Mowe in tow, to Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Co.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston for New York, with mdse. to Wm P Clyde.

Schr W T Smith, Smith, Fortune Bay, NF, for New York, with herring to order.

Schr Judge Low, Herzey, Calais, 16 days. for New York, with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr J V Wellington, Chipman, Portland, 6 days, for New York, with lumber to Wayne & Co

Schr Stephen Waterman, Chase, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Brandywine, Tinker, Providence for New York.

Schr St James, Keefe, Providence for New York.

Schr Connecticut, Stephenson, Providence for New York.

Schr Watchful, Reynolds, Providence for Baltimore.

Schr W H Bowen, Baker, Providence for New York, with mdse to H W Jackson

Schr Ontario, Barber, Wickford for Elizabethport.

Schr T G Lyman, Hill, New Haven for Hunter's Point.

Schr Geo B Conover, Terry, New Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr Modesty, Weaver, New Haven for New York.

Schr Mary Anna, Burns, New Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr Lucy Jones, Muncey, New Haven for New York.

Schr A G Pease, Raynor, New Haven for Virginia.

Schr Susan Scranton, Hovey, New Haven for Virginia.

Schr C P Shultis, Young, New Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr Yankee Boy, Dill, New Haven for New York.

Schr B D Pitts, Vail, New Haven for New York.

Schr Capitol, Roberts, New Haven for New York.

Schr Baltimore, Johnson, New Haven for Port Johnson.

Schr Mary A Longstreet, Healy, New Haven for Port Johnson

Schr Orvette, Bodine, Fairhaven for Staten Island

Schr Wm Donnelly, Lynch, Bridgeport for New York.

Schr Jas Magee, Lynch, Bridgeport for New York.

Schr Escort, Ball, Bridgeport for New York.

Schr Josephine, Ball, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.

Schr Henry B Drew, Miller, Bridgeport for Hoboken.

Schr Hester, Dennis, Portchester for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Collector, Hatch, Norfolk for Providence.

Schr S N Smith, Barrot, Virginia for New Haven.

Schr Alchemist, Mullins, Baltimore for New Haven.

Schr Fly, Carter, Philadelphia for Providence

Schr T S Jackson, Abraham, Port Johnson for Glen Cove.

Schr Alida, Northrup, Elizabethport for Providence

Schr Yarmouth, Baxter, New York for New Bedford.

Schr Haze, McNamee, New York for Greenwich.

Wind at sunset SSE.

Shipping Notes.

Capt Hovey, of schr Susan Scranton, states that the report of his being ashore in Hell Gate on the night of the 2d inst is not true He says he was towed through the Gate without accident or detention, and he thinks some malicious persons have reported it to injure himself and vessel.

The steamer Mattano, 290 tons, is on Dean's railway, Red Hook, to be thoroughly overhauled and receive general repairs.

Marine Disasters.

BARK GABALVA—Liverpool, Feb 14—The bark Gabalva (Br), Hyde, from Boston for Melbourne, was lost on the Brazilian coast, near Cape St Roque. Crew saved. It is thought some of her cargo could be saved.

STEAMER REINDEER was wrecked on Aransas bar about 20th ult.

BRIG POTOMAC (Br), Moore, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore, which put into Fortress Monroe 9th inst in distress, was leaking badly, having struck on Hatteras Reef in the late gale. Capt W C Fowler, of the pilot boat Henry M S Cer, put a fresh crew on board and kept the vessel clear until the brig's crew had recovered from their exhaustion. There was 28 inches of water in the brig when she came in. She arrived at Baltimore 12th.

BRIG CHESAPEAKE, from Demerara, at Baltimore 12th inst, reports on the 4th and 5th, off Hatteras, encountered a severe gale from the eastward, with tremendous sea running; started cargo and split sails, after that had a succession of gales to 8th inst.

BRIG EXPRESS, from Boston for Halifax, NS, drifted ashore 9th inst in Terrace Bay, NS. She would be got off.

BRIG HELEN (Br), from New York for Wilmington, NC, towed into Savannah dismasted, has been appraised at $1925, of which sum the steamship Oriental receives one-third as salvage.

SCHR KATIE MARIA, a small coasting vessel, in ballast, was run into and seriously damaged by steamship Montgomery, at Savannah 10th inst.

SCHR LIGHT BOAT, Wood, from New York for Boston, which put into New London 10th inst, got ashore on the point near Stratford during the severe snow storm of 8th inst, and is leaking 5000 strokes per hour.

SCHR R H COLSON (of Bucksport), went ashore near the Ocean House, Rye Beach, NH, 8th inst. The crew were saved, and the vessel is but slightly damaged.

Whalemen.

Arrived at Nassau Feb 2, schr Irving, Fox, of NB, from a cruise—oil not reported.

Ship Gazelle, Gifford, of NB, was at St Catherines Dec 29, with 1700 bbls sp oil on board. Had not seen a whale in 10 months

Spoken.

Bark Cotherstone (Br), Peterson, from San Francisco for Queenstown, Nov 17, lat 57 43 S, lon —.

Schr Geo B McFarland, from "Matanzas" for New York, Feb 14, off Cape Henry

Foreign Ports.

CARDENAS, Feb 2—In port brig John Wesley, Ford, for Baltimore in 7 days; schrs Ethan Allen, Blake, and Harriet Baker, Webber, for do next day

HALIFAX NS, Feb 14—Arrived, steamship City of Cork, Allen, Liverpool (and sailed at 3 PM for NYork).

MONTEVIDEO, Dec 18—Arrived, bark Trinity, Bolles, New York

MATANZAS, Feb 4—Arrived, brigs Don Quixote, Conant, Boston; Ethel Boston (Br), Henley, and Martha A Berry, Chase, NYork, H H Wright, Meyers, St John, NB, schr Helen Hastings (Br), Aubrey, Havana.

PERNAMBUCO, Jan 1—Arrived, brigs John Freeman, Baker, NYork, 8th, Mary (NG), Pelper, Baltimore (and sailed for Rio Janeiro), 9th, Katie (Dan), Townsend, NYork; Jaboatao (Braz), Dupres, Montevideo; 10th, schr Freedom (Br), Olere, NYork, 14th, steamship North America, Slocum, do for Rio Janeiro

ST JAGO, Jan 20 (back date)—In port brig Hunter (Br), Wilson, from Philadelphia, wtg, schrs Peerless, Patterson, from Baltimore, wtg, Matilda Brooks, from NYork, just arrived.

ST JOHN, NB, Feb 14—Arrived, ships Calista Haws (Br), Minchin, Savannah, Felicia, New Orleans, barks Lyman Cann, Prout, Providence; Chalmette, Waite, Boston, brig Lucida, Bissell, do; schrs R A Ford, Carpenter, and Adelia, Trafton, Philadelphia.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Feb 12—Arrived, brig Marion (Br), Miller, Inagua via Newport, RI, schr Lucy Holmes, Eldridge, Guantanamo

Cleared—Schrs M A Folsom, Rose, Matanzas, A Rokes, Jameson, Savannah, Wm S Baker, Philips, Baltimore.

Sailed—Barks Western Sea, Albertina, brigs Eagle, Mayflower.

13th—Arrived, steamships Geo Appold, Howes, Baltimore via Norfolk, Nereus, Bearse, NYork, brig (not schr) Iduna (NG), Schuldt, Rio Grande, schrs Gen Marion, Poland, South Amboy, Walton, Palmer, Hoboken Below, brig Grace Kelley, from Cuba

Sailed—Steamships Wm Lawrence, Alhambra, George Appold

14th—Arrived, ship Susan Hinks, Pinney, Leghorn Below, brigs C M Goodrich, from Buenos Ayres, C L Packard, from Mobile

BALTIMORE, Feb 12—Arrived, barks Bertha Temple (Br) McFee, Liverpool, Wavelet (Br), Griffing Rio Janeiro, brig Potomac (Br), Moore, do, Chesapeake (Br), Wilson, Demerara, Water Witch, Sanford, St Jago, W Gordon (Br), Fisher Cardenas, schrs Willie, Staples, St John's, PR, Henry Hobart, Manson, NYork, S E Woodbury, Woodbury, Georgetown, SC, J Ricardo Jova, Harris, Navassa; A C Lyon, Lyon, and A G Ireland, Townsend, NYork, Maria Pierson, Grant, do, John Stockham, Price, Bridgeport.

Cleared—Brigs Torrid Zone (Br), Mundy, Norfolk, Ortolan, Leeman, Charleston, schrs Nautilus, Crockett, Boston, Maria Pierson, Grant, Jersey City.

Sailed—Barks Amazon, Frank.

14th—Arrived, schr R L Kenny, NYork.

BELFAST, Feb 7—Sailed, schr H Curtis, Richardson, Havana.

BATH, Feb 11—Sailed, schr Nueritas, Trask, Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, Feb 11—Cleared, brigs Andaz (Sp), Boter, Barcelona, Pajaro del Restrillo, San Juan, do

Sailed—Schrs Black Duck (Br), Ellis, Portland John E Daily, Wall, Georgetown, SC, Lizzie A Watson, a port in Cuba.

14th—Arrived, steamship South Carolina, NYork.

FERNANDINA, Feb 9—Arrived, schr Marcella, Hughes, Martinique

Sailed—Brig Mary, Hughes, Trinidad

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb 14—Passed in for Baltimore, brigs Alva, from West Indies, Endorus, from Matanzas, Don Magdalano, from Havana.

Passed out—Bark Amazon, for Rio Janeiro, brig Harry, for Cuba.

Sailed—Barks Serene, Baltimore, Lapwing, do, schr Edna Harwood, do

In the Roads, bound out, ship Wm Yeo, bark Jonathan Chase.

GALVESTON, Feb 7—Sailed, schr Wm Slater, Watts, New York

Cleared 5th, schrs Nellie Crowell, Crowell, Providence; 8th, Kalmar, Lambert, NYork.

GEORGETOWN, SC, Feb 7—Arrived, brigs Georgie, Swan, Baltimore, Ben Carver Pendleton, Searsport, 8th, schrs Ridgewood, Derickson, Providence 9th, W B Mann, Rogers, NYork, Jas Fish, ——, brig J B Arey, ——

Cleared 6th, schrs Susan Wright, Mount, NYork, 9th, Ella, Montgomery, Mayaguez

HATTERAS INLET, Feb 11—In port schrs Trenton, for NYork, Ellen Holgate, for Boston

JACKSONVILLE, Feb 9—Arrived, schrs James L Maloy, Russell, Savannah, Maud Webster, Wentworth, NYork

Cleared—Schrs E B Everman, Corson, Boston, Georgia, Brier, Baltimore, May Morn, Stetson Barbados

LAVACA, Feb 3—In port schr Frank Walter, Corson, from and for NYork.

MOBILE, Feb 8—Cleared, ship Ronochan (Br), Scott, Pensacola

NEW ORLEANS, Feb 9—Below, bark Neversink, Brown, from Rio Janeiro

Cleared—Steamship Cuba Dukehart, Baltimore via Key West and Havana, ship Richard III, Wood, Havre, barks Sabra Moses (Br), Hilam, Liverpool, Magdalo, Copeland, do, brigs Concellor (Sp), Maristany, Barcelona, Oriental (Ital), Otteson, Vera Cruz, schr Annie A Rich, Ames, Matanzas.

13th—Arrived, steamships Crescent City, Norton, and George Washington Gager, NYork.

Sailed—Steamships Mississippi, Henry, and Cortes, Nelson, NYork

NORFOLK, Feb 11—Arrived, schrs W G Tufts, Skidmore, and Mary A Hyer, Etheridge, NYork.

14th—Sailed, steamship Saratoga, NYork.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 13, AM—Cleared, schrs Chas E Jackson, Cullen, Cambridge, John Stroup, Crawford, Cambridgeport.

PM—Arrived, schrs R W Huddell, Maloy, Galveston, Mary Stowe, Rankin, Abigail Haines, Smith, and M R Hickman, White, NYork.

Cleared—Brig Josephine (Br), Forbes, Ponce, PR.

13th—Arrived, brig W G Bickmore, Bickmore, Sagua, schrs Ruth Shaw, Shaw, Cardenas, J Paine, Paine, NYork

LEWES, Del, Feb 13—At the Breakwater, schr Niagara, from Mobile for Providence. Bark Diana, for Gibraltar for orders, went to sea 13th Brig Mary J Williams, from Kingston, Ja, received orders for NYork, and left the Breakwater at 3 PM.

PROVIDENCE, Feb 12—Arrived, schrs Clara Merrick, Hand, Bay River, NC, Eben Dale, Higgins, Baltimore, Francis Hatch, Young, Newcastle Del, Enture, Kinnear, Elizabethport, Richmond, Cobb; Antecedent, Pendleton, and Sahwa, Kelly, NYork.

Sailed—Schrs D W Saunders, Bearse Newbern, Benj T Crocker, Harding, Norfolk, D S Siner, Huntley, Philadelphia, Cynthia Jane, Gardiner, NYork

13th—Arrived, schrs Celeste A Hendricks, Greenlaw, Norfolk for Apponaug, Oread, Goodspeed, Deal Island, James M Bayles Arnold, Wm A Morrell, Low, and Sarah A Hammond, Westgate, Elizabethport, Romp, Miller, NYork.

Sailed—Schrs J M Fitzpatrick, Smith, Philadelphia, Amos Falkenburg, Terrill, John Lancaster, Williams, and Nathl Holmes, Northup, Elizabethport, Julia Baker, Baker, New York.

RICHMOND, Feb 12—Sailed, brig Renner (NG), Von Ehren, Rio Janeiro.

SAVANNAH, Feb 10—Sailed, steamship Oriental, Snow, Boston, ship Colonist (Br), Benson, Liverpool; schr Farragut, Clark, St John, NB

14th—Arrived, steamship Gen Barnes, NYork, schrs Senator Grimes, and Xaloe, do

Cleared—Ships Marlborough, Liverpool, Alexandria, do; schrs A C Payne, Boston, E B Wharton, New Bedford, Catawamteak, Satilla River

WILMINGTON, NC, Feb 11—Arrived, schrs John A Griffin, Foster, St Thomas

Cleared—Schr Danl Pierson, Pierson, Boston.

14th—Arrived, steamship Volunteer, NYork.

WAREHAM, Feb 11—Arrived, schr Undine, Martin, New York

12th—Sailed, schr S S Smith, Snow, NYork.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LITTLE MONOGRAPH, descriptive of the new treatment of Nervous Debility employed in the Confidential Department of the New York Medical University, including an account of the newly discovered remedies prescribed, by which 1,200 cases of exhausted vitality have recently been restored Sent free by addressing Secretary POWELL, No 8 University place, New York city.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM THE courts of different States, legal everywhere, desertion, &c., sufficient cause. No charge in advance No publicity. Advice free. F I KING, Counsellor at Law, 363 Broadway

A VISIT TO MY ESTABLISHMENT WILL CONVINCE the public that I have the most extensive assortment of China, Glass, Crockery, Cutlery, Silver Plated Ware, Cooking Utensils, Refrigerators, &c., in the United States, At lower prices than any other house in the city. First premium medal and Diploma for Silver Plated Ware, Glassware and House Furnishing Goods. All goods warranted as represented EDWARD D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute, Astor place.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM THE Courts of different States. Legal everywhere. Desertion, &c., sufficient cause. No publicity. No charge in advance. Advice free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, 78 Nassau street.

CURES OF DEBILITY, CHRONIC DISEASES WHICH have resisted the treatment of others, Strictures, Fistula, Piles, Diseases of the Blood, by Dr LARMONT, author of "Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide" At 212 Broadway, from 10 to 5.

CORNS, BUNIONS, ENLARGED JOINTS AND ALL diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 760 Broadway. Refers to all surgeons.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, LIVER, EAR, Catarrh and Scrofulous Affections receive the exclusive attention of Dr. ROWE, 42 East Twentieth street. Hours, 10 to 2.

HUMAN HAIR.—WHOLESALE STOCK OF REAL Hair Switches, retailing at wholesale prices, Chatelaine Braids or Chignons, only $3, at 251 Grand street, near Lord & Taylor's, between Bowery and Chrystie street.

LOOK OUT FOR THE SPICY TELEGRAM CARTOON, FRIDAY, FEB. 18. BEST EVER ISSUED.

MILHAU'S GOLDEN COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOphosphite of lime, a great improvement, made with the best oil known, it unites efficacy with pleasant flavor and easy digestibility. J. MILHAU'S SONS, 183 Broadway

TO THE WORKINGMEN. Full and Graphic Reports of all MEETINGS OF THE TRADES UNIONS can be found in the EVENING TELEGRAM. Its increasing circulation makes its value apparent as the exponent of the RIGHTS OF LABOR to all who study the interest of their craft. PUBLICATION OFFICE, 97 Nassau street

100 CHOICE PAINTINGS from the studios of Mazzaljal and Menchetti, Rome, AT AND BELOW COST. Our stock must be closed out before May 1st next, and the business will be continued after that date by our successors, Messrs Nicol & Davidson, at 686 Broadway. E V HAUGHWOUT & CO, corner of Broadway and Broome street, Our Store, 63x100, to let, either entire or the lofts separately.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

17 LISPENARD ST., ROOM 15.—AS GOOD COOK; washer and ironer.

23 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small family; has good city reference.

44 WEST 25TH ST.—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE wishes to procure a situation for her cook.

99 EAST 4TH ST.—A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL TO cook, wash and iron, or as laundress; city reference.

113 WEST 15TH ST., REAR.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to a good family in the country.

117 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., in the rear.—As good plain cook; would assist in washing and ironing; best city reference. Call for two days.

119 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—As first class cook, can do all kinds of French, English and German cooking; is a good bread baker; would prefer to live with a German family.

121 WEST 17TH ST.—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; no objection to a boarding-house. Good reference.

126 JANE ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron in a private family.

133 WEST 31ST ST.—AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS; call for two days. City reference.

138 EAST 40TH ST.—AS HEAD COOK IN A HOTEL or restaurant. Address B. STEINHARDT.

149 WEST 4TH ST., EAST OF 6TH AV., FIRST floor.—A steady, competent woman, with good reference, as a good cook, and to wash and iron, in the city or country.

149 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable young girl to cook, wash and iron; thoroughly understands her business; no objections to a private boarding house; best city reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST., ROOM 14.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; understands all kinds of desserts; would assist in plain washing; best city reference.

157 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., third floor, front room.—A respectable young woman as first class cook; will assist in washing and ironing; no objections to the country; best reference. Call for two days.

200 WEST 26TH ST.—A GOOD COOK IN A PRIvate family; understands all kinds of soups, meats, and desserts, and to assist with the coarse washing if required; best city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—A Protestant woman as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objections to private or public; city reference.

207 EAST 5TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A MIDDLE aged Scotch woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; willing to go in the country.

208 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable girl as good plain cook; good washer and ironer; best city reference from her last place.

209 WEST 55TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 7th av.—A respectable colored girl as cook; best of city reference furnished for integrity and qualification.

219 EAST 17TH ST.—A STEADY, COMPETENT WOman as first rate cook; thoroughly understands baking, washing and ironing; no objection to a private boarding house; city reference.

220 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., second floor, back, room No. 6.—A young girl as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; understands her business thoroughly.

239 HENRY ST., ROOM No. 7, REAR.—A WIDOW (and daughter, aged 14) as cook, washer and ironer; has reference.

248 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class cook; is thoroughly experienced; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; will be found trustworthy. First class city reference.

263 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., PRESENT employer's.—As good cook, washer and ironer.

288 3D AV., BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS.—A REspectable girl to cook, wash and iron; best city reference.

311 EAST 38TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A girl to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; good city reference.

313 EAST 31ST ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A PROTESTant girl as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; has good city reference. Call for two days.

315 WEST 44TH ST.—AS COOK, WASHER AND ironer; is also a good baker; best city references. Call for two days.

318 EAST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—Wanted a first class place for a cook who cannot be equalled in all kinds of French, English and German cooking, the serving of supper and dinner for parties in the best manner; is capable to take the entire charge of any large establishment if required; best city reference from the first families.

348 EAST 23D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer; good city reference given.

349 (NEW NO.) EAST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN as good cook, washer and ironer in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference.

405 6TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; good city reference. Call for two days.

430 2D AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.—A REspectable girl as cook, washer and ironer. Best reference from last place.

437 WEST 26TH ST., REAR.—A FIRST CLASS COOK and laundress. Can be seen for two days.

457 40TH ST., NEAR 10TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook and laundress. Can be seen for two days. Best city reference.

507 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN NOT long in the country as cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

516 EAST 16TH ST., BETWEEN AVS. A AND B.—Two sisters; one as cook, the other as laundress and to do light chamberwork; no objection to the country; city references. Apply from 10 to 4.

540 3D AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS.—A young woman as good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; best city reference from her last place.

547 7TH AV., BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH STS.—A respectable young girl; understands all kinds of cooking; no objection to assist in the washing if required; can give best city reference. Can be seen until engaged.

628 2D AV., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; no objections to general housework; best city reference.

1,403 BROADWAY, CORNER 41ST ST., FIRST floor, back room.—A respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

Chambermaids, &c.

29 EAST 21ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress or to do fine washing. Can be seen from 10 to 1, where she has lived for two years.

44 WEST 25TH ST.—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE wishes to procure a situation for one of her girls as chambermaid, and will do fine washing.

73 WEST 49TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and to do fine washing or as laundress; is willing and obliging; best reference from last place.

117 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., in the rear.—A respectable young woman to do chamberwork and would assist in the washing and ironing; best city reference. Call for two days.

133 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; good city reference.

134 EAST 13TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young [illegible] and waitress in a private boarding house; city reference.

134 EAST 13TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young girl as chambermaid; good washer and ironer; general housework in a small private family; best city reference from last place.

141 EAST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS., rear house, room No. 7.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid in a first class boarding house or private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

143 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 7th av.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference.

152 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork and washing or light housework; no objection to the country; good reference.

156 WEST 18TH ST., ROOM NO. 5.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress and assist at washing and ironing; has lived two years in the country.

158 WEST 53D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or waiting; city reference.

175 7TH AV., BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS.—AN American girl to tend children or do light chamberwork. Call for two days.

202 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting or would take care of children; city reference. Call for two days.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST floor, back room.—As chambermaid and waitress or would take care of children; city references.

212 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl as chambermaid and to do good plain sewing; best city reference.

216 WEST 39TH ST., ROOM NO. 5.—A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do fine washing; is willing and obliging; good reference.

238 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; city or country; has good city reference.

239 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid or waitress. Call for two days.

243 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and waitress.

246 EAST 61ST ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress.

252 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., second floor, front room.—In a private family as chambermaid or would do chamberwork and waiting; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

263 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; reference.

267 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or would do housework; is kind to children; no objections to the country.

296 LEXINGTON AV., CORNER OF 37TH ST.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork or chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen at last place.

306 EAST 24TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress; is a good plain seamstress; or would like to do the work of a small family; has the best city reference.

314 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

327 EAST 34TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress in a private family or boarding house; best reference from last place.

332 EAST 28TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or to take care of children and make herself generally useful; best city reference from her last place. Call for two days.

334 EAST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Call for two days.

357 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl as chambermaid and seamstress; can sew on machine.

417 EAST 17TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A REspectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; good city reference.

422 EAST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family. Good city reference.

428 EAST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid or is willing to do housework in a small private family; best city reference.

713 7TH AV., BETWEEN 48TH AND 49TH STS., rear building.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family.

720 6TH AV., CORNER OF 56TH ST.—A YOUNG Scotch girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or waiting alone, in a private family. Call for one day.

1,416 BROADWAY, NEAR 40TH ST.—A RESPECTAable young woman as chambermaid or waitress. Best city reference.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS CHAMbermaid and waitress in a Protestant family; good city references. Address M. O., box 148 Herald office.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

6 WEST 44TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would take care of growing children or go travelling with a lady to any part; city reference. Call for two days.

6 WILLOW ST., BROOKLYN.—A FIRST CLASS dressmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day, week or month; ten years' experience on Wheeler & Wilson's machine on fine work; no objection to the country.

51 BLEECKER ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wants a few more first class families to serve by the day; all kinds of family sewing; can furnish first class reference. Address S. C. S., dressmaker.

100 WEST 29TH ST.—A FASHIONABLE DRESSmaker is desirous of a few more engagements by the day or week; best references given if required. Address L. E.

213 WEST 27TH ST.—A GOOD DRESS AND CLOAK maker to go out by the day or week; can work on Wheeler & Wilson and several other sewing machines. Call or address.

220 6TH AV.—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED dressmaker as superintendent and to do the cutting and fitting in a dressmaking department. Address all the week Miss M. L. B.

221 WEST 28TH ST.—A LADY, HAVING A WHEELER & Wilson's machine, would like to get tucking and plain sewing to do; 12 years operating.

225 1ST AV., BETWEEN 13TH AND 14TH STS.—A young woman as seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would take care of a growing child and do some chamberwork; good reference.

234 6TH AV., NEAR 16TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A middle aged woman of experience in a respectable family as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; a first class dressmaker. Call for two days.

237 WEST 33D ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER to go out by the day to cut, fit and trim. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

238 7TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER TO go out by the day or week; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

299 7TH AV., IN STORE.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wishes a few more customers by day or week; old dresses altered as good as new.

303 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A REspectable girl as first class seamstress; operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and cloaks; would like to go to Europe this summer; can be highly recommended.

309 EAST 11TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR.—A REspectable person as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and assist with dressmaking and work two machines; best references. Call or address.

314 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress by the day or week; is a competent dressmaker; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine thoroughly.

325 EAST 12TH ST.—LADIES' DRESSES CUT AND fitted and sewed on Wheeler & Wilson's machine for $1 and upwards; Walking Suits and Evening Dresses made up and trimmed in latest styles; excellent fitting Dresses engaged; lowest terms.

349 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable Dress and Cloak Making. Winter and Spring Suits, $3 upwards; Wrappers, $2 a $2 50; Children's and Misses' Garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates; cutting and basting. Call or address.

353 EAST 17TH ST.—AS COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS; thoroughly understands cutting ladies' and children's dresses; to go out by the day or month; can trim nice; would take charge of one or two growing children; can give the best reference.

422 11TH AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS.—All kinds of family sewing and dressmaking, on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Would go out by the day; city reference. Call or address.

454 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A young girl in a respectable family, as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; can cut and fit.

471 6TH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.—A Protestant woman to go out by the week or day to do dressmaking; can cut, fit and operate. Can be seen for two days.

796 6TH AV., BETWEEN 45TH AND 46TH STS.—Ladies' dresses made over to look like new and in the very latest style and at a low price; will go out by the day.

880 8TH AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS.—AS dressmaker (formerly of Madam Dieden's); will do work at her own house, at a low price; also will alter dresses.

1,289 BROADWAY.—AS SEAMSTRESS; WOULD GO out to families by the week or month; understands dressmaking and white work; operates on Willcox & Gibbs' sewing machine.

A GERMAN LADY, HAVING PERFECT EXPERIENCE in dressmaking, with city reference, wants employment. Address 433 6th av., top floor.

A SEAMSTRESS IS DESIROUS TO GO OUT BY THE day, week or month to cut and fit children's clothing and dressmaking; is a neat plain sewer; can cut and fit ruffles, &c.; good references. Address Mrs. M. A. ALLEN, station D, New York.

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY OR WEEK BY A fashionable dressmaker. Address A. C., 311 8th av.

General Housework, &c.

34 GREENWICH AV., IN THE REAR.—A GIRL TO do housework in a private family; good washer and ironer; has good city reference.

116 SUFFOLK ST., NEAR RIVINGTON.—A YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family.

127 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR, FIRST FLOOR.—A respectable young woman to do general housework in a private family; city reference.

130 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family; good washer and ironer; plain cook; city reference; can see the lady.

130 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a private family; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

147 EAST 32D ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3d avs., top floor.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days.

216 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., top floor, in the rear.—A respectable girl to do housework in a private family; a good plain cook, washer and ironer; will be found willing; good city reference from her last place. Call for two days.

234 WEST 50TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family.

258 WEST 37TH ST., ROOM 6.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; best city references.

314 EAST 23D ST.—A FRENCH WOMAN TO DO general housework.

327 EAST 34TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; good plain cook, washer and ironer; best reference from last place.

348 EAST 63D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young girl to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

349 EAST 23D ST.—A GIRL, 16 YEARS OF AGE, TO help with housework or take care of a baby. Can be seen at her last place.

377 EAST 4TH ST., NEAR LEWIS, ROOM NO. 8.—A respectable girl to do housework in a private family, where she can have a good home; city reference.

408 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR 9TH AV.—A RESPECTAble woman to do general housework in a small private family, or to take care of children.

414 WEST 43D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A young girl to do housework in a small private family; is very willing and obliging. Can be seen at her present place.

419 WEST 56TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young American girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; references. Can be seen for two days.

425 WEST 39TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed to do housework or take care of children; no objection to the country.

425 WEST 39TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, lately landed, to do the work of a family between them; willing and obliging; no objection to go a short distance in the country.

450 WEST 28TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A NEAT, tidy girl to do general housework in a small family; best city references. Call for two days.

553 WEST 44TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—To do general housework in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; good reference.

1,116 2D AV., CORNER 59TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A respectable young girl to do general housework.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A CONNECTICUT WOman, to do housework and sewing and make herself generally useful; is experienced; can give good reference. Address, for two days, M., Herald office.

Housekeepers, &c.

49 JANE ST.—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A WIDOWER'S or bachelor's family; best reference given and required. Inquire for Mrs. MOORE.

54 EAST 12TH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED ENGLISH lady as housekeeper in a private family, boarding house or hotel, or to wait upon an invalid; satisfactory reference as to capability and respectability. Address for three days A. B., Post office.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—An American Protestant young woman as housekeeper, city or country; best city reference.

216 WEST 25TH ST.—AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG lady as housekeeper; widower or batchelor preferred.

268 WEST 24TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW as housekeeper for a widower, without children. Call on or address Mrs. S. H.

333 4TH AV.—A MIDDLE AGED AMERICAN LADY of refinement and capability as housekeeper in a widower's family, where there are children preferred; or as companion to an invalid; or would travel if desired. Good reference.

426 EAST 16TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AN AMERIcan as housekeeper; widower or bachelor preferred; understands the art of making home pleasant by order, neatness, economy and good housekeeping; would go anywhere to obtain a good home; a stranger in New York and wishes to leave it; good reference.

769 BROADWAY, ROOM 26.—A FOREIGN LADY as housekeeper in a widower's family; can teach children piano and painting.

AN AMERICAN LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS housekeeper or companion to a lady; no objection to travelling; references exchanged. Address A. Z., Herald office.

A COMPANIONABLE AMERICAN LADY, CAPABLE of supervising a household, would like to meet a party or an elderly gentleman of standing. Those wishing the attention and services of the above may address, stating where they can be seen, WIDOW, box 132 Herald office.

A MIDDLE AGED LADY, EXPERIENCED AND WELL educated, desires a position as housekeeper or governess; is a good seamstress; would join a family going West or to California and defray her own travelling expenses; first class references. Address K. A. H., Herald office.

A PARTY WISHING A RESPONSIBLE PERSON TO take charge of a household will receive prompt attention from a lady who understands how a house should be kept; does not object to children; will see that care is given for comfort and pleasure. Please address, giving place and time of interview, M. CARRO, station G, New York. Triflers need not respond.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF REFINEMENT, WHOSE home is not a pleasant one, is desirous of procuring a position as housekeeper in a widower's family; none but first class parties need apply. Address REFINEMENT, box 132 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF CAPABILITY, A SITUAtion as housekeeper for a widower of good social position and residing in New York city; reference given and required. Address D. T. S. M., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY AN American lady of education and refinement, capable of giving lessons in French, Spanish, English and music; best reference given. Address J. A. B., Herald office.

Nurses, &c.

14 WASHINGTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk, enough for two children; is strong and healthy.

22 WEST 45TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, WITH UNEXceptionable reference, as nurse; would do plain sewing. Call at her present employer's.

31 AMITY ST., BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE MARried woman as wet nurse to go out; her baby is two weeks old. Call for two days.

49 3D AV.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH WOMAN as nurse; good reference.

56 WEST 24TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE OR to assist in chamberwork or plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's.

89 6TH AV., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG FRENCH girl to take care of children.

93 6TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A MIDDLE AGED WOman, speaking a little English, to attend children and sew in a German family.

95 THOMPSON ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS child's nurse and do light housework. Call for two days.

109 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork.

113 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., third floor.—A woman fully competent to take care of growing children or a baby; good city reference. Can be seen from 10 to 3. Ring bell No. 3.

145 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging. Call for two days.

154 WEST 18TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and seamstress; has best city reference.

155 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country.

159 MADISON AV.—AN EXPERIENCED PROtestant woman as infant's nurse only; can take the entire charge and bring up by hand; is a good sewer; best city reference. Can be seen at present place.

168 WEST 23D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND chambermaid or as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; no objection to assist in the washing; is perfectly competent; best written reference. Can be seen for two days.

211 EAST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman of experience as sick or monthly nurse; best reference. Call on or address Mrs. GRAHAM.

211 WEST 50TH ST.—AN AMERICAN MONTHLY nurse of experience; kind and careful; best reference given. Call on or address Mrs. P., as above.

223 WEST 22D ST.—A MIDDLE AGED PROTESTANT woman as nurse and to do light chamberwork; a short distance in the country preferred; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

225 EAST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL 15 OR 16 YEARS old, to mind children and make herself generally useful about the house.

241 WEST 33D ST, TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A REspectable young woman as nurse who is capable of taking care of a child from its birth; is a good seamstress and will make herself useful. Call for two days.

263 WEST 41ST ST.—A MONTHLY NURSE WANTS an engagement for March and April; first class city references.

287 7TH AV., NEAR 26TH ST.—AN AMERICAN girl, 15 years old, to take care of children and run errands in a respectable private family; best city reference.

293 WEST 33D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; can take charge of an infant from its birth; city or country; good city reference. Call for two days.

337 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS wet nurse; good reference given if required. Call for two days.

340 EAST 49TH ST.—BY A PERSON WHO IS FULLY competent to take charge of a baby; can sew nicely; can come well recommended.

344 EAST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as nurse, in a respectable family; good reference given. Can be seen for two days.

345 6TH AV., IN THE MILLINERY STORE.—A MIDdle aged Protestant woman as nurse; is fully competent of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; long experienced in nursing; best of city reference. Can be seen for two days.

399 6TH AV., NEAR 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as child's nurse, or would take care of a baby; best city reference given.

Laundresses, &c.

22 LEXINGTON AV.—AS LAUNDRESS; UNDERstands her business very well; best city reference.

75 ALLEN ST., FIRST FLOOR, IN THE REAR.—A respectable widow woman to go out to day's work, either to do washing, cleaning house, or any kind of work; best city reference. Call or address.

83 WEST HOUSTON ST., UP STAIRS, ENTRANCE from Laurens st.—A young woman who does gentlemen's and ladies' washing; would like more custom. Best references.

203 FORSYTH ST., ROOM 18.—A WIDOW LADY wishes to take in washing.

206 EAST 36TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D avs.—A competent laundress in a private family; best city reference. Call or address.

223 EAST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed; is a good washer; can assist in the ironing; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days.

224 EAST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Two young girls, one as laundress and the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; good reference.

225 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS first class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference.

229 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., first floor, rear.—A few gentlemen's washing.

233 EAST 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable woman wants to take washing to her own house or go out by the day. Good city reference if required.

238 WEST 16TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTable woman to do washing at her own house, or would go out by the day.

240 WEST 16TH ST.—GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' washing wanted by one who understands fluting; good reference given. Call on or address Mrs. REILLY.

316 EAST 6TH ST., ROOM 16.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wishes some family washing by the day.

320 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress, or would do housework for a small family; good city reference.

336 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., top floor, front room.—A respectable woman to go out by the day to do washing and ironing, house cleaning or any thing that is to be done.

339 EAST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable woman, with excellent recommendations as to honesty and capability, wishes the washing of families and single gentlemen at her own house. Apply for two days.

367 BOWERY, THIRD FLOOR.—A WOMAN WISHES a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own home; washing done in the neatest manner; $1 per dozen; best reference given.

399 6TH AV., NEAR 24TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, back.—A respectable young woman as first class laundress; best city reference given.

402 WEST 38TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs., first floor.—A respectable woman wants washing and ironing or to go out by the day; has lived out as laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing; can be well recommended.

486 2D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A POOR WIDOW WOULD like to do the washing and ironing for three or four ladies and gentlemen. Call on or address W. M.

565 3D AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes a few gentlemen's washing; can do clothes up in first class order. Terms moderate.

Waitresses, &c.

44 WEST 25TH ST.—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE wishes to procure a situation for her waitress; would do chamberwork.

215 EAST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class waitress. Good city reference.

326 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs., rear.—A respectable young girl to assist in waiting or chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at her parents' residence.

1,346 2D AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN IN A RESPECTable family as waitress; understands her business thoroughly.

Miscellaneous.

73 WEST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A linen room of a hotel. Address, by mail, MARY E. BAILEY.

73 WEST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS STEWardess or chambermaid on a steamboat. Address, by mail, MARY E. BAILEY.

163 VARICK ST., IN THE REAR.—A COLORED WOman as lady's maid; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; also machine sewing.

273 GARDEN ST., HOBOKEN, N. J.—A RESPECTable young lady, either in a fancy or confectionery store; can furnish the best city or country reference. Call on or address Miss E. DAWSON.

353 6TH AV.—AN ENGLISH LADY AS TRAVELLING companion, or governess in a private family; is an experienced teacher of music, French and drawing, and English branches. Highest testimonials. Address TEACHER.

473 9TH AV., IN THE STORE, RIGHT HAND.—A German lady of refinement and education as lady's companion, or would assist in housekeeping and in the education of children; best of references. Call on or address Miss REICHE.

AN ENERGETIC YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSItion as saleswoman; gloves or fancy goods preferred; formerly kept a millinery establishment West. Can influence trade. Address J. BROLASKI, Herald office.

A NEW ENGLAND LADY, THOROUGHLY COMPEtent, with good references, would like a situation to superintend a gentleman's household; would go out of the city if desired. Address Mrs. M. C. M., box 179 Herald office.

A COMPETENT PERSON IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as ladies' maid; understands hairdressing, dressmaking, all kinds family sewing; city reference. Address R., station G, for two days.

A YOUNG WIDOW OF REFINEMENT AND GOOD address desires a position in any capacity not menial; considers herself fully competent of superintending any business appertaining to a lady. Address C. PEVOST, New York Post office.

AN ENGLISH LADY WISHES A POSITION AS PRIvate governess, housekeeper and governess, or teacher in an institution; teaches singing, organ, piano, melodeon and harmonium; good testimonials. Address M. S. W., Post office New Brighton, Staten Island.

A YOUNG WIDOW OF REFINEMENT AND GOOD ADdress desires a position in any capacity not menial; would go anywhere to obtain a good home. Address for one week, giving place and time of interview, BELL, box 132 Herald office. Triflers need not respond.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A POSITION AS RESIdent governess; a pleasant home with a family of culture will be accepted in compensation for tuition in the English branches, French and Latin. Address Miss HODGE, No. 116 West 14th st.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN SOME light, respectable employment, either at her home or in a store; writes rapidly and neatly; could make her services valuable in a Wheeler & Wilson machine office or in a book store; good reference can be given. Address BUSINESS, box 149 Herald office.

LOOK OUT FOR THE

SPICY

TELEGRAM CARTOON,

FRIDAY, FEB. 19.

BEST EVER ISSUED.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GIRL WANTED—TO COOK, WASH AND IRON. Call at 165 West 22d st.

A GIRL WANTED—TO COOK, WASH AND IRON, IN A private family; city references required. 244 East 19th st., near 2d av.

A WET NURSE FOR A BABY THREE MONTHS OLD. Call between 10 and 12 o'clock, Tuesday and Wednesday, 60 West 58d st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK—ONE THAT CAN BAKE bread, wash and iron. Call, with reference, at 691 West 37th st., northwest corner of 11th av.

A—WORK FURNISHED TO PAY FOR FIRST CLASS sewing machines by instalments. UNION MACHINE STITCHING ASSOCIATION, 139 8th st., between Broadway and 9th av.

A GIRL WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small private family; must come well recommended as good plain cook and laundress; wages $12 a month. Apply at 254 West 50th st., near 8th av.

A NEAT, ACTIVE GIRL WANTED—TO COOK, WASH and iron and for general housework in a small family; also a neat young girl to take care of a child; and who understands waiting and sewing. Apply at 205 West 34th st.

A NEAT, CAPABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be an excellent laundress and good plain cook; city reference required. Apply from 9 till 11 A. M. at 59 West 37th st., basement door.

A WOMAN WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family; must come well recommended as good plain cook and laundress. Apply at 159 West 36th st.

A GOOD COOK WANTED—WHO UNDERSTANDS washing and ironing, to go a short distance in the country; wages from $12 to $14 a month. Apply at 59 Bleecker st., from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M.

ILLUSION BONNET FRAME MAKERS WANTED; also apprentices taken to learn.
ISAAC WEBBER, 351 Canal st.

NECKTIE MAKERS WANTED—TO WORK IN STORE. Apply at 818 Broadway, up stairs.
G. H. WITTHAUS & CO.

NURSE WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO TAKE care of small children; must have good city reference. Apply at No. 1 Brevoort place, 10th st.

OPERATORS ON SHIRT FRONTS (WHEELER & Wilson's machine); also hands on gents' ties wanted, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

OPERATORS ON TIES WANTED—AT UNION ADAMS & CO.'S, 637 Broadway. Only such as are accustomed to best work need apply. Situations permanent.

WANTED—A GIRL, AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITress. Apply at 425 West 21st st.

WET NURSES WANTED.—SITUATIONS CAN IMMEdiately be had. Apply at LOUIS and Mrs. HANSEN'S Nurse Agency, No. 5 6th st., near Bowery.

WANTED—COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; CITY reference required. Call at 196 Clinton st., Brooklyn, this day.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID, TO ASSIST AT WASHing and ironing. Apply to J. MAASS, 352 West 30th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER IN A private family; city reference required. Inquire at [illegible] st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON. One that understands her business may apply at 199 Bleecker st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE; UNEXCEPTIONABLE references required. W. S. HILLYER, north side 126th st., second house from Harlem river.

WANTED—A NEAT AND OBLIGING GIRL, AS COOK, washer and ironer; city references required. Apply at 105 East 45th st., between the hours of 10 and 4.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, TO ASSIST IN WASHING and ironing; reference required. Call at 234 West 53d st. Tuesday and Wednesday mornings.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at 321 East 56th st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH SEAMSTRESS WILLING to do light chamberwork. A Protestant, with city reference, may apply at 236 West 55th st.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, WILLING TO assist in chamberwork. 141 East 55th st., near Lexington av.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR FOR FINE work, with her machine; also a first class trimmer. Address 10 Union square.

WANTED—TWO PRESSERS AND SIX GIRLS AS pinners on lace work. Apply at R. W. ROBERTS', 474½ Broadway. Come prepared to work.

WANTED—IN A FIRST CLASS PRIVATE FAMILY, A good chambermaid and waitress who is willing to assist in washing; must have good city references. 108 West 53d st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO Protestant girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; good references required. Apply at 252 West 52d st., near 8th av.

WANTED TO ENGAGE—A FIRST CLASS MILLINER; to such the highest wages will be paid. Apply at CLARK & McLAUGHAN'S, 637 8th av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 3 Gallatin place, Brooklyn, from 9 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEwork of a very small private family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, willing and obliging, and have good city reference. Call at 153 West 48th st.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY RESIDING IN PLAINfield, N. J., a girl to do general housework; a good washer, ironer and plain cook, with city reference; also a girl about 12 years of age to mind a baby. Call this day, between 1 and 3 o'clock, at 46 Putnam av., near Classon.

WANTED—A GOOD COLORED COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a small private family on Staten Island, only ten minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's ferry; good wages will be paid to a competent person. Inquire at 57 Broadway, room 21, between 1 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A TIDY, GENTEEL GIRL, 14 TO 16 YEARS old, to take care of a boy of 7 and be a companion to him; must be well bred and well spoken, ready to make herself useful and a good plain sewer, to take care of the linen, &c. Apply on Wednesday, the 16th inst., from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. at 27 St. Mark's place.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, FRENCH PREferred, one who thoroughly understands her business and a good operator on Grover & Baker's machine; good reference required. Also wanted, an apprentice to learn dressmaking and make herself useful; a small remuneration will be given at first. Call at 51 West 31st st., corner of Broadway.

184 MADISON AV.—WANTED, A SMART, CAPABLE nurse girl; colored preferred. Apply with references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

63 3D AV., CORNER OF 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE colored man wishes a situation as waiter in a first class boarding house or private family; the best city reference can be given.

$150.—A YOUNG MAN, POSTED IN BUSINESS and bookkeeping, wishes a situation; can invest above sum; has city reference. Address BUSINESS, Herald office.

AS PRIVATE WAITER.—GOOD CITY REFERENCE; A Protestant. Address PHILLIPS, box No. 8 station D.

A YOUTH OF 18 WANTS A SITUATION IN THE country, in a general store or hardware business, where he can obtain a thorough knowledge of the business; has had considerable experience in New York; satisfactory reference given. Address M. W., box 182 Herald office.

LONDON AGENCY FOR AMERICAN NOVELTIES.—Manufacturers and others desirous of introducing in England may secure a sole agent by arranging with a gentleman who returns to London at once. Address C. H. L., 163 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family, by a single man; understands his business; six years' character from last employer. Address WAITER, box 175 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A LIQUOR OR GROCERY store by a young man of four years' experience; writes a good hand; understands his business thoroughly; has first class city reference. Address T. E., box 420 Herald office.

YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS, WANTS EMPLOYMENT; good reference for moral character; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Apply or address to G. F. HAYS, 56 West 22d st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN ASSISTANT DENTIST, FULLY COMPETENT, CAN have permanent employment at PRETERRE BROTHERS', 159 Bowery. Also two students to learn the profession.

A YOUNG MAN FROM WESTERN NEW YORK WANTS a situation; had nine years' experience in railroad freighting business; is a good penman, and could make himself useful to any other branch of business. Address H. C. G., Herald office.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, RESIDENT OF NEW York for two years, thoroughly versed in mercantile pursuits, and who can influence European business, desires a position of trust where his abilities would be appreciated; first class references given and required. Address L., box 219 Herald office.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—A COMMISSION HOUSE offers a position to a young man of 20 years of age, speaking and writing the Spanish and English languages; must be well acquainted with double entry bookkeeping and present satisfactory references as to character and qualifications. Address, with particulars, in Spanish, box 3,466 Post office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—APPLY THIS DAY FROM 8 to 11 o'clock, at 403 Hudson st., corner Clarkson st.

SHIP BROKER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, WITH a thorough knowledge of the ship broking business, a situation in a ship broker's or merchant's office; references first class. Address SHIP BROKER, Herald office.

WANTED—A TRAVELLING SALESMAN IN THE shirt and men's furnishing goods business.
Z. STERN & SON, 219 Church st.

WANTED—BY A LACE IMPORTING HOUSE, A COMpetent entry clerk. Apply to LAWSON BROS., 360 Broadway.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, IN THE BOOT AND SHOE store 122 Greenwich street; a trustworthy and capable man only will find a permanent position.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE ENTRY CLERK FOR THE dry goods jobbing business; none but strictly temperate men need apply. Address, stating salary expected, box 2,067 Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, AS travelling salesman; has an extensive acquaintance in Vermont. Address A. A. C., box 93 Poultney, Rutland county, Vt.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the Hardware business, as clerk in a hardware store in Rahway, N. J.; can live with the proprietor. Address G. W. H., box 479 New York Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS salesman in a watch or jewelry house; has six years' experience and is well acquainted with the trade; understands bookkeeping and speaks French. Address box 150 Brooklyn (E. D.) Post office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A POSITION AS clerk or salesman in any business; wholesale grocery preferred; has had an experience in latter trade of 15 years; the past four years has had exclusive management of a grocery business in the West, doing half a million yearly; has a large acquaintance throughout the West; is well and favorably known by merchants in Boston, New York, Chicago and St. Louis, and can furnish best of reference as to ability, integrity, &c., from leading merchants in any of the above named cities. Address box 4,896 Post office, New York.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class man; sober and steady; best city reference. Apply at No. 9 West 44th st., private stable.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, as coachman and groom; has the best references. Can be seen at Theodore E. Baldwin's, Broadway and 10th st.

A SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS GARdener; understands fruit trees, flowers, hotbeds and glass; will take care of one horse or cows; city reference. Address P. E., box 203 Herald office.

A PRACTICAL AND EXPERIENCED LANDSCAPE gardener desires an engagement; is able to draft plans and give estimates. Address LANDSCAPE GARDNER, box 147 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily; single man; not afraid of work; understands his business; references will be found satisfactory. Address C. C., box 181 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN of long experience; thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself useful; best city references. Address COACHMAN, box 217 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a fully competent married man; long experience in Scotland and this country. Address DAVIS, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class man, thoroughly competent; no objections to the country; will make himself generally useful; good city reference. Address E. SMITH, 229 4th av., harness store.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, fully competent; will make himself generally useful; good city reference. Address JOSEPH, box 141 Herald office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED, by a steady, sober man; understands the care of horses and gardening; is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address F. S., box 148 Herald office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A situation in city or country; thoroughly understands his business; is a good, careful driver; highly recommended. Address COACHMAN, Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man, who is energic and capable; can come well recommended. Letters addressed K., Dobbs' Ferry Post office, will be promptly attended to.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man who understands the management of greenhouse, grapery, fruit, flowers and vegetables; best city reference. Address M. C., Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY Protestant man; understands his business; would make himself generally useful; good reference. Address GARDENER, 44 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

GROOM.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS groom or groom and helper; can drive well; would be found useful and obliging. Address M. N., 825 Broadway, in the drug store.

MR. PATRICK RYAN WANTS A SITUATION AS groom; understands his business well; can drive if required; no objection to go to the country; good reference from last employer. Address PATRICK RYAN, Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GROOM OR COACHMAN; A single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; best reference. Address M. D., box 153 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED FARmer, as superintendent on a gentleman's farm; Scotch, married, without a family. Address SUPERINTENDENT, 201 Fulton street, in the seed store.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND GROOM, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; can give best references. Address N. S., box 114 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN AS coachman or groom; has best reference from last employer; will make himself generally useful. Address J. L., box 122 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman and gardener; can milk if needed, and make himself useful; very best city reference. Address M. C., box 180 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant young man, as coachman in a private family; understands the care, management and treatment of horses and colts generally; is also a good driver; best city or country reference. Address, for two days, COACHMAN, box 138 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, as coachman or gardener, in the country; good reference from last place. Address J. G., Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS A GOOD COACHMAN (NO grooming) and who understands waiting. Apply, with city reference, from 9 to 12 at 18 West 30th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SINGLE MAN, TO TAKE charge of a stock farm of horses, near this city. Apply, with references, to J. R. SMITH, Jr., 15 State st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman; long experience; understands his business; no objection to the country. Address J. M., box 143 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT GARDENER, by a young man who has a good knowledge of that business and best references. Address L., box 146 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A SINgle man; understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good milker; best city reference. Address J. B., box 212 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman and groom; has undoubted reference as to ability and character; no objection to the country. Address J. M., box 150 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; UNDERstands all the branches, hothouse, greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, plants, fruits and vegetables. Address box 105 Herald office. Reference Thomas A. Mincll, 17 Whitehall st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN A SITUAtion as coachman and plain gardener on a farm; can milk and will make himself generally useful. Address H. B., Rye Post office, Westchester county.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED, without encumbrance, a situation as coachman and plain gardener; can milk and will make himself useful; good reference. Address H. B., Rye Post office, Westchester county.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A SINgle young man, who thoroughly understands his business; sober, industrious; has the best city references from his last employers. Address COACHMAN, box 156 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, SITUATION AS farmer, to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands farming in all its branches; the wife to take charge of the dairy; present place of employment expires 1st of April. Address JOSEPH BEECANNON, White Plains.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND WIFE WITHOUT ENcumbrance; the gardener to have care of grapery, fruit and vegetable grounds; the wife to have care of a genteel farm establishment in the country and is willing to work in the kitchen. Address, with reference, wages and full particulars of parties, box 1,091 Post office, Pittsfield, Mass.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (ENGLISH), A SITUAtion as gardener; thoroughly understands the business in hot and cold graperies and fully experienced in greenhouse plants; also the flower and kitchen garden; four years in the country; can show seven years' good reference. Address for three days J. W., Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE MAGIC OIL. CALL on Prof. J. C. MORTON, 265 West 15th st.

A FEW GOOD AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL AN ARticle in good demand, wanted in every family; large profits. Call at No. 4 Dey st., room 11.

A FIRST CLASS ADVERTISING SOLICITOR WANTED—For a trades newspaper; large inducements offered to the right man. Apply at 95 Liberty st., room 28.

A RELIABLE MAN OR WOMAN WANTED—WITH some money, to take entire charge of a restaurant and twenty rooms, all furnished. Address S—— HOTEL, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED FOR A TEA STORE; must know the business and be well recommended. Apply to A. BISSLAND, 891 Myrtle av., near Franklin, Brooklyn.

DIRECTORY.—WANTED, THREE OR FOUR EXPErienced directory canvassers; salary and commission paid. Address, with reference and stating where last employed, PUBLISHER, box 182 Herald office.

WANTED—TWO SMART YOUNG MEN FOR THE retail hat business. Apply at 19 Park row, basement.

WANTED—A GENTEEL BARKEEPER. APPLY AT 28 Chambers st., second floor, room No. 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., Tuesday.

WANTED—A GENERAL AGENT FOR ONE OF THE best Life Insurance Companies in this city. Address box 3,482 Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LAD IN A GROCERY BROker's office to run errands. Apply at 119 Front st., at 10 A. M.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITER FOR A PRIvate family; good reference required. Apply at 201 5th av.

WANTED—AT THE WORDEN HOTEL, 144 EAST Fourteenth street, an assistant barkeeper; good city references required. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A DRIVER ON AN ALE, PORTER AND cider wagon, one that is acquainted with the business. Address, with references, P. & B., Herald office.

WANTED—IN A DINING SALOON, A MAN TO TAKE charge of help, see to orders and correct in checking; reference from first class saloons required. Address R. B., box 111 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL JEWelry house, a young man of good character and capacity; one who can come well recommended and is willing to make himself generally useful may obtain a good situation by addressing M. F. A., Herald office.

THE TRADES.

A FIRST CLASS ENGINEER DESIRES A SITUATION, either city or country. Best city reference given. Address for one week J. N. SMITH, 332 West 4th st.

AN EXPERIENCED ENGINEER, MACHINIST AND miller desires a situation in any of the above capacities. Address E. F., station G.

BAKERS.—WANTED A QUICK, STEADY THIRD hand to work on pastry and rolls, and to make himself useful. Apply at CURRIER'S Dining Rooms, 144 Fulton st.

DENTIST.—A GOOD MECHANICAL ASSISTANT wanted at CHAIM'S dental office, 30 Cooper Institute.

GILDERS WANTED.
749 Broadway.

TO BRUSHMAKERS.—WANTED, A COMBER, FINISHer and several drawing hands. Apply to A. F. CONERY, 922 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—WANTED, BY A PRACTIcal tailor, a position as cutter in the city; best references in regard to character; salary moderate. Address J. W. B., Herald office.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—A YOUNG MAN OF EXperience and sobriety desires an engagement as cutter, or assistant cutter in New York or Brooklyn; reference good, salary moderate. Address CUTTER, station D.

WANTED—TWO COTTON AND WORSTED DYERS. Apply to JOHN GRAHAM & CO., 520 West 35th st.

WANTED—A GOOD CAKE AND PIE BAKER, ONE that understands her business may apply at 139 Bleecker street.

WANTED—A SILK HAT FINISHER; ONE WHO CAN curl preferred; steady employment. Apply at 318 3d av.

WANTED—A CARD PLATE PRINTER TO GO TO Philadelphia; steady situation guaranteed. Apply to W. H. HOSKINS, at Olney & Powlis', 41 John st.

WANTED.—A PRACTICAL PIANO TUNER AND REpairer wishes a situation either in the above branch or as salesman in a retail piano and music store; no objection to the country. Address C. T. C., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGINEER OF 30 years' experience, where the labor is not heavy; hotel keepers and others using steam dummies will find an honest, capable and well recommended man by addressing W. H. JACKSON, 141 Elm st., New York.

PROPOSALS.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE of New York, New York, Jan. 7, 1870.
NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.—The undersigned, a committee of the board for the erection of an asylum on Ward's Island for the treatment of insane persons, will receive plans therefor, such plans to be presented on or before the 15th of February, proximo. The plans must be designed to accommodate 250 patients and be accompanied by an estimate of the cost of the building. All information in reference to the Asylum, its location, &c., may be obtained of the Superintendent of Ward's Island. The time of meeting of the Asylum Committee for the examination of plans presented will be ascertained from the Superintendent of the Commissioners of Emigration at Castle Garden. The sum of $1,000 will be paid for the plans which may be accepted, the committee reserving the right, however, to reject any and all plans presented.

GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, President, }
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
PHILIP BISSINGER,
JAMES LYNCH,
ISAAC T. SMITH,
FREDERICK KAPP,
P. McELROY. } Committee.

DENTISTRY.

AT THE SIXTH AVENUE DENTAL INSTITUTE, 182 Sixth avenue, Sets of Teeth inserted, filled and extracted free of charge; all diseases of the mouth treated. Reception days on Wednesdays only, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Twenty students wanted. Dr. W. B. TERWILLIGER, President. H. GALE, Vice President. Dr. WHITE, Professor of Operative Dentistry.

DR. WAIT & SON, 117 TWENTY-THIRD STREET, near Fourth avenue, make Sets of Teeth on gold for $40; platina, $30; aluminum and rubber, from $15 to $20. Teeth filled in a superior manner at low prices.

DR. CRANE'S OSTEOPLASTIC AND PLATINA FILLings restore decayed, broken and sensitive teeth to their original beauty, shape and soundness, without pain; 18,000 testimonials. Removed to 258 West Forty-second street.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN—THIRTEEN years; benumbing application; gas administered; beautiful Teeth, $1; Set, $10; Gold Sets bought; Plumpers for thin faces.
J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand street, near Broadway.

CLOTHING.

A1.—AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ESTablishment, 180 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, the full value paid in cash for cast off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing.

AT 833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET—H. HERZ, successor to Cashberg, pays the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. HERZ.

AT 297 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD street—M. LEON pays the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. LEON.

A1.—M. MARKS, 93 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street; also a branch store at 33 Sixth avenue. Ladies and gentlemen can receive the full value in cash for their Cast-off Wearing Apparel, &c. Please call or send us a note; the numbers as above. Ladies waited on by Mrs. MARKS.

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CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

AT J. C. BAILEY'S
Real Estate office,
206 Fifth street, near Bowery.
For Sale—A variety of elegant Dwellings, in first-class locations. Also business Property.
To Let—A collection of private Dwellings in all parts of the city. Also, Cottages on Hudson river.
To Lease—A number of Buildings for business and mechanical purposes (some with power). Also, city Lots.

A 25 FOOT FOUR STORY BRICK OR BROWN STONE, between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second streets, and Madison and Sixth avenues; also one same size, with stable attached, within same boundaries. Send full particulars or call at once. WATERLOW & CO., 835 Sixth avenue, corner of Fiftieth street.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House in Twenty fifth street, near Fourth avenue, at a bargain. Possession. Apply to JOHN S. PIERCE, 103 Broadway, corner of Pine street.

AN ELEGANT THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House on Fifty-eighth street, near Lexington avenue, will be sold with or without the handsome furniture, at a low price. Particulars of ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine street.

A.—RECEIVER'S SALE.—CALL AND EXAMINE THE following Houses before purchasing:—One new brown stone, 20x50x80, on Lexington avenue, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets. This is the best house on the avenue. Also three Three Stories on Fifty-ninth street, near Lexington avenue. Prices from $18,000 to $22,000. Apply at 143 East Fifty-ninth street.

A.—MADISON AVENUE, SOUTHEAST CORNER FIFty-fourth street—Three beautifully located medium sized strictly first class Dwellings for sale low; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—GRAMERCY PARK.—EXTRA LARGE, EXTRA built, specially desirable corner Dwelling for sale, quite low to a prompt purchaser; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—FOR SALE, THE NEW FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House 173 Seventy first street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Apply to owner, at 335 Bowery, from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

A.—FOR SALE, VERY SUPERIOR HOUSES ON Fifth avenue; elegant in finish and design; others very desirably located. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

A.—FIFTH AVENUE.—THE CHOICEST PLOT BELOW Fiftieth street, suitable for a church, club, or large public building; excavated for immediate improvement. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A RARE CHANCE.—FINE BROWN STONE HOUSE, on best block on Lexington avenue; small house in Brooklyn taken in part payment; no cash. Also cheapest Hotel or Club Property on Fifth avenue, very cheap, near Thirty-ninth street. P. E. BURNS, 129 Fifth avenue.

EVENING TELEGRAM
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EVENING TELEGRAM,
97 Nassau street, New York.

FACTORY FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY AND BASEment brick Building, 401, 403 and 405 Cherry street, 76 feet front by 80 deep, with 60 feet extension, with first class engine and boilers, shafting, pulleys and belting, suitable for any manufacturing purpose. Apply to JOHN McDEVITT, owner, 302 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE three story high stoop brown stone House 126 East Forty-fifth street (Clifford place), near Lexington avenue; modern improvements and in fine condition; walls painted throughout and beautifully frescoed; price $25,000. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR Fourth avenue, a very desirable three story high stoop brick House; modern improvements and in good order. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine street.

FOR SALE—CORNER PROPERTY, NORTHEAST CORner of First avenue and Nineteenth street, two fine Houses; lot 23x56. Here is a chance for any man to make $10,000 in a few years, as the Sound steamers are expected to land at the foot of this street in a short time; and the working at Hell Gate is progressing rapidly. For particulars inquire of owner, M. SCHWAB, 42 West Forty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND, WITHIN 100 FEET of the New York Life Insurance Company, new building, and on the same block; fronting on Elm street, with an L on Catharine lane; a very desirable building site. Address G. A. REES, 170 William street.

FOR SALE—FOUR FOUR STORY BROWN STONE front Houses, on East Fifty-fifth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, cheap for cash; the Houses are finished in a superior manner. Apply to the owner on the premises, 125 East Fifty-fifth street.
DANIEL HENNESSY.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House on Eighty fifth street, near Central Park; will be sold at a low figure to a prompt purchaser. JOHN GORMAN, 76 East Eighty-third street.

FOR SALE—AT A PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES, FIVE new three story and basement stone front Houses, parlor story all solid walnut, mahogany blinds to all the front windows; in every respect finished in the best manner; terms to suit; look at them before purchasing. G. FOUNTAIN, on the premises, Sixty-third street, near Lexington avenue.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT, 141 East Thirty-ninth street, 16x55x½ block, including Furniture, $18,000; possession. J. B. KETCHAM, 401 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IF PURCHASED IMMEDIATELY, the elegant new four story brown stone House No. 34 East Forty-ninth street, near Madison avenue. GRADY & FOX, 128 Broadway, corner Cedar street.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, 53 Lexington avenue, price $1,6—; also three story high stoop house, 255 East Seventy-eighth street, between Second and Third avenues, $7,500. W. C. FLANAGAN, 107 Chrystie street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FOUR STORY BROWN stone House, 229 East Thirty-first street. Terms easy, with immediate possession. JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE FIRST CLASS FOUR story Dwelling, with private stable attached, 207 Second avenue, southwest corner of Thirteenth street; in perfect order, with extra improvements and elegant decorations; chandeliers, pier mirrors, &c., to go with the house. For permits apply to J. C. BAILEY, 205 Fifth street, near Bowery.

HARLEM.—TWO OF THE SEVEN NEW BRICK Houses on 119th street, between First avenue and avenue A, for sale low; good location, near cars and boat; all modern improvements; immediate possession; price, $9,500. Owner, S. A. SPENCER, 251 Grand street.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street,
Real Estate Broker.
Two extra size first class brown stone Houses, in Fifty-first street, near Fifth avenue.
Four story high stoop full size brown stone House, elegantly finished, on Forty-fifth street, near Fifth avenue.
A first class four story brown stone House on Thirty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue, full size.
$23,000 for a four story brown stone House, on Thirty-eighth street, near Lexington avenue.
$20,000 for a fine brown stone House, on Lexington avenue.
Also other Houses in choice locations.

MADISON AVENUE, ABOVE 47TH STREET.—FIRST class corner House, 4 story, high stoop; beautifully furnished; very cheap; terms to suit. Also the adjoining House. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

STORES FOR SALE OR TO LET, 78 MAIDEN LANE.—Lofts to let, Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East river. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., 170 William street.

THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF MADISON AVENUE and Fifty-fourth street; also the House adjoining; beautifully finished in hard wood throughout; the best block on the island. Inquire on the premises.

57TH STREET, NEAR 5TH AVENUE.—TWO OR FOUR choice Lots (for sale very cheap), others from 57th to 59th and 93d streets; also on 5th and Madison avenues. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

$1,000 ONLY CASH.—FOR SALE, ON 109TH street, the third House, with Lot, east of Third avenue; has nine rooms, gas and heater, and is in good order; lot 18.9x100.10; price $5,700. $1,000 cash, or will take a vacant lot in part payment; possession immediately or in May next. Apply on the premises, or to ROBERT OWEN, owner, 119 Broadway.

$13,000.—FOR SALE, A FINE MODERN THREE story brick House on East Fifty-first street; only $2,000 cash required. SAMUEL D. MACK, 1,327 Third avenue, near Seventy-sixth street.

$13,500.—OWNER LEAVING STATE.—THREE story high stoop brown stone, well built, elegant Furniture, rosewood and walnut, Secretary Beds, &c., at sacrifice, or would let low; possession immediately. North side Seventy-eighth street, first brown stone west of Third avenue.

$35,000.—FOR SALE, FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone front House on Eightieth street, near Fifth avenue; house 20x55 feet, lot half the block in depth; finished in the best manner, with rosewood doors, black walnut stairs, marble tile to hall, &c. A. C. LOOMIS & CO., 1,254 Broadway.

$35,000.—FOR SALE, THREE STORY HIGH stoop brick House on Thirty-seventh street, near Fifth avenue; house 20x58 feet, lot half the block, with all the modern improvements and extra good plumbing. A. C. LOOMIS & CO., 1,254 Broadway.

$55,000.—FOR SALE, FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone front House on Fifty-sixth street, near Fifth avenue; house 25x60 feet, lot half the block; house built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements. A. C. LOOMIS & CO., 1,254 Broadway.

West Side.

A BARGAIN.—ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEAR Boulevard and Tenth avenue.—Two first class Houses for sale cheap. G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine street.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE FOR SALE or to rent—In Forty-eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; 16 rooms. ROBERT T. MEEKS, 80 Cedar street.

A BARGAIN IF BOUGHT AT ONCE.—THREE STORY high stoop brown stone, 16.9x55x100, in Forty-eighth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; neighborhood unexceptionable; only $28,000; terms easy. WATERLOW & CO., 835 Sixth avenue, corner Fiftieth st.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

West Side.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE BASEMENT HOUSE for sale—On West Thirty-fourth street, 16.8x50x98.9; modern improvements; wide street; unexceptionable neighborhood; $23,000. E. J. ROBUS & CO., 1,276 Broadway, near Thirty-eighth street.

A DESIRABLE HOUSE ON WEST THIRTY-FIFTH street, near Fifth avenue, for sale; also a variety of good Lots. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

ADJOINING FIFTH AVENUE, ABOUT FORTY-FIFTH street—Four story high stoop, strictly first class, highly elegant, medium sized brown stone Dwelling at $40,000; terms easy; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

BARGAIN.—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House, in perfect order and well located; terms easy; price $18,000. At B. S. LEVY & CO.'S, 271 West Thirty-eighth street, near Eighth avenue.

FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—NEIGHborhood strictly first class; four story brown stone, in beautiful order; price $28,000, including furniture; possession immediately. MASON & WALTON, 141 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—HIGH STOOP MARble front House, 21 feet wide; Thirty-first street, near Grand Hotel; newly and magnificently furnished; rosewood piano, rosewood furniture, lace curtains, &c. Apply, between 12 M and 1 P. M., to M. W. HAZELTINE, Attorney at Law, 57 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN stone English basement House, Thirty-seventh street, just west of Broadway; price $22,000. Also three story House, Twenty-second street; $18,000. DYE & CURTISS, 508 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 25 CHARLton street, three story brick high stoop; all modern improvements, 25x45x100. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—EIGHTH AVENUE, SOUTHWEST CORNER of Thirty-sixth street, four story and basement brick Building, lot 25x100. For particulars call at 318 West Thirty-first street, between 1 and 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House, 510 Seventh avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; perfect order. Inquire of owner, W. A. LEGGETT, 205 Front street.

FOR SALE—ON WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, AN exquisite little three story high stoop House; modern in all its appointments; three parlors deep, twelve rooms in all; excellent dry cellar; $11,500, terms easy. E. J. ROBUS & CO., 1,276 Broadway, near Thirty-eighth st.

FOR SALE—447 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET; three story brick, high stoop, 25x50x100, $12,500; $7,000 on bond and mortgage. J. CORBIT, agent, 253 Ninth avenue, or C. G. GRAY, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 159 WEST Twenty-second street; three story brick, high stoop; 12 rooms and modern improvements; 21x16x98. Terms easy. Possession May 1. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 14TH STREET, WITH WATER front, 225 feet from the Boulevard (new line), now being completed, making this a first class investment. Address G. A. REES, 170 William street.

JAMES M. MILLER.
TUESDAY, February 15.
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BROADWAY AND THIRTY-FIFTH STREET PROPERTY.
Lot No. 1—Situate on the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, containing a two story and basement brick Building, lot about 65 ft. 1 in. on Broadway by 75 ft. deep.
Lot No. 2—Containing a five story and basement brick Building, 25 by about 34 ft. deep, in rear of the above in Thirty-fifth street.
Lot No. 3—Contains a three story and basement frame Building, 50 ft. front by depth of lot adjoining the above on Thirty-fifth street.
Maps and terms at the office of the auctioneer, 28 Pine street.

WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—FOUR STORY high stoop brown stone House, with all carpets, mirrors and chandeliers; will be sold at a bargain to a prompt customer. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine street.

6TH AVENUE.—A WELL BUILT FOUR STORY BROWN stone, with Store and Basement, 20x60x62, only $25,000; one-third cash; possession 1st May. WATERLOW & CO., 835 Sixth av., corner Fiftieth st.

8TH STREET, BETWEEN UNIVERSITY PLACE AND Fifth avenue.—Four story high stoop Brick, 25x50x100; in good order; rented at $3,000; only $26,000, half cash, or will trade for Third, Sixth or Eighth avenue improved property. WATERLOW & CO., 835 Sixth avenue, corner Fiftieth street.

45TH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVEnues.—A fine three story high stoop stone front House, 20x50x100, handsomely frescoed in oil and in good order, only $33,000; one-third cash. WATERLOW & CO., 835 Sixth avenue, corner Fiftieth street.

$23,000.—FOR SALE—A VERY CHEAP HOUSE, in Thirtieth street, near Ninth avenue, three story brown stone, 25x50x100; in West Fortieth street, four story brick, 16x55x100, price $12,500. HATCH & RIKER, 1,272 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

REAL ESTATE—BARGAIN PRICES—IN CITY AND country. J. C. LEWIS, Real Estate Broker, 527 Greenwich street.

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TELEGRAM CARTOON,
FRIDAY, FEB. 18.
BEST EVER ISSUED.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 87 CLINTON AVENUE; 22x32; front and back piazza; lot 25x115; 13 rooms and all improvements; $7,500. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE (40X40), OUTBUILDINGS AND thirty Lots; choice fruit; magnificent water and land scenery; forty minutes from Wall street. Address box 3,751 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A THREE STORY BRICK House, in good location; price $7,000, mortgage $1,500; will exchange for a low priced Farm and some money. Inquire at 205 Myrtle avenue, in the store.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE FIRST CLASS BROWN stone front Houses located on Clinton, Clermont, Carlton, Grand, and Gates avenues, and on Oxford, Cumberland, Adelphi, Ryerson, Pacific, Warren and Baltic streets, and on Elliott and Hanson places; prices from $11,000 to $20,000. THOMAS WELWOOD, 15 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE BEAUTIFUL AND WELL located brick and frame Houses on our best streets and avenues; some very desirable and exceedingly cheap; prices from $4,000 to $12,000. THOMAS WELWOOD, 15 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY BROWN STONE Dwelling on First place, Brooklyn; extra large lot; can be bought very reasonably. JNO. McCLAVE, 44 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY BRICK AND BROWN stone Dwelling on Lafayette avenue, near Carlton street, Brooklyn; situation most desirable; price $13,000. JNO. McCLAVE, 44 Pine street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A THREE STORY PHILADELphia brick and brown stone Dwelling, on Wyckoff street, Brooklyn; first class in every respect; price $7,500. JNO. McCLAVE, 44 Pine street.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN—FIVE THREE STORY BRICK Houses, 20x40; modern improvements; just finished; elegant; on Penn street, between Lee and Marcy avenues. S. W. CRONK & SON, No. 8 Wall street, room 43, and 516 Myrtle avenue.

GET RID OF LANDLORDS—EXAMINE THOSE HANDsome two story basement and sub-cellar modern Philadelphia brick Houses on Hayward street, near Lee avenue, thirty minutes from Herald office; $8,000; cash $1,600. BUCKLE & SANDERSON, 192 Broadway.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A NEW AND HANDSOMELY FINISHED FRENCH roof House, containing every convenience; first class locality, on Jersey City heights; only $8,500, half cash. JOHN H. PLATT, Hudson City.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS.—5,000 ACRES, GOOD SOIL, mild climate; 34 miles south of Philadelphia; price only $25 per acre; also improved Farms. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States; thousands are settling. Address C. K. LANDES, Vineland, N. J.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT, three first class brick Villas, adapted for winter and summer; one furnished; gas, water, &c.; stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; 35 minutes of Wall street. C. K. HAMILTON, 26½ Broadway.

AT KINGSBRIDGE, ONE HOUR FROM WALL street—Elegant Residence, 18 city lots, water front, high ground, stables, fruit, shade; possession; $15,000. H. E. KLUGH, No. 6 Wall street.

A VALUABLE GLUE FACTORY AT NEWBURG, ON the Hudson, for sale, with three acres of land, running stream; building nearly new; 40x100; two floors, seven vats and all the appliances for carrying on the manufacturing of glue; will be sold cheap; terms easy. For full particulars apply to BALDWIN & IRVIN, 55 Liberty street, New York, room No. 6, or G. BACHMAN, Newburg.

A CASH PAYMENT OF $165 AND MONTHLY PAYments of $25 or more will enable any one to become the owner of a good house near New York, with which it has by railroad quick, frequent and cheap communication; a No. 1 opportunity for all doing business in New York. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New York, or Second street, near Broadway, Elizabeth, N. J.

AT TOTTENVILLE, STATEN ISLAND, SEVERAL small Cottages, near the river, for sale cheap and on easy terms. OWNER, 11 East Tenth street, near Fifth avenue.

A NEW COTTAGE HOUSE, HANDSOMELY SITUATED, very convenient to the city, on New Jersey Central Railroad; will trade for furniture, some cash and balance on mortgage, to suit; price $7,500. Address COTTAGE, care J. Lyman, Herald office.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, RECENTLY BUILT, HANDsomely furnished, new piano, &c.; nine rooms, exclusive of kitchen and attic; carriage house and stable, large lot, pears, grapes, strawberries in bearing; 44 miles south of New York, five minutes' walk from depot; beautiful location; perfectly healthy, no chills, pure soft water; price $10,000; half cash. S. H. SHREVE, 44 Nassau street.

ALL KINDS OF LANDS IN VIRGINIA AND THE South for sale by NEW YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, 58 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL FARM, 75 ACRES, UNDER GOOD CULtivation—Splendid location, close to churches, school, railroad and canal, in this State; also, horses, cows, crops and tools. All will be sold at a sacrifice. WM. FITZSIMMONS, 335 East Twenty-ninth street.

AT GREENWICH.—VILLAGE RESIDENCES, COUNtry Seats and Farms for sale, all prices; several with shore fronts. Also beautiful Villa Sites. Address J. W. ATWATER, Coscob Bridge station, Conn.

BLOOMFIELD, YONKERS, SING SING, ORANGE, NEW Rochelle, Passaic, Peekskill, Piermont, Rosello, West Farms, White Plains Property for sale. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

COUNTRY SEATS, FARMS AND VILLAGE PROPERTY; for sale and to let; Hackensack, Passaic and vicinity Cottages for sale and to let. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

COUNTRY SEAT—FURNISHED.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers to let his Residence, near the village of Westchester, 6 miles north of Harlem, near Throgg's Neck, for one or more years; 10 acres of land in lawn, garden, &c.; house large, with water throughout. Rent, $1,500. WM. D. ABBATT, No. 9 Brevoort place.

ENGLEWOOD.—A FEW CHOICE RESIDENCES IN and near Englewood, $4,500 to $50,000; some good bargains. C. D. KELLOGG, 115 Broadway, or D. WALTER SMITH, Englewood.

ENGLEWOOD AND NORTHERN RAILROAD.—FULL description of all property on this road for sale. Property shown free; also Houses to let; some to exchange. KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE county, Mass., a commodious stone Dwelling, being the fourth house south of the Episcopal church, containing four rooms on the first floor, besides kitchen and laundry, and nice rooms up stairs; a comfortable summer or winter residence, supplied with gas, permanent furnace and a constantly flowing aqueduct; also a good barn, to which is attached a sleeping room for the man. The lot contains about an acre and a half of land, having a variety of shade and fruit trees, fruit bearing, and flowering shrubs. The property may be seen at any time by applying on the premises. For further information address Mr. M. L. WHITLOCK, Great Barrington, Mass.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., ON SOUTH street, a most desirable Residence, with 13 rooms and attic, bathroom, water closet, hot and cold water, gas, barn, ice houses; complete garden and fruit trees. For further particulars, apply to RANDOLPH BROS., room 28 Trinity buildings, 111 Broadway, New York, or THEODORE AYRES, Real Estate Agent, Morristown, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN FLUSHING, BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, 40 acres of choice Land, barns, carriage house, stables, farmer's house, &c.; ground high; well located. JOHN F. ELLIS, 258 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT NARRAGANSET PIER, RHODE Island, the Hadwen Place, substantial and commodious boarding house; 48 rooms, mainly furnished; good barn, cottage, laundry and other outbuildings; bathing houses on beach; five acres good, level land; fine view of beach and ocean. Apply to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., 110 Broadway, New York, and Post Building, Boston.

FOR SALE—A NICE COTTAGE HOUSE, 22x30, WITH two story extension, 14x16, in the rear, filled in with brick, comprising ten rooms, with open garret and cellar; water in house, small barn in rear of lot; well located in the village of Jamaica; only ten minutes' walk from the depot; lot 50x125; price $4,000, part cash. Address A. CAVE, Union avenue, Jamaica, L. I.

FOR SALE—A CONVENIENT, WELL BUILT GOTHIC Cottage, eight rooms; water in house, carriage house and stable, three-quarters of an acre in garden and lawn; situate on the Passaic river, 12 miles on Erie road; only five minutes' walk from depot; a very desirable place; price $7,000. Address OWNER, box 6,151 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE—AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I., A TWO STORY modern built House, containing 10 rooms, with water in kitchen, stationary wash tubs, heater in cellar, &c.; good barn and outbuildings, with 10 acres of ground; 10 minutes' walk from the depot. Inquire for full particulars of J. VARIAN, at the depot.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY BRICK STORE ON Broadway, Saratoga Springs; size 32 by 75 feet; fine property. Address box 482, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A Bulkhead at Keyport, N. J., in the central part of the village, at the foot of the main street, 200 feet front on the bay and 100 feet deep, now used as a lumber and coal yard; the best location in the village for such; an excellent location for a steam grist and sawmill; large vessels load and unload at the bulkhead. Address ALFRED WALLING & SON, Real Estate Agents, Keyport, N. J.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE—THE UNITED STATES Hotel, Far Rockaway, L. I., with Furniture, Land and all Appurtenances thereunto belonging. For particulars inquire of MICHAEL MULVY, 172 Henry street, between 11 and 1 o'clock and from 6 to 8 P. M.

MANURSING ISLAND, LONG ISLAND SOUND, near Rye station, the former Residence of General Dix; 27 acres, large house, stable and other outbuildings, fruit, boating; perfectly healthy; to let or lease; partly furnished. Also, at Belmont, ten minutes' walk from Fordham station, the Rodman Place, 13 acres, large house, stable, &c., to let or lease. Apply to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 110 Broadway, New York.

PASSAIC, N. J.—A VERY DESIRABLE NEW RESIdence for sale; three minutes from station; 14 rooms, with gas, bath, range, hot and cold water. WM. ELY CHILSON.

SPLENDID PLACE.—RAHWAY, ST. GEORGE'S AVEnue—House, 11 rooms; barn, fruit, &c.; between two and three acres; ten minutes to new depot; $7,000; terms to suit. P. RICHARDSON.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A FANCY OR DRY goods merchant.—House and Store for sale, occupied as a fancy store, 20 miles from New York, on the New Jersey Central Railroad; place has 3,000 inhabitants and no other fancy or dry goods store in the village; in a central location. Address MILLINER, Westfield, N. J.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, CONTAINING EIGHT rooms and cellar, on six acres of ground, about eight minutes' walk from the depot at Milburn, N. J., on the Morris and Essex Railroad. Rent $350. Address O. H. S., box 65 Milburn, N. J.

$4,000.—FOR SALE, IN ONEIDA COUNTY, A Farm, 53 acres, with Stock, Crops and Farming Utensils; good buildings; terms easy. J. H. MILLER, 87 Allen street, corner Broome.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

BEAUTIFUL FARM OF 68 ACRES, 15 HEAVY TIMBER; very productive, near villages; 30 rods to station; rich farming district; sell or exchange for city property; superior opportunity; call promptly. SIEGEL, BACHE & CO., 171 Broadway.

EXCHANGE.—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT ELIZAbeth; location desirable, near depot; fine garden; exchange for New York or Brooklyn property or good farm. J. O. HOYT, 171 Broadway.

EXCHANGE OR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED Farms within 23 miles of New York, either for dividing in building lots or farming purposes; city tenement or good Southern property taken in exchange. Call on the owner Wednesday and Thursday of this week, at 42 John street, at the office of Marcus H. Laing.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A THREE STORY PHILadelphia brick and brown stone Dwelling; for sale or exchange, for small country Farm not far from New York. JNO. McCLAVE, 44 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE NEAR Forty second street—The four story high stoop, basement and subcellar brick House on West Thirty-first street, in first class repair; must be disposed of this week; price only $12,000; terms very easy. Apply to owner, 309 West Thirty-eighth street, in the store. Agents need not apply.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—EVERGREEN PLACE, on the Hudson, opposite Henry Ward Beecher's home, from 10 to 50 acres; best of land; house with 18 rooms and all necessary outbuildings. For further particulars call on the subscriber, A. W. SHEPARD, 14 New street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW YORK CITY improved property—A beautiful Country Residence, on east bank of Hudson river, two hours from New York; house built of stone; hot and cold water throughout; ground over 160 acres, and handsomely laid out. No encumberance on property, and cash paid for difference in price of properties, if any. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, 205 Broadway.

LOOK OUT FOR THE
SPICY
TELEGRAM CARTOON,
FRIDAY, FEB. 18.
BEST EVER ISSUED.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID LITTLE THREE story brown stone House, in good location on the east side, to exchange for a house below Fourteenth street. JOHN E. UNDERWOOD, 820 Third avenue.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVERAL GENTEEL MODERN Houses, in Harlem for three story brown stone Houses below Ninetieth street; difference in cash. SAMUEL D. MACK, 1,327 Third avenue, corner Seventy-sixth street.

TO EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED BROOKLYN PROperty—A farm and Country Seat of 175 acres, in township of Hempstead, L. I.; price $41,000. No encumbrance. NOTT & CO., 10 Pine street.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, for City Property, a Cottage, Stable, Outhouses and two acres of Land; handsome lawn and property nicely fenced; price $15,000. Address M. BURNS, No. 8 West Thirteenth street, New York.

WOOLLEN FACTORY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A good Mill over one set; good water power and superior stone building; in pleasant and healthy village in St. Lawrence county; on railroad; well located for home trade and wool exchange; also Store if desired. Address the owner, V. S. S., Herald office.

$27,000.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR good city mortgage, a beautiful Residence, with furniture, horses and carriages, at New Brunswick, N. J. Call on WILLIAM GEE, corner of Elm and Franklin streets, New Haven Buildings, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

I WANT TO BUY A SMALL HOUSE BETWEEN FOURteenth and Thirtieth streets, Sixth and Lexington avenues, not over 18 feet front, smaller will do; modern improvements; state size, terms and location. Address W. V. G., Herald office.

TO BUILDERS AND OWNERS OF PROPERTY.—Wanted, by a practical painter, a House or Lot near the city, in exchange for house and fresco painting; best references and security will be given. Address HOLYBORN & CO., 496 Sixth avenue, New York.

WANTED—A NEAT COTTAGE, SEVEN OR EIGHT rooms, with half an acre or more in garden, one hour from city and of easy access; price about $5,000. Apply to JOHN P. CONNOLLY, 273 Pearl street.

WANTED—NEW YORK CITY OR BROOKLYN PROPerty in exchange for the equity in a first class four story brown stone corner House; location unsurpassed; value $37,000; mortgage $15,000. O. G. BENNET, 57 Cedar street.

WANTED—COUNTRY PLACE OR HOUSE IN SUBurbs, worth $5,000 or $10,000, and some cash, in exchange for well located city Dwelling. Give particulars. Address EXCHANGE, Herald office.

WANTED FOR CASH—LOW PRICED TENEMENT Property in various parts of the city, and Tenement Houses, with Stores, on Third avenue. Call on ROBERTS & McGUIRE, 27 Cedar st., corner Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A BUILDING, FOR A cabinet manufactory and salesroom, steam power, &c., between Fourteenth and Fiftieth streets and Lexington and Eighth avenues. Address, price, terms, &c., FOWLER, TRAVIS & SMITH, No. 9 Broad street, room 13.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON Sixth avenue, between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets, for which a full market value will be paid; a corner lot preferred. Address, stating location and terms, to E. S. CALDWELL, counsellor at law, 261 Broadway, room 10; will be immediately attended to. Brokers need not answer.

BILLIARDS.

THREE THREE-QUARTER SIZE BILLIARD TABLES, Kavanagh & Decker's best make, for sale, to let or exchange for a Piano. Apply at No. 8 Clinton place, barber shop, before 12 M.

W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED AND PATENTED BILliard Tables; none equal. Tables cut down. Call around; the cheapest in the world. 418 Broome street.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S.—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling; day and evening Ladies' department; Telegraphy, French and German; private instruction. THOMPSON'S Business College, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 186 BOWery.—Private instruction day and evening in Telegraphy, Bookkeeping, Writing, Business Calculations, French, German, Spanish, Shorthand, Drawing, Mathematics and English branches. Ladies department.

A CARD.—GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE OF PENMANSHIP and Bookkeeping, Booth's Building.—Established 1838. Private instruction at all hours by the Principal. Success guaranteed to all, old and young.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING ENGLISH, French and music, desires a Room, furnished or unfurnished, and Board, in exchange. References the best. Address EXCHANGE, 54 West Thirty-second street.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 875 BROADway, corner of Eighteenth street, is the cheapest and best commercial institution in the country. Students receive private instruction, day or evening, in Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., and improve more in one month than in a year at ordinary schools.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE FRENCH, SPANISH, German and Italian languages carefully and correctly executed by a gentleman of literary and scientific education. Address POLYGLOT, box 2,864 Post office.

WANTED—BY A NORMAL SCHOOL GRADUATE, who has had some years of experience in teaching, a position as resident or visiting teacher in a school or family, or would take daily pupils at her house; teaches the English branches, including the higher mathematics, and music. Address Miss A., Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FRENCH RESIDENT GOVERNESS; ONE who can speak some English and thoroughly understands the pianoforte. A German lady speaking fluently the French language may apply. None but persons of experience need make application. Address box 53 New Rochelle Post office, Westchester county, N. Y.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER, private pupils in English, French, Music or Drawing. Address TEACHER, care A. C. Perry, 38 Nassau street.

$2 50.—WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, Spelling, German, French, Spanish, Latin, $5 each; twelve private rooms; day and evening; no classes. PAINE'S Business College, 62 Bowery, corner of Canal street. Ladies department.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SUNKEN DIRT SCOW, NO. 10. ANY PERSON giving information at the dumping ground foot of Twenty-third street, East river, where it may be found will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, A GOLD WATCH, NO. 25,210, Ledmoie, Geneva, with Chain and Pin. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to Mrs. CROPSEY, 18 West Twenty-fifth street.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, AT THE MERchants and Clerks' sociable at Phoenix Hall, an Etruscan Gold Breastpin set with garnets. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 455 West Thirty-fifth street, near Tenth avenue.

LOST—A BUNDLE OF LEGAL PAPERS IN CASE OF Youngs vs. Youngs. $5 reward will be paid if returned to-day to A. J. ROGERS, 309 East Seventeenth street.

LOST—ON THE 12TH, IN BROADWAY, A SMALL Gold Bracelet, set with four pearls, valued as a keepsake. A suitable reward will be given on returning it to 397 Lexington avenue or 152 Pearl street.

LOST—YESTERDAY MORNING, ON THE 8:45 FOURTH avenue car, between Thirty-fourth street and Union square, a Pocketbook containing about $66 in bills, papers, &c., of no value but to the owner. As the loser is a lady in reduced circumstances the finder will do a meritorious and honest act in returning it to Mme. PICHON, 675 Second avenue, retaining $20 as a reward.

LOST—LEFT IN A FOURTH-AVENUE STAGE ON Monday morning, a Package addressed Mrs. H. H. Hayden, 50 Irving place, containing a Shetland wool shawl. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the above address or at 49 Chambers street.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, A GOLD WATCH, NO. 25,210, SEDmole, Geneva, with Chain and Pin. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to Mrs. CROPSEY, No. 18 West Twenty-fifth street.

LOST—AT OR NEAR THE SOUTH FERRY, A BROWN Leather Satchel, containing law papers. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 106 Fourth street.

LOST—FEBRUARY 14, FROM 47 EAST TWENTY-fifth street, a Black and Tan Terrier, with leather collar. A suitable reward paid to any one returning him.

LOST—SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12, AT THE Young Men's Christian Association Building, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, a small Opera Glass, in brown case, marked "Mary Schlesinger." If returned to NAYLOR & CO., 99 John street, in good condition, $10 reward.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A BANK BOOK, NO. 246,622, ON the Bleecker Street Bank. Whoever will return it to the Bank will receive the above reward.

$5 REWARD.—STOLEN, ON THE 12TH INST., A large black Dog, having a white streak between fore legs and a sore on his neck; answers to the name of Jack. Above reward will be paid on returning him to the ship Chandler, pier 14 East river.

$10 REWARD—FOR RETURNING TO 144 HICKS street, Brooklyn, the red Shawl left in box B Academy of Music, on Saturday evening, Feb. 12.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY AFTERnoon, a yellow Scotch Terrier Dog, with owner's name on collar (Peter Moller, Jr.). Whoever will return him to 145 West Twenty-eighth street will receive the above reward.

$50 REWARD.—LEFT HOME, ON THURSDAY evening last, 3d inst., in a fit of insanity, Mr. David Stern, and has not been heard of since. He is about forty-two years old, dark complexioned, has black hair and whiskers, slightly gray, and walks stoop shouldered and has lost the sight of his left eye. The above reward will be paid to any one finding him or for information which may lead to the finding of him by B. STERN, 59 Rivington street.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN IN NO. 98 FIRST STREET, Monday evening, Feb. 7, one black and one brown Silk Dress, one gray Alpaca Dress, Velvet Cloak, Mink Collar, two pairs of Gents' Drawers and two Coats. The above said amount will be given, and no questions asked, by returning the said goods to HENRY KRAHE, 98 First street.

$75 REWARD WILL BE PAID AND NO QUEStions asked on the delivery at 656 Broadway of two small missing water color Paintings, in carved rustic frames, viz., a moss rose and white lily.

$2,000 REWARD—FOR THE RECOVERY OF the following described Bonds, which were stolen from the Savings Bank of Rockville, Conn., December 28, 1869, or a proportional part of said reward will be paid for any portion of the property returned.
LEBBENS BISSELL, Treasurer.
ROCKVILLE, Dec. 29, 1869.
United States 5-20 Bond of 1865 issue, No. 81,833, $1,000.
United States 5-20 Bond of 1865 issue, No. 131,024, $1,000.
United States 5-20 Bond of 1865 issue, No. 161,025, $1,000.
United States 5-20 Bond of 1865 issue, No. 71,537, $1,000.
United States 5-20 Bond of 1865 issue, No. 90,767, $500.
United States 5-20 Bond of 1865 issue, No. 122,120, $100.
United States 5-20 Bond of 1865 issue, No. 122,121, $100.
United States 5-20 Bond, 1861 issue, No. 84,274, $1,000.
United States 5-20 Bond, 1861 issue, No. 11,232, $500.
City of Springfield, Ill., Sewerage Bond, payable to Charles T. Hilyer or bearer, 1876, $1,000; do., do. 1877, $1,000.
Indiana Central Railroad Bond, No. 264, coupons payable January and July, $1,000; do., No. 265, do., $1,000.

$500 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF 100 shares Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company's Stock, lost Feb. 11, No. 1,057, in name Marvin Bros. & Co. W. M. BRUNDAGE & CO., 21 New street.

$5,000 REWARD.
The following cable despatch has been received by the undersigned, who will pay the above reward on the delivery to them of the notes referred to:—
Stolen, £10,000 Bank of England Notes, including eight of one thousand each, dated October, 1868. Five thousand dollars reward. Payment stopped.
Signed in London, Barnetts, Hoares, Hanburys & Co.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, 54 and 55 South street.

DETECTIVES, DETECTIVES, DETECTIVES.—ONLY experienced and reliable operatives furnished by the old established agency of WARREN, WHIPPLE & CO., 72 Broadway. Refer to the leading business houses as to ability, standing and responsibility.

MEDICAL.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY—Without mercury; manhood restored. Office very private. Dr. HARRISON, 177 Bleecker street.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY—Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street—without mercury. Dr. Evans' Magical Invigorator. Lost manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE—DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street—with or without medicine. His powerful safe monthly Pills and Compound, price $5.

A GREAT BENEFACTOR TO LADIES—DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street. His powerful medicines, safe and certain, $5; also, gentlemen treated for private diseases; manhood restored.

A.—A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSIcian, No. 6 Greene street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 162 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit. N. B.—Beware of imitators who copy this advertisement.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, over 20 years' successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Unfortunates, please call. Relief certain. Residence 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure all female complaints. Elegant rooms for nursing. 42 St. Mark's place. Consultation free.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 130 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief. No pay (until perfectly cured.) Dr ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, [Laurens street].

CONSULT DR. OLIN, 27 BOND STREET (EITHER sex), on all private matters. Manhood restored. Sealed pamphlets ten cents.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Female restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with Board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES, VALENTINES.—THE LARGEST AND finest selection of French and American Valentines retailed at wholesale prices at JAMES WRIGLEY'S, 88 Chatham street, opposite Chambers street, New York.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.
Executor's sale, Store and Lot, No. 33 Cortlandt street.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on Tuesday, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Jonas Conkling, deceased, the five story brown stone front Store and Lot No. 33 Cortlandt street, between Church and Greenwich streets. Full particulars at No. 7 Pine street.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.
Houses and Lots on West Baltic street and Tompkins place, Brooklyn.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on Tuesday, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
West Baltic—The three story high stoop and basement brick House and Lot on the south side of West Baltic street, between Clinton and Henry streets, No. 50; lot 24.6 front, about 80 rear by 100 feet deep.
Tompkins Place—The three story high stoop and basement brick House and Lot on the easterly side of Tompkins place, between Harrison and Degraw streets, No. 6; lot 24x112.6.

ART NOTICE.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, AUCTIONEERS.
CONTINUATION OF THE SALE OF THE THOMPSON COLLECTION ON MONDAY, FEB. 14, AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, AT 11 A. M. AND 7½ P. M., TO EMBRACE THE PORTRAITS, NUDES AND OTHER INTERESTING WORKS.
ALSO, immediately after the conclusion of the catalogue, about
50 SUPERB AND IMPORTANT
original Pictures, by eminent European and American artists, to pay advances and close accounts, comprising the works of
VON WILLE, GUIDIN,
H. SAVERY, VAN BERG,
C. LEICKERT, VON SEBEN,
LOBRICHON, DE HAAS,
LE BRUN, A. SEGE,
MULLER, VOLKMAR,
ROOS DORP,
CONTURIER and others.
Positively without reserve.

ARTISTS' SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS BY CATALOGUE.
PHILIP LEVY, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, this day, Feb. 15, and following day, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the artists' salesroom, 80 Nassau street, a very choice selection of framed Oil Paintings, contributed by eminent foreign and American artists, including works by
L. M. Spencer, Culverhouse,
Remington, Rosance,
Mierheim, Schroder, &c.
These are well worthy the attention of connoisseurs, and buyers are requested to inspect this collection before purchasing elsewhere.

AUCTION SALE—AT 118 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH ST.
Large sale of over $15,000 worth.
Handsome and genteel Household Furniture, this (Tuesday) morning, February 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the five story brown stone residence, 118 Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues—20 Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain Carpets; brilliant toned rosewood Pianoforte, cost $650; six rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, covered with satin brocatel, reps and haircloth; fine Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, Parlor Ornaments, Mirrors, Curtains, Etageres, Bookcases, Tables, rosewood, mahogany and walnut Bedsteads; Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, 30 Spring and Hair Mattresses; Beds, Linen, Quilts, Blankets, Sideboard, Tea and Extension Tables; Glass, China and Silver Ware; Cutlery, Lounges, Sofas, Rockers, Chairs, Oilcloths, Stair Carpets, &c. Sale positive. Goods boxed and shipped by responsible men. EDWIN NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—118 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 6TH av. this (Tuesday) morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock, over 400 lots, by catalogue. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell to highest bidder all magnificent Household Goods, &c., consisting of rosewood Pianoforte, Stool, Cover, cost $700; elegant Parlor Suits, brocatel; Centre Tables, Brussels and three-ply Carpets, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, Statuary, Vases, Etageres, Bookcases, Pier Mirrors, Bedroom Suits, style Louis XIV.; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Extension Tables, Buffet, China, Glass, Silver Ware, Kitchen Furniture, &c. Sale positive. In lots; goods boxed and shipped. N. B.—This is largest and richest sale this day. Take Sixth or Seventh avenue cars and stop at Twenty-seventh street. Goods boxed and shipped.

AUCTION SALE.—AUCTION SALE SECOND HAND Furniture, commencing at 1½ P. M. this day, Tuesday, at five story private boarding house 67 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, over 300 lots; rare chance for old housekeepers and new beginners. Sale positive, in lots. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.

A. B. WALDRON & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Salesrooms 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar street.
Furniture, Bedding, Desks, &c.
This day, at 10½ o'clock, Chamber and Parlor Furniture of all kinds, Bookcases, Extension Tables, Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Beds and Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, Plate, Pictures, Kitchen Articles, Carpets, &c.; also Office Desks, Tables, Chairs, &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.—E. NICHOLS, AUCTIONEER.
Elegant Household Furniture, Paintings, Bronzes,
THIS DAY (Tuesday), February 15,
12 East Tenth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue (near Fifth avenue).
Magnificent rosewood 7⅓ octave Pianoforte; Parlor Suits, latest styles, of the richest description; French Furniture, Cabinet bois de rose, Etageres;
Velvet, Brussels, Medallion Carpets,
fine Paintings, Bronzes, Vases, Statuary, Parlor Ornaments,
Chamber Suits, style Louis XIV.;
Library Furniture, Bookcase, Table, Books,
at elegant first class residence, 12 East Tenth street, near Fifth avenue, commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely. Velvet, Brussels and Medallion Carpets; Brocatel, Reps and Lace Curtains; Paintings by eminent artists; Pier and Oval Mirrors, French imported Furniture, marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, Etageres, Tables, Jardinieres, Encoignures, magnificent Parlor Suits, covered with French satin, striped silk reps and plain reps; Turkish and Oriental Chairs, Pianoforte, Bronzes, Vases, Clocks, Bookcase, with three doors; Writing Desk, Table, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Wardrobes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Linen, Blankets, Quilts, Bolsters, Pillows, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Lounges, covered with reps and haircloth; Extension Table, Buffet, Dining Chairs, China, Glass, Crockery and Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, &c. N. B.—Reliable men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Broadway stages or University place or Sixth avenue cars. Sale positive, rain or shine.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, FEB. 15,
at 10½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 118 Chambers street,
Hardware and Cutlery,
in lots to suit city and country trade.
Also
French Tinned Ware and Silverplated Ware.
Also
Cutlery—Wostenholm's Pocket Knives.
Rogers' and Wade & Butcher's Razors.
Table Cutlery, Carvers, &c., &c.
Catalogues on morning of sale.
R. T. HAZELL & CO.,
Auctioneers, 118 Chambers street.

ANDREW JACKSON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 185 Bleecker street.
Mortgagee sale. I will commence to sell this day, at 10½ A. M., all the Stock, Fixtures and Furniture contained in looking glass and picture store 434 Broome street, consisting of Pier, Mantel and Oval Glasses, Picture Frames; also a large collection of valuable Oil Paintings, gilt and walnut Cornices, Base Tables and Marble Slabs, Clock, Stoves, Chairs and Tables; also a large collection of composition Moulds, cut and designed by some of our best mouldmakers; also large iron Safe.
P. L. VAN RENSSELAER, Mortgagee.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. M. TAYLOR, AUCTIONEER.
THIS DAY (TUESDAY).
Magnificent Household Furniture,
57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, valued at $20,000,
500 Lots, by catalogue.
Drawing Room Suits, Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary,
Rosewood Pianoforte, Velvet Medallion Carpets,
Marqueterie Bois de Rose Cabinets, Silverware, Books, Linens,
on THIS DAY (TUESDAY), February 15,
at the residence 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues,
sale commencing at 10½ o'clock.
The largest, richest assortment of Household Furniture offered at auction this season, the house furnished less than six months. Drawing Room Suits, covered green gold, crimson gold brocatel; Window Curtains to match; marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, Tables, Jardinieres, Encoignures, Canterbury, rosewood Bookcase, Etageres, marble tops; Medallion Velvet Carpets, Paintings by eminent artists; Lace Curtains, bronze Statuary, Clock, Chandeliers, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Commodes, style Louis XIV.; hair, spring Mattresses; Dining Extension Table; Buffet, ruby Glassware, Silver Casters, Tureens, Dinner, Tea Service, Sheffield Cutlery. Every facility for packing, removing goods. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars.

AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS DAY,
(TUESDAY), February 15,
at 10 o'clock.
LARGE REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SALE
of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
including
THE ENTIRE STOCK
of
Messrs. Louis Erb & Co.
(by order of A. Wormser, Esq., Assignee),
consisting in part of
HOSIERY.
A full assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cotton, Merino and Wool Hose, and Men's and Youths' Half Hose.
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
A full assortment of Men's and Youths' Cotton and Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Also
Ladies' and Misses' Vests and Drawers.
GLOVES.
A full assortment of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Children's Berlin, Cloth, Flesh-lined and Cotton Gloves and Gauntlets and Silk Mitts.
GERMANTOWN GOODS.
A full assortment of Germantown Goods—Nubias, Scarfs, Shawls, &c., &c., and such other goods as are usually found in a first class jobber's stock.
To be sold for cash, without reserve, by order of the assignee.
Catalogues and goods now ready.
WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 139 Church street.

AUCTION.—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE city of new, second hand, modern and antique Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Paintings, &c., for sale at low prices by JOHN K. CURTIS, 1,289 Broadway. Furniture, &c., bought or exchanged.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS, CROCKERY, Silverware, Plated and Table Cutlery. BENJ. H. SEIXAS, Auctioneer, will sell, this day, at 10 o'clock, at 60 Barclay street, from the shelves, in lots to suit city and country retail trade, a general and desirable assortment of the above goods.

AUCTION SALE DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.—A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, 427 Broadway, corner Howard, on Friday, Feb. 18, at 11 o'clock. Catalogues at sale. Trade invited.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AT LESS THAN AUCTION prices, at FISHER'S great Furniture and Carpet Ranch, the institution of the period:—Chamber Suits, from $25 up; walnut Suits, from $60 up; Carpets, from 25c. a yard up, at a great sacrifice; three splendid French Pier Glasses, 100x36. FISHER'S, 221 Bowery, is the spot
Where the great bargains are got.

AUCTION.—A BARGAIN, WILL BE SOLD THIS DAY to highest bidder, the distillery store 41 Laurens street. Good trade; $30 month rent. By WIBER.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BOOKS.—CLINTON HALL Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. This evening, at 7 o'clock, sale of the entire stock of Messrs. Bailliere Brothers, comprising a large and valuable assortment of Medical, Scientific and Miscellaneous Works. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
Second day's sale of
Animals, Birds, Curiosities, Caricatures; also a great curiosity in the shape of a Calf with two heads, two tails, six legs, formerly in the possession of Dr. Bintz, of Philadelphia, and for which Barnum offered $1,000. To be sold this day, by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their salesroom 37 Nassau street, sale commencing at 11 o'clock.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER.
CAMPBELL & CO.
will sell this day, commencing at 10½ o'clock, in lots, positively, at 973 Third avenue, corner Fifty-eight street, all and entire the large, choice assorted stock of fine Groceries, Teas, Family Supplies, &c., contained in that large first class corner grocery and tea store, viz.:—Chests assorted green and black Teas; barrels assorted Sugars, bags Java, Maracaibo and Rio Coffee; boxes Cheese; quantity best canned Fruits; barrels fine Syrup and Molasses and Vinegar; barrels superior Flour, Prepared Flour; boxes assorted family Soaps, Soda, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles; 50 to 100 boxes Kingsford & Gilbert's Starch Farina, Corn Starch; boxes Broma, Mustard; tierces Rice and Washing Soda; Cocoa, Baker's and other Chocolate; dozen fine Extracts; dozen large and small bottles fine imported and American Pickles, Sauces, Spices, Catsup; barrels Currants; boxes superior Raisins, Figs; choice Preserves, Citron, &c.; Brooms, Pails, Brushes, &c.; in fact everything usually found in first class grocery and tea stores. Will also sell the entire fine Store Furniture, viz.:—Platform and Counter Scales, Weights, Measures, Japan Tea Canisters, &c. Fine young Horse, splendid Grocer's Wagon and Harness; splendid Store Fixtures, superior Counters, Shelving, Bins, &c., Japanese styles; superior Butter Counter, fine Show case and Gas Chandeliers. Also sell valuable long Lease of the store at cheap rent; store room very desirable. Fine front and windows and a splendid cellar. Dealers, speculators and buyers will do well to attend as the entire stock, embracing every variety of choice goods, will be closed out, regardless of cost, in lots and quantities to suit each and every buyer. No postponement on account of weather. CAMPBELL & CO., Auctioneers, 350 Bowery.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Cabinet maker's and Upholsterer's Stock at auction, on Tuesday, Feb. 15, and Wednesday, Feb. 16, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesrooms, 79 Nassau street, viz., rosewood, walnut and ebony Parlor Suits, in rich coverings; fine rosewood and walnut carved Chamber Suits, Buffets, Wardrobes, Secretary and Bookcases, Extension Tables, Centre, Pier and Fancy Tables; also a large assortment of second hand Furniture, Carpets, Gas Chandeliers and Fixtures, Paintings, Engravings, Pier and Oval Mirrors, China, Crockery and Glass Ware; the Bar and Side Counters, Showcases, iron Safes, &c.; all to be peremptorily sold.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, DESKS, PIANO, SAFE, MUSIC, VIOLINS, &C.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Thursday, 17th, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household and Office Furniture.
Also a choice collection of bound Sheet Music for the violin, flute, piano; also a fine toned old Violin, Box and Bow, made by Louis Soquet, Paris, 1752, in very fine preservation; operas, full score; Mozart's and Haydn's quartet and quintet, flute and violin Solos from Operas, &c.

D. BURKE, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE NOS. 7 AND [illegible] West Twenty-third street
(Fifth Avenue Hotel).
Rare and attractive sale of rich Silk Dress Goods, Trimmings, &c. (the stock of a celebrated dressmaker from Paris), also the Furniture of the whole house. Sale on the premises, No. 114 West Twenty-second street, this day (Tuesday), 15th inst., at 10½ o'clock, (adjourned from yesterday on account of mistake in insertion) commencing with the Furniture and at 1 o'clock P. M. with the Silk Goods, Trimmings, &c., of which there is a choice selection. The exposition of the Ladies' Wear will be facilitated by descriptive patterns, cuts and plates, showing the latest Paris fashions to which these goods are adapted. The Furniture consists mostly of solid black walnut—viz., rep Suits, fine French plate Pier Mirrors, several costly Wardrobes, massive bronze Chandeliers, Bureaus and Business Tables, large lots of Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture.
P. S.—Included in the catalogue of Ladies' Wear is one dozen of Opera Cloaks, Parisian and Oriental styles, richly embroidered and trimmed, on silk velvet and cashmere.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD AUCTION SALE, BY ORDER OF REAR ADMIRAL S. W. GODON, OF CONDEMNED STORES, &C.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on Saturday next, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, a large quantity of Hemp and Manila Rope, Chain Cable, Painted Canvas, Hose, Shakings, Coal Dust, &c.
For particulars see catalogues.

E. HATHEWAY, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS DAY, at 50 Vesey street, commencing 11 o'clock, Bankrupt Stock of Linens, Shacting, Hosiery, Notions, Sundries. Continued sale daily till all sold.

HENRY McCORMICK, GENERAL AUCTIONEER, INforms his friends, customers and the public that he has opened his office at 415 Fourth avenue. Particular attention will be given to outdoor sales of household furniture at residences, merchandise at stores, and to horses, carriages, turnouts, &c., as well as real estate at the Exchange Salesroom.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16,
At 10½ o'clock, at the auction room No. 1 North William st.
Household Furniture, Mirrors,
Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, Carpets, &c.
Also a stock of Hardware, Tinware, &c.
Also receiver's sale, one Parlor Suit, in green reps,
Also two fine horse Blankets, one Wolf Robe.
At 12 o'clock,
the stock of Ladies' Dress, Cloak and Mantilla Trimming Establishment, removed from 797 Broadway.

J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER.—TRUSTEE'S SALE valuable Property, Thirteenth ward. TRAVER & ESLER will sell on Tuesday, February 15, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the two three story front and three four story brick Houses on rear No. 55 and 57 Pitt street. For maps and particulars apply at office auctioneers, 58 Liberty street, or trustee, 107 Chrystie street. Also Lot on north side of Sixty-third street, 100 feet west of Fourth avenue, size 25 feet by 100.5. Sixty per cent on mortgage.

J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER.—TRAVER & ESLER will sell on Tuesday, February 15, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway: Lot north side Sixty-third street, 100 feet west of Fourth avenue; size 25x100.5. Maps and terms office auctioneers, 58 Liberty street.

LEWIS E. WOOD, AUCTIONEER.—CHOICE BUSINESS Property, on Hudson street, will be sold at auction, on Thursday, Feb. 17, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises: 1. The three story and basement brick building and Lot 83 Hudson street, corner Morris, now used as shipchandlery and grocery store; building 25x25; on rear of lot, brick stable, two stories, 17x25. 2. The three story and basement brick building 81 Hudson street, now used as butcher's shop and store, with icehouse that will hold 2,000 lbs. fresh meat; building 26x45; only four blocks from Jersey City. For particulars apply to LEWIS E. WOOD, 69 Montgomery street.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—JACOB L. MARCUS, AUCTIONeer.—By virtue of an execution duly issued out of the Fifth District Court and delivered to me, I will sell at public auction at No. 65 Park street, New York, on Tuesday, Feb. 15, at 10½ A. M., sufficient of the goods, consisting of Pictures, Frames and Mouldings, to satisfy a claim of $103 91, with costs and expenses.
FREDERICK ZIMMER, City Marshal.

MORTGAGE SALE FINE CABINET FURNITURE.—A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, 427 Broadway, corner Howard street, will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, walnut and rosewood Sideboards, Cabinets, Parlor and Library Suits; Bookcases, Wardrobes, Hall Stands, Chamber Suits; Centre and Extension Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, Mirrors, Curtains, Clocks, &c., &c. Housekeepers invited.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 135 Chatham street, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 600 lots of Men's and Women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Quilts, Blankets, Bedding, Boots and Shoes; also Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. By order of R. SIMPSON & CO., 195 Bowery.

STANLEY DAY, AUCTIONEER, 925 BROADWAY.—Tuesday, February 15, at 12 M., at Merchants' Exchange, 111 Broadway, by order of executor of Margaret Carlin, deceased; West Thirty-fifth street, three story high stoop, basement and under cellar modern brick Dwelling, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, No. 346; south side, 345 feet east of Ninth avenue; lot 20x98.9, subject to lease expiring May 1, 1871, at $1,500 per annum. Croton tax and repairs. Maps and terms at auctioneer's office, 925 Broadway.

STORAGE FOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, and all descriptions of Merchandise, new and second hand; cash advances made when required, and the same taken on commissions, at owners' limits, for private sale, by A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, 427 Broadway.

SHERIFF'S SALE—OF 300 YARDS DRESS SILK, 100 pieces Ribbon, 4 Show Cases, &c.; also Receiver's sale of Parlor, Chamber, and other Household Furniture, 1 rosewood Piano, pearl finished; Carpets, Paintings, Engravings, &c., by COLE & MURPHY, 281 Fulton street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, February 16, at 10½ o'clock.

SHERIFF'S SALE—LIVERY STABLE.—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell on Wednesday, 16th, at 11 o'clock, at 619 Sixth avenue, next to the corner of Thirty-sixth street, the Contents of a Livery Stable, consisting of Horses, Carriages, Harness, &c.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
JAMES J. GUMBLETON, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE—LIQUOR STORE.—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Tuesday), at 12 o'clock, at northwest corner of Forty-second street and Second avenue, the Stock and Fixtures of a Liquor Store, consisting of Liquors, Cigars, Bar Fixtures, &c.
B. COSTELLO, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place, will sell on Thursday, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock, the Lease, Furniture and Fixtures of the Hotel, Restaurant and elegantly fitted up Barroom at 549 Sixth avenue, junction of Broadway. Sale on premises.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, SELLS ON THURSday, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 7 Hubert street, all the genteel Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, &c., in the above house.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT, MADE TO order, celebrated maker, covered French brocatel, cost $450, for $180; one do. $75; Etageres, Bookcase, Paintings, Bronzes, Mirrors, chamber, Dining Furniture; a sacrifice; property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

ANY FAMILY BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING can sell their Furniture to advantage at auction store 468 Eighth avenue. Sales promptly attended.

CARPETS, FURNITURE AND BEDDING.—HOUSEkeepers supplied with the above on easy terms. Payments weekly or monthly. KELLEY & CO., corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

CARPETS, FURNITURE AND BEDDING AT REduced prices, Housekeepers' Supplies at O'FARRELL & GREENE'S, 209 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street. Payments taken weekly or monthly.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE FOR SALE—LESS THAN half original cost; Parlor Suits, Pianoforte, Chamber Suits, Dining Furniture, &c. 12 East Tenth street, between Fifth avenue and University place. Family leaving city.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE SUIT OF OFFICE FURNIture, black walnut Desks, Safe, Letter Press, Clothes Press, Washstand, Chairs. Inquire at 34 Broadway, room 7[illegible], or of janitor.

ASTROLOGY.

A.—MADAME WALTERS, DISTINGUISHED CLAIRvoyant.—Visit her for everything—sickness, business, theft, names numbers, good luck. 409 Canal street.

A.—$100,000 REWARD FOR ANY ONE WHO CAN equal the great independent business and medical Clairvoyant, Mrs. LINWOOD, 230 West Forty-first street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

A TEST.—MADAME ANNA, SEVENTH DAUGHTER, Medical and Business Clairvoyant Spiritualist, has that great French secret, causing speedy marriage. No satisfaction no pay. No. 241 Third avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

MADAME LA BLANCH, THE GREAT UNRIVALLED Business and Medical Clairvoyant, No. 115 West Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

MADAME LE COMTE, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Trance Medium. Information positive. French and English spoken. 109 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth av.

2 FIRST STREET, CORNER BOWERY.—WIDGER, Clairvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, medicines for all diseases, &c.

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BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William; 250 rooms; a room to yourself 35c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1 SUIT OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS at WORTH HOUSE, 202 Fifth avenue, with or without Board.

1 HANDSOME SUIT OF ROOMS ON FIRST AND SECond floors; private table if desired; other double and single Rooms, with or without Board; terms moderate. 39 West Twenty-fourth street.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 70, CORNER THIRTEENTH street.—Handsomely furnished Parlor and Bedroom, second floor, front; also a desirable Room on fourth floor; house and table first class.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 385.—APARTMENTS AND PRIVATE table, permanent and transient, throughout spring and summer.

5 BREVOORT PLACE, TENTH STREET.—A SOUTHERN lady offers Rooms, en suite or singly, on second floor; also other Rooms for gentlemen; good table; references.

5TH AVENUE, 491.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFERS, ON moderate terms, superior accommodations, two Parlors, with or without private table; also two single Rooms for gentlemen.

10TH STREET, EAST, 103.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED front Room, with Board; also back Parlor and hall Room connecting; house and table first class and terms very moderate.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

20 WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR NEW YORK HOtel.—Parlors and Bedrooms to rent, with the best of Board; also one front Basement, with several hall Bedrooms for single gentlemen.

21 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURNISHED Parlor and Bedroom, second floor, front, to let, with or without private table.

22 NINTH STREET, WEST OF FIFTH AVENUE.—Fine Rooms for families or gentlemen at from $9 to $15. Table and attendance first class.

24 BLEECKER STREET, TWO BLOCKS EAST of Broadway.—Furnished Rooms on second floor, for light housekeeping.

24 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—FOURTH STORY front Room to rent, with Board.

26 THIRD STREET, TWO BLOCKS EAST OF Broadway.—Nicely furnished front Room to let, suitable for one or two persons; $5 per week; all improvements.

31 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let an entire Floor, handsomely furnished, with back Parlor and Extension, to parties desiring first class accommodations. Private table only. The highest references required.

40 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—A LARGE AND HANDsomely furnished Room on second floor, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without Board; all modern improvements.

41 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Extension Parlor, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with private table if desired, also a Suit on fourth floor; reference.

42 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Handsomely furnished Second Floor; also Rooms on fourth floor, with first class Board, suitable for gentlemen. References required.

43 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—A FURNISHED ROOM for a gentleman, with or without breakfast; private family.

44 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PARLOR and Bedroom, on parlor floor; also other desirable Rooms to let, with first class Board; reference required.

47TH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVEnues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; references exchanged. Address H. M., station G, for two days.

49 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—A large Room, well furnished, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; table and accommodations first class. References exchanged.

51 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place.—Suit of newly and handsomely furnished front Rooms, with Board, for family; also single Rooms; no moving in May.

56 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A FINE front Room, with abundant table.

67 AMITY STREET.—A LARGE SECOND STORY front Room, to one or two gentlemen; also a single Room. Terms moderate. Very desirable location.

74 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEAR UNION SQUARE, Broadway and Fifth avenue.—Splendid Parlors and Bedroom, unsurpassed in the city; newly furnished house; must be seen to be appreciated; Rooms, with or without Board, in first class gentlemen only. References exchanged. Cars and stages pass the door.

104 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—DESIRABLE Rooms to let, with Board, suitable for families or single gentlemen. House and location first class.

113 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—THREE handsome Rooms, on first floor, together or separate, with excellent Board or private table; also a second story Room. Reference required.

114 SECOND AVENUE.—MRS. S. B. STEWART has two Hall Bedrooms, suitable for single gentlemen, to let, with full Board. References exchanged.

114 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—Board in private family; Rooms singly or en suite; second floor; every home comfort; first class table.

115 WEST EIGHTH STREET, CLINTON PLACE.—A highly respectable German lady will let a choice of handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board, or private table.

115 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—Newly furnished Rooms, with first class Board; terms very moderate; references exchanged.

131 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET.—SEVERAL PLEAsant Rooms to let, with good Board; also Hall Rooms; location first class; references. Address as above.

141 EAST THIRTIETH STREET.—ONE OR TWO young ladies can be accommodated with first class Board and all the comforts of a home.

147 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—A NICELY furnished front Parlor, with piano, and Bedroom connecting, to let, in a small, respectable private family, with or without breakfast.

159 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let, with good Board, two or three handsomely furnished Rooms, singly or en suite, at very moderate prices.

162 SECOND AVENUE.—TO LET, SEVERAL VERY choice, neatly furnished Rooms, with or without Board, in a first class brown stone residence; terms reasonable.

163 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms on second and third floors, with a superior table, for families or single gentlemen.

173 SIXTH AVENUE.—A FEW RESPECTABLE gentlemen can be accommodated with excellent Board and comfortable Rooms, from $5 to $7. Also accommodations for table boarders.

179 MACDOUGAL STREET, SECOND DOOR FROM Eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let. Price moderate.

212 WEST ELEVENTH STREET—THIRD STORY front Bedroom, with Board, to a single gentleman, at $8 per week. References exchanged.

219 CLAREMONT AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—FURnished Rooms, with Board, in a French private family; brown stone house; all modern improvements.

234 SECOND AVENUE, NEAR FOURTEENTH street.—Rooms can be had at a very reasonable price, including Board. References exchanged.

234 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—A STRICTLY private family would let a large square Room, well furnished, suitable for one or two gentlemen; house first class; reference required. Call for three days.

240 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—A SINGLE gentleman will find good Board and Room, in the family of a widow and her daughter, by applying as above. Table Board.

242 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—A PLEASant front fourth story Room to let, to two gentlemen, with Board, $5 50 each per week; second story, front, for one, $7 50.

257 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—FRONT Rooms, second and third floors, with Board, to families or single gentlemen, at reasonable price; good table; location unexceptionable; convenient to cars and Twenty-third street stages. References.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR Eighth avenue.—A few boarders can be accommodated with nicely furnished Rooms and good Board; English basement house; private family.

304 EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR SECOND avenue.—A few young ladies can be accommodated with Board.

305 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—A LARGE, handsomely furnished front Room to let. Terms moderate.

345 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR STUYVEsant park.—A large front Room, furnished, suitable for two gentlemen, $4 per week; fire if required; also Hall Room, $2 50.

455 SIXTH AVENUE.—A LADY LIVING ALONE would let a nicely furnished front Parlor and Bedroom on the second floor to two gentlemen, without board; or gentleman and lady. Board for the lady only. For further particulars inquire as above.

1,179 BROADWAY, NEXT TO COLEMAN HOUSE.—A suit of four Rooms to let, furnished; hot and cold water; every convenience for comfort.

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97 Nassau street, New York.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

736 (OLD NO.) EIGHTH AVENUE.—TO LET, three large Rooms well furnished; also two small Rooms, with or without Board, on reasonable terms. Call all the week.

A SPLENDID FRONT ROOM—IN THE BEST PART of Thirty-fourth street; gas, bath, hot and cold water and fire, all for $25 per week, to a satisfactory couple. Address Z., box 175 Herald office.

AT 223 WEST FOURTH STREET—TO LET, A PLEASant furnished Room in a private family, suitable for gentleman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen; gas and bath.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO gentlemen can be accommodated with a large front Room at 358 West Thirtieth street; convenient to Twenty-third street stages and Eighth avenue cars; private family; terms moderate.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED LARGE PARLOR AND Bedroom, on third floor, at greatly reduced price; first class attendance, and breakfast if desired. 170 Fifth avenue, corner Twenty-second street.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN FIND BOARD UP town; fashionable street, near Park; splendid Rooms and best fare; private family. Address S., Herald office.

ROOMS—FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY, AT NO. 33 EAST Twenty-sixth street, next to Union League Club House. References required.

ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD AND WITH HOME comforts. Also a Doctor's Office and a large Practice. 198 East Tenth street, near Second avenue.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A LADY PIANIST, WHO IS IN THE CITY FOUR days during the week, would like to teach in a private family in return for board; would prefer furnishing her room; the highest references given musically and otherwise. Address MUSICUS, Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, CHILD AND MAID DESIRE agreeable Rooms, near the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Address G. D. W., box 166 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT A PARLOR AND Bedroom, with Board, not above Twenty-third street. Address, stating full particulars as to rooms, price and location, B., box 2,055 Post office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WILL GIVE $18 PER week for a front Room and Board; not over one flight of stairs; pleasant street; references. Address Z., box 176 Herald office.

A COUPLE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, wanted by a gentleman, wife and brother. Address, stating location and terms, L. L., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY AND TWO CHILdren (aged 6 and 3) and servant, two large sunny Rooms, with water, fire, gas, &c.; must be in the vicinity of Thirtieth street and Madison avenue. References given and required. Address Mrs. W. D. P., care of P. P. & Co., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A GENTEEL NEIGHBORHOOD, for a party of six adults; three or four Apartments (furnished or unfurnished) required. Address, with terms and particulars, ARGYLE, Herald office.

BOARD.—WANTED, BY A KENTUCKIAN AND WIFE, comfortable Rooms and Board, in a small family, where there are no boarders. Address HENRY BROWNING, box 4,985 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, TEACHER OF INstrumental and vocal music, wishes Board in a private family south of Thirty-fourth street, where tuition or tuition in part will be taken for payment of board; best references. Address Miss S. L., care of W. Pond & Co., 547 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, BOARD IN A REspectable family, where there are no other boarders; location first class, west side; terms reasonable. Address R., 835 Greenwich street.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ROOM and Bedroom, with Board for the lady only, in a private family where there are no other boarders. Address, stating terms, &c., R. P., Herald office.

WANTED—A ROOM, WITH GOOD BOARD, FOR lady and child; terms $12 a week, including fire; best references. Address G. B. S., box 107 Herald office.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY DEsires genteel Board, with nicely furnished Room, including fire and gas; terms not to exceed $18 per week; private family, or but few boarders, preferred. Address Mrs. JONES, Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

27 POPLAR STREET, BROOKLYN, FIVE MINUTES' walk from Fulton ferry.—Three large, nicely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives or a few single gentlemen. Terms very moderate.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—TWO ROOMS ON THE SECond floor to let, with Board, to a party of gentlemen or a family. Apply at 51 Hicks street. Three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry.

HOTELS.

A.—PARK AVENUE HOTEL, PARK AVENUE, FORTYfirst and Forty second streets.—100 elegantly furnished Rooms, in suits or singly. Family Restaurant, the best and cheapest in the city. J. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

CLINTON PLACE HOUSE, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, 755 Broadway, Eighth street, and No. 2 Clinton place, one block from A. T. Stewart's store. Rooms in suits for families and single gentlemen at a moderate rate. OWENS & HERBERT.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, junction of William, Duane and Chambers streets.—Rooms 50 and 75 cents a day, $3 to $6 a week. Open all night.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm of D. & W. H. Millemann has been, by mutual agreement, dissolved on January 1, 1870; all outstanding bills and debts to be settled by D. Millemann, at 152 West street.
D. MILLEMANN,
WM. H. MILLEMANN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm and style of L. Weinheimer & Co. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent since 24th January, 1870. Mr. L. Weinheimer is alone authorized to settle or collect debts due the late firm.
L. WEINHEIMER.
HERMAN HANEBURGER.
The undersigned will continue the business under his own name, at the old stand, 165 Eighth avenue, New York.
L. WEINHEIMER.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A GENTLEMAN WILL INVEST FROM $5,000 TO $10,000 upon approved security, with any responsible firm that will employ him upon moderate salary. Address C. L. C., box 6,131 New York Post office.

A RESTAURANT ON BROADWAY, EVERY WAY first class; doing a business of $223 per day and making $10,000 a year net. Apply to SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN ENGAGED IN AN ESTABLISHED and profitable business wants a partner, with $6,000, to take the place of his present partner, who must retire before the 1st of March. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address WILLIAMS, Herald office.

A SAFE AND PROFITABLE CHANCE FOR BUSIness is offered parties with $300 to $500; investigate and satisfy yourself. MOODY & MYDDLETON, No. 2 Murray street, room 23.

AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN, WITH FROM $2,000 to $3,000, can secure an interest in a business that will pay a large profit on the capital invested by addressing GASLIGHT, Herald office.

AN ENERGETIC MAN, WITH $500 CASH CAPITAL, can hear of a splendid opportunity for business by addressing ENERGY, Herald office.

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WANTED—A PARTNER, WHOSE STANDING AS A substantial business man is unquestionable, who has good credit and some means, to associate with the advertiser and start a wholesale dry goods house. Address, full particulars, G. W. D., box 5,095 New York Post office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $1,000, IN A BUSIness that will pay large returns. Call at room 42 No. 335 Broadway, between 10 and 3 o'clock, Tuesday, Feb. 15.

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A.—FOR SALE, A MILLINERY, FANCY GOODS AND Dressmaking Store. Also down town Restaurants, Hotels, Liquor Stores, Broadway Cigar Stores, Sample Rooms, Bakeries, Confectioneries, Groceries, Meat Markets, Market Stands; Drug Stores to let; Basement to let.
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FOR SALE—FOUR PULL ENGLISH BEER PUMP, TWO Mirrors, one Oyster and Lunch Bar, one Bar Counter and Fixtures, one Clock at 705 Sixth avenue.

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SAFES AT COST.—A LOT OF SECOND HAND SAFES, best makes; also the new patent "Cut Off" Safe, for sale cheap. AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, 300 Broadway.

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Machines and materials for making, bottling, cooling and dispensing soda water and syrups. Illustrated and priced catalogue sent on application. JOHN MATTHEWS,
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JOS. C. FOSTER and JOHN E. McDONOUGH'S
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GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
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EXQUISITE MUSIC, DOUBLE CHORUS,
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EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
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Seats can be secured TEN days in advance, at the box office, also at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Railway ticket office, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway.

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Screams of laughter.
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ROUNDS OF APPLAUSE.
Continued success of the most popular and original Extravaganza ever produced.
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SEVEN. | of the Cascades, Restoration of the | SEVEN.
SEVEN. | Free, Streets of New York, Club of the | SEVEN.
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SEVEN. | American Blondes, American Brunettes, | SEVEN.
SEVEN. | American Comedians, Genuine Fun. Rob- | SEVEN.
SEVEN. | ert Nickle, the World's Prestidigitateur. | SEVEN.
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ALL THE TAMMANY STARS TO-NIGHT.
ALL THE THEATRES OPEN TO-NIGHT.
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THIS EVENING
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MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2,
WILL BE ACTED
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY'S
NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY
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BASED UPON
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Produced with new and elaborate scenic effects by Mr. James Roberts, original music by Mr. Robert Stoepel, mechanism by W. Sanders, furniture by Duel, costumes à la mode and the following full and complete cast of characters:—
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GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT,
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STAKR AND BYRNE.
AN IMMENSE BILL.
LAST PERFORMANCE OF GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE
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Mrs. HOWARD PAUL, her last appearance in New York.
Seats at the Theatre, Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; Rulman's, 114 Broadway.

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AN ENTIRELY NEW MUSICAL BURLESQUE.
HAMLET. | BURLESQUE. | HAMLET II.
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REFINED ILLUSION—DELIGHTFUL MYSTERY,
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UNDENIABLE EXCELLENCE
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First act of Offenbach's popular Opera Bouffe,
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Mr. Adam's three act opera bouffe,
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Rendered with grand chorus and orchestra by the celebrated Parisian Company. Tickets at the Theatre Francais, Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at Rullman's 114 Broadway.

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WM. B. FRELIGH .... Proprietor and Manager
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Engagement with the celebrated versatile actress, Miss
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First night of a new domestic local drama of
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CROWDED NIGHTLY. STANDING ROOM ONLY.
Dan Bryant's Minstrels, Fourteenth street. Shoo, Fly.

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INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages by the best professors in the country.
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THE CONSERVATORY remains open the entire year.
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TO-NIGHT THE GLORIOUS SEVEN AT THE TAMMANY. Pretty scenes, magnificent costumes, unique appointments. Secure your seats early to avoid the rush at night.

EVENING TELEGRAM

BALL REPORTS.

FULL AND GRAPHIC REPORTS

OF ALL THE

PRINCIPAL BALLS OF THE SEASON

APPEAR DAILY IN THE

EVENING TELEGRAM.

The TELEGRAM is the only daily journal which gives full reports of the Balls of the PRECEDING evening.

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A.—"BARNES'" PIANOFORTES ARE SUPERIOR IN tone, finer in finish and more durable than any other manufactured, for which they were awarded the prize medal at the American Institute Fair, 1869, and are offered extremely low for cash or instalments. Warerooms 137 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADway, will dispose of 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first class makers, at extremely low prices for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. The same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering Pianos are included in this offer.

AN ELEGANT VARIETY OF FIRST CLASS PIANOfortes, unequalled in tone, finish and durability, with patent agraffe treble, fully warranted six years; in price the most reasonable instrument offered the public. 235 East Twenty-first street, between Second and Third avenues.
JENNYS & SON, Manufacturers.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, ONLY $160; a Chickering grand Pianoforte, with every improvement, at a great sacrifice for cash.
J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, MADE to order; celebrated maker; fully guaranteed; used six months; cost $650, for $300; Parlor Suits, Paintings, Etageres, marqueterie Cabinet, Silverware; sacrifice. Property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO, $100; ONE FOR $40; new pianos reduced this month to close the business. PEEK & CO., 106 Bleecker street.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP CALL AT MERRELL'S wareroom, No. 8 Union square. Sold on instalments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

LINDERMAN & SONS,
Manufacturers of Cycloid and Square Pianos, No. 9 Leroy place, Bleecker street, offer their stock of first class instruments at reduced prices; also several good second hand Pianos cheap. New Pianos to rent and sold on instalments, or any other way to suit customers.

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SPICY

TELEGRAM CARTOON,

FRIDAY, FEB. 19.

BEST EVER ISSUED.

THE BALL SEASON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
A GRAND MASONIC BALL,
under the auspices of
City Lodge, No. 408, F. and A. M.,
in aid of Distressed Master Masons in Cuba,
will be given at the
Academy of Music, February 15, 1870.
Two Grand Orchestras will be in attendance under the direction of
W. KEATING:
Conductor of String Band, M. J. O'BRIEN.
Conductor of Military Band, J. WALLACH.
Tickets, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, $5, and entitling the holder to a chance in a $1,000 prize, now on exhibition in one of the windows of Brown & Spalding's jewelry store, corner of Broadway and Prince street, can be procured from either of the Committee or from the following officers:—
A. C. HOLDRUM, Chairman, 82 Broadway;
H. MAHRENHOLZ, Treasurer, 563 Broadway;
Dr. D. M. BROSNAN, Secretary, 87 Madison street,
and also from any of the members of City Lodge.
Proscenium and Dress Circle Boxes can be secured on application to
T. J. COE,
proprietor of the Revere House, 605 Broadway. Tickets can be had at all the principal hotels, also at the Academy of Music.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GRAND BAL MASQUE,
AT
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1870.
Tickets at $10, admitting one gentleman and lady (extra ladies' tickets $3), sold by
FRANCIS BANG, 401 Broadway, corner of Walker street.
CHAS. A. COOK, 50 Wall street.
HANFT BROS., 695 Broadway.
D. HESS, 33 Maiden lane.
Consul General F. KLINE, 51 Broad street.
WM. A. POND & CO. (music store), 196 Broadway.
PH. REIN, Fifth Avenue Hotel.
G. SCHIRMER (music store), 701 Broadway.
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For Boxes apply to CHAS. A. COOK, 50 Wall street, and HANFT BROS. 695 Broadway.

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All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons.
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DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, 24 WEST FOURTH street.—Classes every day; Tuesday and Friday evening practice for ladies and gentlemen. Six fashionable dances taught in six private lessons.

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BOOTH'S THEATRE,
Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
SEVENTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY
EDWIN BOOTH
AS
HAMLET.
SEVENTH HAMLET MATINEE,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 1.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19,
LAST TIME OF GUY MANNERING.
EMMA WALLER,
in her great impersonation of
MEG MERRILIES.
Please take notice—The curtain rises precisely at 7:45.
For the better accommodation of the public the Box Sheet will be open
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE,
at the Box Office of the Theatre, or at its Branch Ticket Office, at the Music Store of C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
KELLOGG, KELLOGG, KELLOGG.
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), FEBRUARY 16,
FAUST.
FAUST.
Miss KELLOGG in her great role of Margherita.
Mme. LUMLEY, Signors LOTTI,
REYNA, O'HAESLIERE, BARILI and others.
FRIDAY, NINTH OPERA NIGHT.
SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE.
Seats for sale at the Academy, Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; Dodd's Express, 944 Broadway, and 114 Broadway.

514.—THEATRE COMIQUE AMUSEMENT CO
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.
Manager .... ROBT. W. BUTLER.
Artistic excellence still increasing.
THE STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
A BRILLIANT BILL OF NOVELTIES.
The laughable sketch entitled,
THE FOUR LOVERS;
or, THE MAIDEN'S STRATAGEM.
AUNT BECKY, a widow with an incorrigible daughter,
JOHNNY HART.
THE GRAND BALLET TROUPE
will appear in the beautiful fairy ballet and tableaux,
THE ISLE OF NYMPHS.
The beautiful vocalist, Miss JENNIE KIMBALL.
HAPPY NCLE JOHN, CHARLES HOWARD.
The famous minstrel organization,
THE COMIQUE MINSTRELS.
Johnny Hart, Ryman, George F. Cors Barney, Kennedy, Crane, Cooke, Frazer, Howard, Myers, and Garthur.
All the great company will appear.
Doors open at 6¾; curtain rises at 7¾. Box office open daily. Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers .... JARRETT & PALMER
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
OF
Mr. FECHTER,
Who will appear each night in his celebrated character of
HAMLET.
MISS C. LECLERCQ AS OPHELIA.
Tuesday evening, Feb. 15, 1870,
and every night during the week,
SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY OF
HAMLET.
Hamlet, (Prince of Denmark) .... Mr. FECHTER
Ophelia .... Miss LECLERCQ
Claudius, (King of Denmark) .... Mr. M. LEVICK
Polonius, (Lord Chamberlain) .... Mr. G. H. GRIFFITHS
Horatio, (Friend to Hamlet) .... Mr. McKEE RANKIN
Laertes, (Son to Polonius) .... Mr. F. C. BANGS
Ghost of Hamlet's Father .... Mr. L. R. SHEWELL
Osric .... Mr. GEO. BECKS
Gravedigger .... Mr. FELIX A. VINCENT
Gertrude, (Queen of Denmark) .... Mrs. MELINDA JONES
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8 precisely.
ON MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 21,
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
In the great romantic drama entitled
INNISFALLEN;
OR, THE MEN IN THE GAP.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 AND 47 BOWERY.
OPERA BUFFA.
Tuesday, February 15, and every night this week, BARBE BLEU, with Miss E. CHARRIER in her great role as BOULOTTE and Mr. GUTHERY as KING BOBECHE, with full chorus and orchestra. Box office now open.

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SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.
Great Success. Packed Nightly.
Screams of Laughter at the new Pantomime of Hash.
THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.
HASH YOU NOT SEEN THE NEW PANTOMIME?
DELIGHTFUL YELLS AT THE FAT MEN'S BALL.
The Fat Men's Ball. The Frisco's greatest Burlesque.
Take your partners to the Fat Men's Ball to-night.
The children scream at the pantomime of Hash.
HAMLET TO NIGHT.
HAMLET TO NIGHT.
First appearance of MR. TEMPLETON } the baritone.
First appearance of MR. TEMPLETON }

NEW YORK CIRCUS,
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT .... DIRECTOR.
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
ANOTHER GENERAL CHANGE.
First week of the celebrated gymnasts,
THE GOLDIE BROTHERS.
First week of the intrepid rider,
Mr. JAMES MADIGAN.
TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS
and somersaults over horses, introducing
THE GREATEST CORPS OF VOLTIGEURS
ever brought together in America.
ELEGANT AND VARIED ARENIC SCENES
BY THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS COMPANY.
Admission 50c.; children under ten, 25c.; to reserved seats, 75c. Begins at 8.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN,
This evening,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Simon Legree .... Mr. J. W. CARROLL
Topsy .... MARIE BATES

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
720 Broadway. 720
Monday, Feb. 14, and every evening during the week,
LE PETIT FAUST.
LE PETIT FAUST.
LE PETIT FAUST.
THE LE THE
ONLY PETIT ONLY
LEON FAUST LEON.
KELLY AS FAUST.
BURGESS AS DESIRE.
PURDY AS VALENTINE.
LEON AS MARGUERITE.
THE CLODHOPPER TROUPE
IN LE PETIT FAUST.
THE CLODHOPPER TROUPE
IN LE PETIT FAUST.
LEON IN SHOO, FLY;
WHEN SAMMY COMES HOME,
AND LE PETIT FAUST.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN.
First week of FRED. ABBOTT,
First week of L. STANWOOD.
Prince Arthur, Den I was Gone Blinks and Jinks, A Doctor's Difficulties, the Active Boy, The Tempest, &c., by
ARCHY HUGHES, BILLY RICE,
SAM DEVERE, BILLY HART, and
HOOLEY'S MAMMOTH TROUPE.
PRESENTATION MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.
12 CHILDREN'S PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY.

MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF
will read, under the auspices of the Progressive Literary Association, at Y. M. C. A. Hall, Tuesday evening, February 15, 1870. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats $1; for sale at Brentano's, Schirmer's, McFarland's, 947 Broadway; Ditson's, Pond & Co.'s and Pattison's, under the Hall.

MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF,
AT
Y. M. C. A. HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 15.
MR. VANDENHOFF will give his great scene from Macbeth—DAGGER, SOLILOQUY AND MURDER,
SCENE, ACT 2.
Followed by selections from Dickens, Scott and other writers of celebrity.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1. A few choice reserved seats left, which should be secured early.

APOLLO HALL, APOLLO HALL,
corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street.
CROWDED HOUSES. BARNEY AND THE GHOST.
TOUR OF IRELAND;
OR, IRELAND IN AMERICA.
Come and see Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Queenstown, Kilkenny, Lakes of Killarney, the Giant's Causeway, &c. Admission, 35 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.
Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 P. M. Children, 15 cents; adults, 25 cents.

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618 MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618
618 Broadway. 618
618 We are fearfully and wonderfully made. 618
618 The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit 618

ORGAN RECITALS.
SAMUEL P. WARREN
Will give his fourth recital of
CLASSICAL ORGAN MUSIC
At Association Hall, corner Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 16, at 3 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at music stores.

NED JAMES' BENEFIT.
CENTRAL HALL, CENTRAL HALL,
37 Bowery, opposite Old Bowery theatre,
SATURDAY, February 19.
Jem Mace will spar with Bill Clarke, Rocky Moore with Pooley Mace. Champion Belt, for first light weight sparrer, on view at Harry Hill's. Admission $1.

THEATRE FRANCAIS TO LET—FOR OPERATIC AND dramatic performances, concerts, fairs, lectures, balls, by the day, week or month. Apply to I. GRAU or at Director's office, Theatre Francais, West Fourteenth street.

MUSICAL.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES A FEW more pupils in instrumental and vocal music. Pupils may rely upon receiving patient care, and great attention will be paid to the formation of correct habits. $10 per quarter, at pupil's residence. Excellent references. Please send address to Miss R., box 227 Herald office.

ASSOCIATION OF PIANO TEACHERS, 210 WEST Twenty-sixth street.—Pupils supplied with faithful teachers at their own or teacher's residence. Terms, $15 to $60. Training teachers for beginners, terms $8 and $10.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES PUPILS FOR THE PIANO at fifty cents a lesson. Address TEACHER, box 3,652 Post office.

A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE piano at pupil's residence for $10 per quarter; best references given. Address, with residence, TEACHER, box 129 Herald office.

CHURCH MUSIC.—A TENOR WISHES ENGAGEMENT in a first class quartet choir from May 1; accustomed to the Episcopal service; prefers engagement in Brooklyn. Address TENOR, box 110 Herald office.

JUST PUBLISHED,
EVENING STAR MAZURKA CAPRICE.
Latest composition of J. N. Pattison.
For sale by J. N. PATTISON & CO., 48 and 50 East Twenty-third street, and at all music stores. Price 50 cents.

PIANOFORTE AND SINGING, INCLUSIVE—REDUCED terms.—A professor, late organist and choirmaster of the Chapel Royal, receives private pupils from $7 per quarter. Singing class every Tuesday, at 8 P. M. Subscription $5. Residence 29 Bond street.

VIOLIN LESSONS, PRIVATELY AND IN CLASSES, by the eminent artist, I. B. POZNANSKI, at the New York Conservatory of Music,
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WASHINGTON

Sumner's Attempt to Stifle Investigation of Cuban Affairs.

General Logan's Speech on Cuban Belligerency.

Debate in the Senate on the Mississippi Bill.

A Western Senator's Defence of State Rights.

Sale of Cadetships by Carpet-Bag Congressmen.

The Democratic Scheme for Currency Inflation.

Important Decisions by the Supreme Court.

Illegality of Laws of the Confederate Government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1870.

Favorable Position of the Cuban Question in the House—Sumner Attempts to Squelch Sherman's Resolution in the Senate.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House has under consideration the various resolutions referred to it relative to the Cubans and the propriety of granting them belligerent rights. General Banks, the chairman of the committee, has not been indifferent to the Cuban question. Since his return from Europe he has been collecting all the information, official and otherwise, to which he could obtain access, so that when a demonstration should be made in the House in favor of the Cubans he might be able to meet and answer the objections of all comers. At the meeting of the committee next Thursday it is the purpose of General Banks to have the whole matter thoroughly discussed and some definite conclusion reached. General Banks has prepared a resolution authorizing the President to issue a proclamation setting forth that a state of war exists in Cuba, and declaring that, as between the belligerents, the government of the United States is bound to observe a strict neutrality as to the purchase of arms and munitions of war and the fitting out of vessels of war in the United States, and enjoining all officers of the United States to enforce the neutrality laws against the Spaniards as well as the Cubans. General Banks has consulted with several members of his committee about the resolution, and he thinks a majority will agree to it. If so, he will report it to the House as soon as he can have the committee called. The resolution in effect authorizes the President to grant the Cubans belligerent rights and to put them on an equal footing with the Spaniards in all respects so far as the government of the United States is concerned. This is all the Cubans ask, and all they have ever asked. It appears that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, with Mr. Sumner at its head, is not favorably disposed towards Senator Sherman's Cuban resolution. No action has yet been taken, Mr. Sumner not having, as he promised he would do in open Senate, brought it to the attention of the committees without delay. A member of the committee, who is in favor of the resolution, said to-day that he feared a majority of the committee were against it. It is understood that Cameron, Morton and Schurz will vote to report the resolution favorably. The other four members of the committee, including the chairman, are said to share the views of Mr. Sumner. It may be, however, that Mr. Casserly, the only democrat on the committee, will join Cameron, Morton and Schurz, in which case Mr. Sumner will find himself in a minority. The feeling in the Senate is growing stronger daily, and although Mr. Sumner is in the habit of ignoring the opinions of his fellow Senators, it is probable that the pressure will be too great for even his resistance. Should the committee refuse to report the resolution there is a method of getting it before the Senate despite Mr. Sumner. Senator Sherman can move that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and if the Senate sustains him the resolution can be called up. This was a favorite piece of tactics with Old Ben Wade when he wanted to get anything out of the clutches of a committee, and it is not at all improbable that Sherman will imitate old Ben's example. General Logan made a strong speech in the House to day in favor of granting belligerent rights to the Cubans. He got the floor after the morning hour as a question of privilege on his motion to reconsider the reference of the resolution about the Cubans, introduced by him a few days ago, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs Logan took the ground which has all along been held by the HERALD, that a state of war existed in Cuba; that it is folly for the administration to ignore the fact; that the Spaniards have no claims on us more than the Cubans; that it is the duty of our government to extend sympathy to all people struggling for freedom as against oppression, and that the voice of the people demands the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents.

The Late Murder of Americans in Havana.

The President to-day, in response to a resolution of the House, transmitted to that body such information as has already been received from Havana with reference to the late assault on American citizens. The first telegram from Consul General Hall, addressed to Secretary Fish, was dated Havana, February 7, as follows:—

Isaac Greenwald, residing at New York, was killed, Thomas K. Foster and Hugh Johnson, Americans, severely wounded yesterday. Much excitement prevailed among the American residents. The authorities manifest great activity in discovering the perpetrator. HALL.

February 7, Secretary Fish telegraphed:—

Despatches received. Send by cable details and other facts for the information of Congress if called for. FISH.

Mr. Hall replied February 8:—

Greenwald, a German; Johnson and Foster, Americans, were quietly walking near the Tacon theatre, Sunday last, about noon A man in citizen's dress, with a pistol, attacked Greenwald, tearing off his necktie. All retreated, when the man fired and a crowd collected immediately. Many shots were fired at the four. Greenwald, Foster and Johnson were hit by balls and Greenwald afterward pursued and stabbed by the crowd and died; Johnson and Foster wounded badly; Wells unhurt. The three men shot had on blue necktie cravats, which being Cuban color, must have been the cause of the attack. All quiet and orderly men and gave no offence whatever. Statement sent by mail yesterday. Others will follow by first steamer. The affair was witnessed by the French and the wife and daughter of the British Consul General. Will send their statements when received. The authorities promise protection and a reward of $1,000 for the man who fired the first shot. HALL.

The Secretary of State says he will communicate the documents to the House when they arrive.

The Sale of Cadetships—A Carpet-Bagger's Operations—Damaging Testimony Against Congressmen.

Mr. Cathcart, of New York, was the only witness examined to-day by the military sub committee charged with the investigation of the sale of military and naval cadetships by Congressmen. The witness produced a copy of a letter from one of the Southern carpet-bag members to a broker in New York offering to sell a naval cadetship for $500. The sale, however, was not effected, at least with the party to whom the letter was addressed. P. H. Kegler, a New York broker, has been summoned to appear before the committee. [illegible] Woodward, of Pennsylvania, has received quite a number of letters from parties who profess to [illegible] of cases of sales of cadetships with the full knowledge and complicity of members of Congress. He has turned over all these letters to General Slocum, chairman of the sub-committee charged with investigating the subject. Among the letters is one from a man named Patterson, of Philadelphia, who details the case of the son of Mr. Remack, a prominent lawyer of the City of Brotherly Love, who obtained a cadetship through paying $1,000. The letter runs thus:—

SIR—I notice there has been an inquiry started in Congress about the sale of cadetships. Five or six years ago Honest J—— C—— sold an appointment for his district for $1,000. Mr. Gustavus Remack, of this city, was the purchaser, for his son, S. Remack, who was appointed and is now in the army.

The letter goes on to state, also, about a similar case in which a dead Congressman was a *particeps criminis*. I was requested not to mention his name, as it could not help the present investigations. The committee are very close in their proceedings, refusing to give a particle of information, fearing that it might spoil their work by putting the guilty parties on their guard. The committee acknowledge that the testimony thus far adduced is tremendously damaging, and Congressmen in general declare that if any of the present members are found to be implicated their expulsion must follow.

Correspondence of the Military Authorities Concerning Georgia Affairs—General Terry's Instructions.

The President sent to the Senate all the papers in possession of the Secretary of War in relation to proceedings in Georgia, in pursuance of recent acts of Congress to promote the reconstruction of said State and in relation to the organization of the Legislature since the passage of the act described. Among the papers is a telegram from General Terry, dated January 2, informing General Sherman that he had assumed command of the District of Georgia, and saying he thinks he should be clothed with powers conferred by the reconstruction acts. General Sherman telegraphs to General Terry, January 12:—

Your despatches have been shown to the President and Secretary of War, and the result is in these words—"Exercise your own discretion if a flagrant case arises. When a disqualified person proposes to take the oath investigate the question of eligibility, and determine, for the time being, his right."

January 12 General Sherman telegraphed to General Terry:—

I will maintain you in all exercise of any authority that will maintain substantially good order until the State of Georgia is recognized by the Executive and Congress under the Congressional act. Some lawful means will be found probably. We can defend our friends against the Ku Klux or bands of assassins.

General Terry informs General Sherman from time to time of what he has done, and says:—

The trouble arises from the union of a few republicans with the democrats. Their pretext is that the Governor is dishonest and has stolen the funds of the State. I believe the charges are unfounded, and think they are governed by other motives.

January 14 General Sherman tells General Terry:—"I have shown your despatches to the President. He says you are acting all right." General Sherman acquaints General Terry, January 18, that the Attorney General says a Legislature or State government organized under an ordinance of secession is not a legislature of a State in the Union within the meaning of the act of December 22, 1869. General Sherman telegraphs to General Terry, January 21:—

I think the Legislature should be organized next Monday, including all members duly elected, subject to the oaths prescribed and the questions of the Reconstruction law, excluding only the flagrant cases, to be determined by yourself under the order of the President.

Adjutant General Townsend telegraphs, January 22—"You will receive despatches, &c. You are expected to use your own discretion on the points mentioned."

General Sherman telegraphs General Terry, January 22:—

Decide all questions as they arise and do not depend on us. You are to determine absolutely the questions of doubt, for the Attorney General thinks you are the only power there other than that reserved to itself by Congress.

January 26 General Terry telegraphs the organization of the House and the particulars concerning the same. The documents are voluminous, affording a full history of the transactions.

Secretary of New Mexico.

Henry Wetter was to-day confirmed by the Senate as Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico.

Nominations Reported Favorably Upon.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, by a majority of one, reported favorably on the nominations of Mr. Bradley and Mr. Strong to be Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. No action was taken on them, a disposition being manifested on the part of Senators to await the final action on the pending bill requiring justices of that court to reside in the districts to which they are appointed.

Tunnel Under the North River.

The bill introduced by Mr. Dawes to day and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, provides additional commercial and postal facilities in the port of New York. Marshal O. Roberts, William C. Ogden, Origen Vanderburgh, John I. Blair, Dudley Field and John D. Sherwood, together with such persons as may become associated with them, are created a body politic, in deed and in law, by the name of the New York Port Submerged Railroad Company They are empowered to survey, locate and construct a submarine tunnel tube or covered way in or beneath the beds of the bay of New York and of the Hudson river, from some point in New Jersey opposite the city of New York to some point in the city of New York, with one or more tracks therein, to transport by rail or otherwise freight and passengers, with the privilege of charging and collecting toll. They are not, however, to interrupt the free navigation of the waters. The penalties for obstructing or injuring such marine tunnel are a fine not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment not less than sixty days, not more than one year, or both, besides paying the amount of damage.

A New Sensation in the Senate—A State Rights Republican.

Senator Carpenter to-day made an oratorical flourish of his heels, which flew considerably outside the traces. The usual windy harangues were being indulged in in regard to Mississippi, when the courageous Senator from Wisconsin spoke his mind freely on the republican doctrine of central legislative supremacy, and boldly declared that the assumptions of Congress tended to a subversion of republican liberty. Dick Yates, who has been in a foggy condition for some weeks, got up and shouted in a sort of maudlin tone that the Senator from Wisconsin had gone over to the enemy. Yates' muddled invective did not materially disconcert his antagonist, though the Senate was not a little surprised at the heretical ideas propounded by Carpenter.

Annual Meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund.

The trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund—consisting of Robert C. Winthrop, the President of the United States, Admiral Farragut, Governor J. M. Clifford, George Peabody Russell, of Massachusetts; Secretary Hamilton Fish, William Evarts and Samuel Whetmore, of New York; Charles McAllister, of Philadelphia; George N. Eaton, of Baltimore; George Riggs, of Washington city; Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio; Governor Graham, of North Carolina; Governor Eakin, of South Carolina; Mr. Bradford, of North Carolina, and S. Watson, of Tennessee—will meet in this city at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning. Dr. Sears, the agent of the trustees, arrived on the six o'clock train this evening and several of the committee on the late train. The meeting to-morrow will be the regular annual gathering of the trustees of the fund. Some appropriate action will be taken relative to the death of Mr. Peabody.

Revision of the Internal Revenue Law.

Judge James, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, was before the Ways and Means Committee to-day, making suggestions relative to proposed changes in the Revenue Tax law. He was detailed by Commissioner Delano some time ago to examine into the defects of the law, for the purpose of posting the committee on the changes necessary to be made. Mr. D. P. Southworth, of Philadelphia, formerly supervisor of internal revenue for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, exhibited to the committee a new design for a stamp for distilled spirits. There is a proposition to make some important changes in section 101 of the act of 1868, which relates to stamps for spirits, tobacco and cigars.

Increase of Revenue Receipts in the South.

Supervisor Presbrey reports to Commissioner Delano that the collection of taxes on manufactured tobacco in Virginia for the eleven months beginning with March, 1868, amounted to $556,879, while for the same period of 1869 there was collected from the same [illegible] being a gain of 026 per cent. The shipments in bond for 1869 reached about 18,000,000 pounds, which, added to the tobacco tax paid, make a total of nearly 30,000,000 pounds of plug and smoking tobacco made in the State for eleven months since March 1, 1869.

Supervisor Perry reports that in the Second district of South Carolina, for the six months ending January 31, 1870, the assessments exceed those made for the same time in 1868 about $5,000; and as the cotton tax in 1868 amounted to $8,000, and there being none in 1869, therefore the assessments for 1869 have been over $13,000, while the expenses for the same time have diminished over $1,300. The Supervisor pays a compliment to the Assessor of that district for competence and devotion to his duty.

Naval Prize Money.

In the District Court to-day the case of the petition of Admiral Farragut and others for bounty money for the destruction of Confederate vessels in the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip during the war was taken up. The question of the jurisdiction of the court, raised by a demurrer filed by the United States, was argued. General Butler, J. Hubley Ashton and Wilson appear for the captors, and General Carrington and R. M. Corwine for the United States.

Open Consideration of Treaties.

Much of the time of the executive session was occupied in debate as to whether the rule of open discussion should be applied to all treaties instead of confining it to those relative to Indian affairs, as already provided.

Health of Alexander H. Stephens.

Alexander H. Stephens, in writing to a friend in Washington on the 9th inst., confirmed the report of his continued ill-health.

The Bessemer Steel Patent.

Chief Examiner Hodges, of the Patent Office, has decided against the application for an extension of the Bessemer steel patent in this country. The final decision in the case will be made on Saturday.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1870.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate various executive documents, including the report of the Secretary of War upon affairs in Georgia, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., the credentials of Senators elect Hill and Miller, of Georgia, were taken from the files and returned to the Judiciary Committee.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio—For the repeal of the income tax.

By Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y.—On the same subject, and also for the reduction of duties on imported steel and ore.

By Mr. SCOTT, (rep.) of Pa., thirty six feet long—For the abolition of the franking privilege.

THE PRINTING BUREAU—PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., made a statement relative to a printed circular which had been circulated this morning in the Senate, containing charges against himself and the Senator from New York (Mr. Fenton) that they and their favorites were managing the Printing Bureau. For himself he cared nothing about such statements; but, in justice to the Superintendent of Public Printing, he stated that out of the three hundred and twenty-five employes in that bureau but eight or nine were from his (Mr. Morton's) State, of whom only two or three were appointed at his instance. He asked that the circular be referred to the Committee on Printing so that if there was anything in the charges the persons making them might appear and be heard.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., suggested an amendment, which was accepted by Mr. Morton, directing the committee to investigate and report upon the charges, so that their truth or falsity might be known to the public.

Mr. FENTON said he knew nothing of the paper referred to until he came into the Senate this morning. He only desired to say that no person had been appointed in the Printing Department to any principal position at his own request, nor was he personally acquainted with any person in the department except the superintendent. Not more than two or three persons had been appointed at his request

The subject was then referred to the Committee on Printing.

PAY OF VIRGINIA SENATORS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary upon the subject of the date at which the pay of Virginia Senators should commence, reported that they were entitled to pay from the date of approval of the bill admitting the State, to wit, January 26, 1870. Also relative to the memorial of printers and binders employed in 1862 in the public printing office for wages illegally withheld from them, that in opinion of the committee there is no legal obligation on the part of the United States to make payment.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of Iowa, introduced a bill for relief of soldiers over forty five years of age when enlisted, and who served their time in the service, placing them on an equality with those who were within the military age in the matter of bounties and pensions. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr HAMLIN, (rep.) of Me., introduced a bill to aid in the construction of an equestrian statue, in bronze, of the late Secretary of War, John A. Rawlins. Referred.

PORTRAIT OF LINCOLN.

Mr. ABBOTT, (rep.) of N. C., introduced a joint resolution appropriating $5,000 for the purchase of an oil painting of Abraham Lincoln. Referred to the Committee on the Library.

THE NEW ORLEANS MINT.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report whether the public interest would not be subserved by removing the United States branch mint from New Orleans to New York.

SALARIES OF JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis., from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, with an amendment, the bill to increase the salaries of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. The bill provides that after January 1, 1870, the salary of the Chief Justice shall be $12,000, and of each Associate Justice $10,000 per annum. The amendment provides further that the salary of the Circuit Judges shall be $6,500, and the salaries of District Judges $5,000 per annum.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kan., introduced a bill granting to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad an extension from Kansas to the Pacific coast, via Albuquerque, of all the rights and privileges and grants given to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company by the act of July 27, 1866. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

ENFORCING THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., introduced a bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It provides that all citizens of the United States, without distinction of race or previous condition of servitude, who are otherwise qualified by law to vote, shall be entitled to vote at all elections for President and for members of Congress, and at all State, county, township and municipal elections held under the authority of the United States, or of any State. In case where the assessment of any tax is a qualification of an elector the refusal or wilful neglect to assess or collect such tax is made punishable by a fine of not less than $500 and imprisonment for one month, and a forfeiture of $500 additional for each offence. Judges of election who shall refuse to receive the votes of such persons are to be punished to the same extent. The Circuit and District courts of the United States are given jurisdiction over all proceedings under the above provisions.

THE MISSISSIPPI BILL.

The unfinished business being the Mississippi bill, coming up in order,

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., moved to postpone the bill in order to consider the business reported from the Committee on Commerce.

The motion was not agreed to, the yeas and nays resulting in a tie vote—24 to 24—when the Vice President gave the casting vote in the negative.

Mr. MORTON said that the definition of a republican form of government, in view of the various changes in the constitution, was not now that which obtained at the formation of the constitution, and that in legislating to admit the late insurrectionary States Congress was required to apply the test of the amended constitution and the requirements of advancing civilization. He believed that the opportunity should now be improved to insist by law upon the essential features of a republican form of government in a State, one of which was the educational qualification of voters.

Mr. CARPENTER argued that the imposition of fundamental conditions upon a State was a dangerous heresy. He said Congress might continue Mississippi as a Territory or admit the State to representation, but could not treat her as in both conditions at the same time. When the admission of her Senators and Representatives declared Mississippi to be a State in the Union further Congressional control could only be exercised under the constitution. The doctrine advanced by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) that the supervision of Congress over a State after its admission as a State was enough to make Webster turn in his grave, and was a fallacy whose danger could not be over-estimated. To show the evil consequences necessarily resulting from such a doctrine, he referred to the probable action of a democratic majority in the Senate ten years hence in repealing these conditions; and upon the argument now used, that in the opinion of Congress they are necessary, a democratic Congress may proceed to impose like conditions upon Massachusetts and other New England States. This would be entirely in accordance with the precedent now established. Mr. Carpenter further argued to show the worthlessness of these pretended safeguards, remarking that he regretted to differ with his republican colleagues, and while he would go reluctantly where the party strength carried him, he would implore his republican colleagues not to insist upon conditions which would never stand the test of the constitution. He said it had been charged around the chamber that certain republican Senators who did not see these matters in the same light in which they were viewed by others were endeavoring to get up a conservative wing of the republican party to act with the democrats. For himself he repelled all such charges.

Mr. SAULSBURY, (dem.) of Del.—In behalf of the democratic side of the chamber I repel the alliance also. (Laughter.)

Mr. CARPENTER concluded by remarking that he would leave his own action to the only forum entitled to consider it—the republicans of Wisconsin.

Mr. MORTON said the doctrine just advanced by the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Carpenter) was the old State rights heresy, and in reply to what the Senator had said about Webster turning in his grave, he would only remark that the enunciation of such a doctrine was enough to make the dry bones of Calhoun rattle with joy. The effect of it was to deny to Congress the power to preserve a republican government in a State, but would require Congress to wait until it was destroyed. Was the republican party willing to stand by that doctrine? He thought not. He believed the party stood squarely upon the other doctrine that the power to build up implied the power to preserve. He denied the assumption upon which arguments on this subject were based, that in securing a republican form of government in the States it was essential that the means should be uniform in every case. Congress was to be the judge, not only of the means but of their method of application. In a State where the people could not read or write what better guaranties of a republican government than the general education of the people? He would tell Governor Walker, of Virginia, who had recently asserted that the power of Congress over that State had been exhausted, that he was mistaken; that Congress had the power to prevent the violation of the conditions upon which Virginia had been restored.

Mr. YATES, (rep.) of Ill., characterized the stand taken by the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Carpenter), as a futile attempt to infuse new life into the old theories of secession and Calhounism. He proposed to crush in its infancy this new heresy, coming as it did, not from the South but from the North. He believed the constitution to be clear and explicit on the points of the supremacy of the general government. He did not wonder that the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Saulsbury) had repelled an alliance with one who had so far rebelled against party discipline.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message from the President was received announcing that the bill appropriating some $88,000 to pay the claim of the Messrs. Sayles for army clothing had become a law without his signature, the constitutional limitation of ten days having expired.

At twenty minutes past four o'clock an executive session was held, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1870.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y.—Against the increase of duty on steel.

By Mr. WOOD, (dem.) of N. Y.—Of the cigar makers in New York for relief.

By Mr. STRONG, (rep.) of Conn.—Of the citizens of Windsor and West Hartford, Conn., for an increase of the duty on cigars.

By Mr. CHURCHILL, (rep.) of N. Y.—From the Oswego Board of Trade, to fix the duty on wheat and rye at ten cents per bushel.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass.—To incorporate the New York Submerged Railway Company with authority to lay and operate a railway tunnel across the Hudson river and the waters of New York bay.

By Mr. DIXON, (rep.) of R. I.—In reference to the Harbor of Refuge at Block Island.

By Mr. TANNER, (rep.) of N. Y.—To reorganize the judicial districts of the State of New York.

By Mr. GILFILLAN, (rep.) of Pa.—Extending additional bounties to discharged soldiers who have accepted positions in the civil service.

By Mr. DEWEESE, (rep.) of N. C.—To provide houses for the homeless in the late slave States. To repeal the test oath act. To repeal the duty on salt and to place it on the free list.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, (rep.) of Ohio—To provide for funding the public debt at lower rates of interest, &c.

By Mr. KERR, (dem.) of Ind.—For the return of the Mount Vernon property to Mrs. Lee, also to confer concurrent jurisdiction in State courts in admiralty and other cases.

By Mr SHANKS, (rep.) of Ind.—Directing all writs and processes from United States courts to be in the name of the people of the United States of America.

By Mr. INGERSOLL, (rep.) of Ill.—Proposing an amendment to the constitution, as follows:—

The Congress shall have power to issue United States notes, and may make them a legal tender in payment of debts.

By Mr. HAY, (rep.) of Ill.—For the removal of harbor obstructions at Alton, Ill.; also to repeal the law allowing mileage to Senators, Representatives and delegates in Congress.

By Mr. FERRY, (rep.) of Mich.—Donating for school purposes the old Indian dormitory at Mackinaw, Mich.

By Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y.—From the importers and dealers in wine and distilled spirits in New York and Boston for a reduction of the tax on sales of liquor. Also from the hardware houses and steel manufacturers to reduce the tariff on steel. Also from the bookmakers and paper manufacturers for a duty on books. Also from the tobacco manufacturers for the restoration of duties on imported cigars to three dollars per pound and fifty per cent *ad valorem*.

By Mr. STRONG—From the citizens of Suffield, Conn., for an increase of the duty on cigars.

By Mr. SCHOFIELD, (rep.) of Pa.—Of the warrant officers, asking for naval rank.

By Mr. PALMER, (rep.) of Wis.—Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river.

By Mr GARFIELD, (rep.) of Washington Territory—Donating Fort Steilacoom military reservation to Washington Territory for the use of an insane asylum.

SUPPORT OF THE POOR OF THE DISTRICT.

Mr. BENJAMIN, (rep.) of Mo., offered a resolution instructing the Committee for the District of Columbia to report a bill authorizing and directing the proper authorities of Washington and Georgetown to lay a tax sufficient for the support of the poor residents therein. Adopted.

THE CURRENCY.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, (rep.) of Iowa, offered a resolution declaring it to be the opinion of the House that the business interests of the country require an increase in the volume of circulating currency, and instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report as soon as possible a bill increasing the currency to the amount of at least $50,000,000.

Mr. WOOD moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The resolution was not laid on the table, by a vote of 73 to 93, which Mr. Ingersoll characterized as a healthy indication.

The morning hour having expired the resolution went over till next Monday.

The following is the vote in detail:—

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Axtell, Banks, Barnum, Beaman, Benton, Bird, Blair, Brooks of Mass, Brooks of N. Y., Buffinton, Burchard, Churchill, Cowles, Cox, Davis of N. Y., Dawes, Dixon, Duval, Ela, Ferris, Fisher, Fitch, Garfield, Getz, Gilfillan, Haight, Hale, Hill, Hoar, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Jenckes, Kelley, Kellogg, Kelsey, Knapp, Laflin, Lynch, McGrew, Mercur, Morrell of Pa., Morrill of Me., Negley, O'Neill, Peters, Platt, Poland, Potter, Randall, Reading, Sargent, Sawyer, Schumaker, Scofield, Sheldon of N. Y., Slocum, Smith of Vt., Starkweather, Stevens, Stiles, Strong, Tanner, Tillman, Townsend, Twitchell, Van Auken, Ward, Washburn of Wis., Washburn of Mass, Wheeler, Willard and Woodward—73.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Armstrong, Asper, Beck, Benjamin, Biggs, Bingham, Boles, Booker, Boyd, Buckley, Burdett, Burr, Cobb of Wis., Coburn, Cook, Conger, Crebs, Deweese, Dockery, Dox, Dyer, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ferry, Finkelnburg, Gibson, Golladay, Greene, Griswold, Hawkins, Hawley, Hay, Heflin, Hoge, Holman, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones of N. C., Jones of Ky., Judd, Kerr, Knott, Lash, Lawrence, Logan, Loughridge, Marshall, Mayham, Maynard, McCormick, McCrary, McKenzie, McNeely, Moore of Ohio, Morgan, Mungen, Myers, Niblack, Orth, Packard, Packer, Paine, Palmer, Phelps, Pomeroy, Prosser, Reeves, Rice, Ridgway, Rogers, Shanks, Sheldon of La., Smith of Oregon, Smythe of Iowa, Stevenson, Stokes, Stone, Stoughton, Strader, Swann, Taffe, Trimble, Tyner, Van Horn, Voorhees, Welker, Wells, Wilkinson, Wilson of Minn., Wilson of Ohio, Witcher and Wood—93.

MILITARY ACADEMY DEFICIENCY BILL.

The bill to supply deficiencies for the Naval and Military Academy Appropriation bill was taken from the Speaker's table. The Senate amendments were non-concurred in and committees of conference were ordered.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. MORGAN, (dem.) of Ohio, introduced a bill as a substitute for the Senate Currency bill (Mr. Sherman's.) Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

It provides for the repeal of all laws authorizing the issue of national bank notes and for the issue of gold Treasury notes to the amount of $500,000,000. It requires the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel and destroy the matured bonds deposited by the national banks as security in the Treasury, and to redeem in Treasury notes the bank notes issued on such bonds; to return to the banks the non-matured bonds in redemption of their notes; to destroy all bank notes received by the United States for taxes or otherwise, and to substitute for them an equal amount of greenbacks, and to pay to the depositors of bonds treasury notes at par equal to the difference between the nominal value of the bonds deposited and the amount of bank currency issued on them. The Secretary of the Treasury is also required to give notice by publication to the holders of the five-twenty bonds that $200,000,000 of the same, to be designated by number, date and amount, will be paid in Treasury notes at par. On failure to present such bonds for payment within six weeks after such notice, interest on the same shall cease. It also provides that all taxes, duties and imports of every kind payable to the United States shall be receivable in gold, silver or Treasury notes, at the option of the payer; and that upon the redemption of the public debt all outstanding Treasury notes shall be redeemed at par in gold or silver. Mr. Morgan's calculation is that by the adoption of his substitute $340,000,000 of the public debt will be paid and the currency increased $200,000,000.

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS FOR CUBA.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., called up the resolution offered by him on the 3d of February, as follows:—

Whereas the people of Cuba have for more than fifteen months carried on active hostilities against Spain for the purpose of gaining their independence and establishing a republican government; and whereas they have established and still maintain a *de facto* government, and now occupy with their armies and control a large portion of said island; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire what reasons now exist, if any, why the republic of Cuba should not be recognized by the government as a belligerent, and as such entitled to the rights of belligerents.

He proceeded to address the House in support of the resolution, arguing that the Cubans had entitled themselves, by the courage of their armies, to their recognition as belligerents. He had no doubt of the correctness of the position he took, nor of the justness of the cause. He espoused the cause, and as long as he could raise his voice in behalf of any cause he would advocate the progress of liberty and the enlargement of human rights. The question as to whether the government should or should not accord belligerent rights to the Cuban patriots was one of grave consideration. On one hand it involved the great principle of right and self-government, and on the other hand it involved important national principles and nice distinctions of international law. He had, therefore, hesitated, on account of the somewhat meagre and conflicting reports as to the contest in Cuba; but this reason, he thought, no longer existed. Another reason for his hesitation was that he did not wish to be placed in apparent opposition to the administration, which he heartily supported and with which he was in full sympathy. He did not feel, however, that he could discharge his duty and remain silent. If he should err it was better to err in behalf of liberty than against it. The benefit of the doubt should be cast in favor of freedom and self-government. Though the nation's tongue was comparatively mute on this subject its heart palpitated with sympathy for the struggling patriots of the "Queen of the Antilles." He believed that in the breast of the President there lurked the deepest sympathy for them, and that the President had in reality curbed his desires in order to carry out what he believed to be the better policy; but the matter had now been transferred and must be decided by Congress. Why not decide at once? Why delay? For his own part he was prepared to vote at once in behalf of the freedom of Cuba from Spanish despotism. Digressing from his argument he replied to an article in the New York *Times* on the subject of his resolution, and quoted against that paper the correspondence of its own Havana correspondent as proving that the *de facto* Cuban government had a very different locality than that of New York city. If what the editor said was true then his correspondent was a most excellent hand at manufacturing news In conclusion he declared that the great heart of the nation swelled and heaved with sympathy for Cuba, and that could one vast chorus of cheers sweep across the narrow strait, in spite of all conventionalities and legal crotchets, it would sound above the waves that dash against the coast one hearty good speed the cause of freedom in Cuba.

At the conclusion of Mr. Logan's speech the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

REPAIRING SPANISH WAR VESSELS.

Mr. WOOD offered a resolution reciting a newspaper telegram from New York, that the Spanish war vessels Victoria and Lealtad were going there for repairs, and that orders had been received from Washington to have the docks cleared preparatory to their reception, stating that there were doubts as to whether there is any law or treaty with Spain that imposes on this government the duty of repairing Spanish vessels of war under the existing circumstances, and requesting the President to inform the House whether the orders referred to had been given, and if so, by what authority Adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr WILSON, of Minn., introduced a bill to reduce the number of officers of the navy. Referred.

Mr. AXTELL, (dem.) of Cal., introduced a bill to amend the act authorizing the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, and to extend it to Australia. Referred.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at a quarter-past three, went into the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blair in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

After considerable discussion of items for the botanic garden doorkeepers at the President's house, the Court of Claims, &c., the committee rose, after disposing of only two pages of the bill, and the House, at twenty minutes to five o'clock, adjourned.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The McGarrahan Land Claim Disposed Of—Decision Adverse to the Claimant—Descent of Deceased Aliens' Real Estate—Illegality of Confederate Laws—Ex Post Facto Laws—The Goodyear Patent Controversy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1870.

Jacob D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior, vs. The United States ex rel. McGarrahan, Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—The facts of this case are familiar. Mr. Justice Clifford now delivered the opinion of the Court, reviewing the present and past litigations of the claim at great length and holding that McGarrahan's case is radically defective, because he does not allege and show that the land claimed is not mineral land; and it is said that without this allegation and proof the case is as unmeritorious as if no allegation of purchase in good faith and for a valuable consideration had been made. The Court below erred in giving judgment for the relator without any hearing on the merits of the case, even though it was clothed with jurisdiction to take cognizance of the case; but it was wholly without jurisdiction in the premises. The matter was solely one for the judgment and discretion of the land department of the government by its officers and agents, and it is only a purely ministerial act, which the judiciary may enforce by mandamus. The land department in this case was called upon to take testimony and decide upon the evidence, which were acts of judgment and discretion. The judgment below was also erroneous, because it was against both the incumbent of and the successor to the office. When Secretary Browning vacated the office the proceedings abated, of course. Yet the judgment was not rendered until four months after Secretary Browning had gone out and his successor had been appointed. The judgment against Secretary Cox was also erroneous, because it was without notice to him or opportunity of being heard. It is in every case requisite that parties shall be served with process in order to give jurisdiction, but in this the court assumed to direct Secretary Cox to do an official act without any sort of prior notice or information to him on the subject; nor is the act of issuing patents an official duty of the Secretary of the Interior. Primary application is to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the Secretary of the Interior has nothing to do with it, except on appeal. The duty of signing, sealing, &c., is devolved on the President and other officers prescribed by law and is no part of the official duty of the Secretary of the department. Judgment below reversed and the cause remanded, with direction to dismiss the petition.

Jecker et al. vs. Magee et al., Error to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky.—In this case the court below sustained the title of the widow of Magee, who died in that State an alien and intestate, as against the State, claiming by escheat, and the alien heirs of the deceased in respect of property of which he died seized. The question presented to the Court was whether the treaty of 1850, between the United States and Switzerland, protected the claim of the plaintiffs in error as heirs, they being citizens of the latter country. The Court held that it did not, inasmuch as its ratification did not take place until after title accrued to the wife under the laws of the State. The case was brought here, the plaintiffs in error insisting that the treaty took effect from the date of its conclusion or signature, and that the ratification by relation was as if of the same date as the signature, so that the treaty being made in 1850 and its ratification five years later being in law as of the same date, the title of the heirs was protected.

Mr. Justice Davis now delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment below, holding that while the ratification of a treaty in respect of public matters and questions between governments making it is as of the date of its conclusion, yet in this country, as the treaty is the law of the land, it does not conclude private rights until it is made the established law by the sanction of the Senate.

The United States vs. Keeler et al., Certificate of Division from the Circuit Court for the District of North Carolina.—In this case Keeler was Postmaster at Salem, N. C., on the breaking out of the war, and under Confederate States authority paid over to one Clemmens the moneys of the United States in his possession, in payment of a claim due Clemmens from the United States for postal service. It being undisputed that the Confederate authorities directed this act as to all moneys in the hands of postmasters belonging to the United State, and that the Confederate government had sufficient power to enforce the law. The question arose whether on his official bond the principal and sureties were liable for the sum so paid Clemmens. On this question the court below were divided, and it was certified to this court for answer. Mr. Justice Miller now delivered the opinion of the court, holding that the defence of irresistible force, compulsion, &c., relied upon by the defendants is not sound, because such a consideration was not within the condition of the bond, and that the defendants are liable for the amount due.

John Gut vs. State of Minnesota.—The appellant in this case was convicted of murder committed in Brown county, Minn., where he was indicted. Subsequently the Legislature reorganized the judicial districts of the State, and under the new arrangement the trial was in another county. The action of the Legislature was relied upon as *ex post facto* legislation by the prisoner, and on that ground the Supreme Court of the State was asked to discharge him. That court denied the application and this court affirms the judgment, Mr. Justice Field delivering the opinion, holding that the change of the place of trial by the Minnesota act was in no sense *ex post facto* in its operation. It provided no different punishment and added nothing to the penalty at the time of the commission of the offence.

Elliott, Administrator, vs. James S. Wilkins.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Tennessee.—In this case the court below, under the laws of the State intended to retain the judicial supervision of the estates of deceased persons therein, gave judgment against Wilkins for an amount paid to the administrator of the deceased appointed where he died, in Alabama. The local administrator having sued to recover it, this court, Mr. Justice Wilson delivering the opinion, reversed the judgment, holding that the payment to the foreign administrator discharged the debtor, and affirming the theory that the debt follows the person of the creditor to whom it is due, and not the person of the debtor, in respect of the right of property, and that all debts are due at the domicile of the creditor.

Providence Rubber Company et al. vs. Goodyear et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Rhode Island.—This is a branch of the main Goodyear patent case, which was decided last Monday, Mr. Justice Swayne delivering the opinion of the court affirming the decree of the court below, sustaining the demurrer interposed to the cross bill in the case and dismissing the latter.

St. Louis Public Schools vs. Walker et al.—Error to the Supreme Court of Missouri.—This was one of the three cases brought by the St. Louis School Board to recover certain lots in that city, the board claiming under the assignment of school lands by the act of June, 1812, and the grant in the acts of 1824 and 1831. The judgment was for the defendants, and it was now affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Miller.

The United States vs. Theodore Adams.—Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the court, denying the motion to reform the decree and mandate in this case.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

Colonel D. S. Dexter, of Fort Tuckett, R. I.; Dr. H. P. Poole, of Boston; Colonel M. Lathrop, of Washington; Dr. F. T. Barnum, of Memphis; Judge C. P. Parkins, of Charlestown; Colonel R. Crowley, of New York; Rev. S. M. McGee, of Morristown, and Colonel J. Redmond, of New Jersey, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge R. Hitchcock, of Meadville; Colonel H. B. Cook, of Nashville; E. B. Judson, of Syracuse, and H. E. Sargent, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General George Maney, of Tennessee; Dr. G. S. Nelson, of Connecticut; G. M. Grier, of Goshen; G. W. Seward, of Florida; Commander E. K. Owen, of the United States Navy; Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania; A. P. Fairbanks, of Boston; N. G. Parker, of South Carolina, and George F. Wilson, of Rhode Island, are at the Astor House.

E. Lopez, Jr., of Washington; Captain S. B. Stone, of Stonington, and J. Tyler Wood, of Halifax, are at the New York Hotel.

George H. Pullman, of Chicago; Frank Johnson, of Norwich, Conn., and ex-Congressman J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, are at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Governor Levi Underwood, of Vermont; L. B. Bummer, of Chicago; J. S. Howard, of Hartford; D. T. Emery, of Portland, Me., and A. D. Hunt, of Louisville, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel George Edwards, of Dry Tortugas; Rev. Dr. Payne, of Schenectady; Rev. Dr. Ogilby, of Staten Island, and John Burke, of Dublin, Ireland, are at the Coleman House.

Marcus G. Parrott, of Kansas; E. A. Buck, of Buffalo, and Captain Willard, of the United States Army, are at the Hoffman House.

A. N. Ramsdale, of New London; G. H. Newhall and H. P. Smith, of Philadelphia, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Captain Alexander Stewart, of the United States Army; Commander Willard, of the United States Navy, and Dr. Andrews, of Baltimore, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Professor Hitchcock, of Massachusetts; Rev. Dr. Duncan, of Philadelphia, and Dr. James McArthur, of Glasgow, Scotland, are at the St. Elmo Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Ex-Governor Clifford and Dr. S. Mordecai, for Boston; Colonel French, for Albany, and Colonel J. K. Wistie, for Philadelphia.

Americans in Paris.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the office of Bowles Brothers & Co., 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending January 27, 1870:—New York—Mr. C. W. Cram, Mr. C. B. Rogers and family, Mr. E. S. Blois, Mr. Eug. Marchand, Mr. S. B. Solomon, Mrs. Julius Ives, Mr. Isaac Sherwood, Jr., Mrs. I. Sherwood, Miss Neva Sherwood, Mr. Wm. Sloane, Mr. O. H. Shepard, Mr. F. W. Meyer, Mr. E. J. Woolsey, Jr. Boston—Mr. Murray Forbes, Mr. C. B. Gardner, Mr. A. H. Hall, Mr. F. Gordon Merrill, Mr. C. B. Brigham, Dr. M. Rosenstein, Mr. C. B. Eustis. Philadelphia—Mr. Joseph Wyatt, Dr. G. M. Provost. St. Louis—Mr. James Richardson. Milwaukee—Mrs. J. E. Mitchell. Detroit—Mr. Jesse, Mr. Smith. Hartford—Mr. C. E. Glover. Massachusetts—Mr. J. W. Clark and family. Cambridgeport—Rev. Thomas Scully. Plymouth—Mr. C. G. Davis and family. Albany—Mr. P. Montreath and family. Montreal—Mr. F. Taylor. Brussels—Mr. A. L. Chetlain, United States Consul. Antwerp—Mr. John Wilson, United States Consul. Cork—Mr. E. G. Eastman and family. Kidderminster—Mr. John Lewis.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A load of lager beer, owned by Jersey City brewers, was seized yesterday in Court street, on the charge that the kegs were imperfectly stamped.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions paid a visit to the jail and inspected the building yesterday, in accordance with the suggestion of Judge Troy.

The Hebrew congregation "Beth Elohim" (moderate reform) have lately purchased the Central Presbyterian church, on Schermerhorn street, between Powers and Nevins streets, for $55,000. They expect to have all changes in the interior of the building completed by July next, as demanded by the Hebrew service according to the "German Ritual," as opposed to the "Polish," and the new temple will be consecrated by August next. It is from this congregation that the more radical reformers have seceded lately, forming the Temple Israel, which holds Divine service every Saturday at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association on Fulton avenue.

A TEMPEST IN HAMILTON HALL.

Meeting of Williamsburg Property Owners.

In response to a published call a meeting of property owners interested in the proposed widening of Fourth street assembled in Hamilton Hall last evening.

Abraham H. Dailey was called to the chair and Jeremiah Fielding acted as secretary.

The CHAIRMAN asked for an expression of opinion as to the proposed improvement, stating that the bills before the Legislature for that purpose were different in their scope. The Assembly bill provided for a widening of ten feet, and the Senate bill for twenty feet.

Mr. JOHN LINSKY addressed the meeting in opposition to the widening of the street, but expressed himself in favor of extending it to Greenpoint and repaving it. He also presented an elaborate estimate of the cost of the proposed improvement. For the twenty feet widening he estimated that the tax would be seventy-three dollars per foot or $1,460 for every lot of twenty feet.

Mr. THOMAS O'BRIEN said that he was named in one of the bills as a commissioner, but as he could not afford to take it, he thought that there was no impropriety in expressing his approbation of the project. He was in favor of widening and extending the street.

Mr. THOMAS MCDONALD earnestly opposed any improvement.

Mr. JOHN T. VENUS was in favor of the ten feet widening, but was opposed to any other proposition.

Mr. MICHAEL FAHEY violently denounced any improvement that would cost him anything, and then a tumult ensued, in which the voices of Henry Hamilton, O'Brien, McDonald and Fahey predominated.

In the midst of the confusion Mr. Patrick Meighen moved that the meeting adjourn for one week. With great difficulty the chairman got the motion before the meeting, put on his hat and left with the crowd.

TELEGRAPHS UNDERGROUND.

German Objections to Wires Overhead—Plan for Lines Underground.

The Cologne *Gazette*, writing upon the above interesting subject, says:—

The storm of the 17th December, 1869, called general attention to the imperfections of the present system of constructing telegraphic lines. While the wires are above ground they are exposed to injury, not only from violent gales of wind, but from innumerable other causes. They may be broken by a sudden change of temperature, and when a frost is severe they are often encased in a crust of ice so thick that they are unable to bear its weight. In the course of from ten to twenty years they are destroyed by rust. The expense of galvanizing them is very great, and it is almost impossible to subject them to the processes with such care as to leave no parts unprotected. The influence of damp frequently causes a loss of the current sufficient to disturb communication, or at least to endanger the exactness of the despatches. Lightning is sometimes attracted, and melts the wires or cleaves the posts. Besides this, it is advisable not to forward telegrams during a thunderstorm, as the life of the official may be endangered by his doing so.

Subterranean lines are exposed to none of these disadvantages. In 1867 several such cables, which had been buried for ten years and more, were carefully examined, and they were found to be in a state of perfect preservation. These considerations would render their general adoption advisable, but as they are far more expensive than those in general use, on account of its being necessary to protect them from the influence of the earth by means of an isolating covering, it will be well to employ them at first only in those districts where several wires are required.

The *Gazette* proposes the following subterranean lines from Berlin:—One to Cologne, with branches to Coblentz, Mayence and Frankfort-on-Main; one to Frankfort-on-the-Oder, with branches to Breslau, Posen and Thorn; one via Stettin to Dirschau, with branches to Dantzig, and via Königsberg to Insterburg; one to Dresden, with branches via Halle to Erfurt and Frankfort-on-Main; one to Hanover, with branches to Holland and Bremen; one to Hamburg and one to Stralsund. These lines would require 287¼ German miles of seven, twenty-six German miles of four and 172 German miles of three-wired cable.

The entire expense of constructing them would amount to about 7,000,000 thalers, but the whole sum need not be laid out at once.

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EUROPE.

PROGRESS OF THE PAPAL COUNCIL.

Russian Imperialism and the National Interests.

ROME.

Monsignor Dupanloup on the Roman Curia—Philippic in the Council—Morals in Rome—Latin Propensities—Romans and Foreigners in the Corso—Labor Below Par.

ROME, Jan. 23, 1870.

People are still "counting noses" here, in and out of the Council, upon infallibility, which remains the topic uppermost in all circles. Two days ago Dupanloup, the famous leader of French Gallicanism, delivered a speech in the Ecumenical Assembly, and it is reported by those who heard it as the most eloquent piece of oratory so far given at St. Peters. He thundered in Latin against the Roman Curia—against its corruptions, abuses and exorbitant pretensions—until some of the native prelates were quite dismayed and became desirous of quashing the bold speaker. But Dupanloup would not be put down, and, secure by grace of French influence, he persisted in having his say out to the end. His speech was a philippic against the present state of things clerical in the Eternal City—a motion for the reform of morals in the Pontifical Court. But although the speaker forced himself to be heard, both the philippic and the motion met with the cold shoulder and were tabled. Since I have heard several bishops express their opinion that Rome is the purest and most pious city of the world, and that the speech was the essence of all insolence; and apparently this is not only a holy, but a very moral abode. The outside makes a good show; the social evil does not flaunt about as in other cities; swearing against God, His vicar on earth; taking the name of the Madonna or the sainted in vain, is not allowed; people are taught to cross themselves devoutly in passing the images of the Virgin, to talk low and respectfully of all in authority, and to give the sidewalk to the zouaves, those upright defenders of the faith. Things wear such a pious aspect, in fact, that at first sight one suspects the people to have become intensely hypocritical. Very high personages ruling with the mitre take such pains to cover up their tracks wherever they may go and to give their utterances a saintly tinge that one is compelled to imagine under this *régime* of bishops and priests in black gowns there lurks something rotten in Rome.

Draw the curtains, take an inside view of the crooked alleys and byways spread so labyrinthically over the seven hills. The suspicion and imagination become certainty, and it becomes clear that Bishop Dupanloup is treading on *terra firma* when he inveighs against corruption and asks for reform hereabouts. The priestly discipline enforced by the Church is not adapted to promote good morals, in the first place, in the opinion of many here who are hankering after a change. Then, besides, the governing powers who wear the aforesaid black gowns are not only men, but men of the Latin race, and of that particular branch of the Latin race—viz., the Italian—which is the most sensual, the most addicted to corporeal pleasures and enjoyments and cultivation, and hence the least capable of abstract thought, depth of reasoning or stout work. It is the nature of the Italian to be light and bright, like his climate and country; fine natural sights strike his eyes, and he is very good at reproducing them by means of the fine arts. But, after he has done that, give him time to blow, to sit or move about lazily and slowly in the cafes and theatres, and, above all, allow him to have the pleasure of taking a peep at the fairer half of mankind in the Cascine, in the *Corso* and on the Rivera. Without a little of this occupation for every man, woman and child of them the world would not move. If he works, he must work slowly, and does never forget that he is on earth to enjoy life. These purely sensual propensities are carried very far here. They are inculcated in all classes, both by precept and example of the chief priests and rulers, as it is against their system to stir the people up by any lively effort of mind or body. Education has fallen off since the time of Julius Caesar, and there seems no prospect that it will regain its own as long as the Jesuits have all the schools and books in their own keeping, as they persist in wishing to do. Every day I am a witness of the following tableau in the Corso:—On one hand the Romans, dressed rather grandly, are sunning themselves and conversing pleasantly about *amore* and *ballerine* and *principesse*—their staple topics—while intently engaged in eying and criticising the occupants of the armoried equipages; on the other hand fair haired and grim visaged foreigners are hastening to and fro, with some definite object clearly depicted in their eyes, either bent on examining the ruins and curiosities, with a strict and clear conscience to see all that is to be seen, or striking out, book in hand, after some intellectual entertainment. The foreigners step out at a bold and rapid pace; the Roman moves along, when he does feel inclined to move, in a dignified walk, and you never meet or see him with a book in his hand—in truth, any bundle or package is too much of a load for him, according to the ways he has been brought up in. In short, the prevalent Latin idea in these regions is, that labor is not only unpleasant, but a derogatory proceeding; that man is not a working and thinking machine, but a superb animal, destined to feed in some everlastingly green and fresh pasture. Romans do not equal the Neapolitans in eating maccaroni, but they eclipse even them in leading the *dolce far niente* existence, or in securing terrestrial blessings at the smallest costs.

By no one, therefore, have I heard commended the efforts being made in the Council by Dupanloup to erect an altar on the Capitol Hill to virtue and good morals, and he has undertaken a difficult if not impossible job, for which he will get no thanks.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial Official in Rome—Interview of a Herald Special Writer—Russia as It Is—Americans and Russians—Peter and Catharine—Nobility and Titles—Mystification of Foreigners in Moscovydom—Commerce—Schools—Army.

ROME, Jan. 23, 1870.

I had yesterday some information from an eminent Russian official now sojourning here in regard to the actual state of his country :—

"We have," said he, "a vast territory and we are a homogeneous people, fairly welded together, thanks to the present reign of Alexander II. But I regret having to say that we are making very little progress. We cannot compare with your country in this respect; I only wish we could. For the rest there is great sympathy existing between our nations; it seems inconceivable, such is the great difference between our systems, but it is a fact; we like the Americans and I have always found that they like us. Perhaps it is because we can appreciate each other so well, simply because each people is so distinct and there can be no ground of disagreement or misunderstanding between us. My country possesses immense riches and resources, only awaiting the proper management and some of the energetic talent in which you are so wealthy in order to be developed. Would you believe it, we possess wells of oil and grow valuable products, but yet at this present moment all Russia is lighted by petroleum oil from your side, as well as furnished with some of your goods at rates three times as cheap as we manufacture them ourselves! The truth is, Peter the Great did us great good, but also great harm, from which we have never fully recovered. He went into Europe, learned trades until he became the first workman of his empire; he saw French civilization at the feet of the French monarch, and he returned to Russia with the idea that the aim of all civilization was to make the people bow down at a throne. He was a perfect despot. He forced his own people to adopt a European varnish; named everybody and everything with European names on his return. While Catharine had the good sense to maintain and cultivate Russian names and a genuine national spirit, Peter neglected to look after the tastes and genius of his own race. That has been a severe drawback for us. Before his time the nation had traversed several very bloody and terrible stages of development, during which it suffered much, but gained much also. The Tartar rule, the Muscovite *régime* and the Polish domination (finally overthrown by the patriotism of the Boyars, who established the house of Romanoff) all contributed to form our national character and to cement us as a people. Peter stepped in and spoilt things considerably. His efforts, though well meant, tended directly to un-Russianize us. He was the first to assume the title of Emperor and to get rid of the appellation Czar as an official one. It is true the Emperor, as any other sovereign, is still called Czar among the people, but it is not official. Peter changed the official system of the country from top to bottom; he delighted in European names and applied them in all the branches of governmental administration. For instance, what became under Catharine Predsedatel was under him styled President; Zassedatel was under him assessor; Douma was under him magistrate, and so on. The situation of Russia at present existing is due in a great measure to the beneficent ideas of the reigning sovereign. Alexander II. has not only been wise enough to free the serfs, and in such a manner that both parties, the freedmen and the old proprietors, are satisfied and reconciled together, but he has at the same time freed all the Russians, who, during the reign of Nicholas, were tongue tied and thought tied and deprived of all their initiative faculties. Under Nicholas we could say or do nothing without a permit; now we enjoy greater liberties than the people of the French empire. We give all praise and justice to Alexander for what he has done; his reign will be a marked one.

I am speaking to you exactly as I think, and do not address you either from an official standpoint or in any quality of a nobleman. I am, he continued, a count, but the title is worth nothing to me at home; the people never call me by it, but simply brother or employé. The Russian people do not even know what titles of nobility are; they are a European importation, principally dating from the reign of Catharine. In the popular eyes nobility is not gained from titles or families, but from the fact of being in the imperial governmental service in some capacity. The grade of colonel in the army gives nobility, and the Councillor of State has a right to exact "excellency" when he is addressed. I have a sincere love for my country, but I speak of it as it is, hence the best way to get rid of defects in a country is to deal with them squarely. I have been in the administration for thirty years, sometimes as counsellor, director and governor, and I think I have had the opportunity to observe better than those who write books upon us what are our qualities and what our defects. People coming among us are often mystified, and this accounts for our not being well comprehended at the present day. Poor Custine, he was a good fellow; but there never was an individual more duped.

There are Russians, said he, who take great delight in not telling the truth about their country, either with the view to make it appear *couleur de rose*, or to play a practical joke on the foreign tourist. Just now our commerce is far from being in a flourishing condition, and this is chiefly due to bad arrangements enforced at St. Petersburg in the Ministry of Finance. We have neither free trade nor a protective tariff, but rather a confused mixture of both systems, the worst thing for our prosperity, since there is neither order, method nor economy to be gotten out of such a mixture. Our trade with the Oriental nations, especially China, has diminished to almost nothing by the unchecked efforts of the English. We are a nation of tea drinkers, without sugar, and we do get our tea from China—the very best, for we accept none other. For the rest our forces and *prestige* are rapidly gaining ground in the neighborhood of the English possessions, and soon we must carry the day in that section. If we had a good Secretary of the Treasury we would get along much better. We have talent, but it is unemployed. Our primary free schools depending from the State are working well and much more numerous than those of the clergy, which also are to be found in every village. The government is striving with all its might to complete our netway of railways in the South, and we will have Odessa reunited with other sections by next year. There is nothing going on in the Crimea; Sebastopol as a fort is just as the war left it; the city has been somewhat rebuilt, but we have no vessels in the Black Sea. Many of us still think the conclusion of peace in 1856 with the allies was a great mistake; there was no necessity of stopping the war; Russia was united and the allies were not into our inside ring even to the extent of a mile. Our army numbers 500,000 men, and that number must be kept up, because it is, properly speaking, the police of such a vast empire. Our city police forces are very small.

TURKEY.

The Relations to Egypt—Diplomacy of the Viceroy—Chances of Another Eastern War.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 19, 1870.

My last informed you that the Viceroy's procrastination in answering and carrying out the orders sent him regarding the giving up of breech-loaders and iron-clad vessels had obliged the Porte to send to Egypt a further peremptory order on the subject. This brought an answer from his Highness which, while apparently submissive, was in reality but another phase of the "hide and seek" game which the Viceroy is evidently bent on playing with the central government. He stated that he was ready to obey the orders of his Majesty, and had only delayed doing so because he did not know the precise cost of the ships and arms which were to be given up. If general and vital interests were not at stake in the matter one could find amusement in watching and commenting on the cool manner and tone of the Khedive's answers and intrigues in this question, which, I was justified in predicting, had not reached any real or satisfactory solution by the apparent acceptation of the imperial firman sent by Server Effendi.

But when one looks forward without being able to foretell what may be the consequence of determined resistance on one side or just irritation on the other, there is reason to ask with anxiety why the cabinets of the Western Powers, who are certain to meddle in the matter ultimately, do not interfere at once, before any mischief is done. It appears to me that if the Viceroy is not told plainly and once for all that Europe insists on his keeping the peace, we stand every chance of seeing this Turco-Egyptian question go through the same phases as the late Cretan question. If then, as could be done now, the great Powers had made their policy known to Greece from the onset as firmly as they did towards the close, many lives would have been spared, much misery and suffering prevented and millions of money saved.

England and France are more to blame than the rest, for their influence on both sides is great, and they have more real interest at stake in the East than other Powers. If a petty and short-sighted policy prevents their acting together and prevailing on the Viceroy to keep quiet, what will be the consequence? Either Turkey must give in (which she is determined not to), and on doing so be politically annihilated, or she will bring Egypt to terms, but at a cost which will make every holder of Turkish loan anxious to get rid of such scrip.

You will, perhaps, imagine that in my anxiety for the prosperity of Turkey I am taking a "black" view of this still-pending Egyptian question. I sincerely hope it may prove so, but if only one-fourth of what we hear from Egypt be true I fear that a pacific solution of the question is not what the Viceroy is working for. His promises are fair-spoken enough, but how far his acts coincide with his assertions you will judge if I add that instead of sending his iron-clads up here he has ordered the construction of several others, and instead of delivering the breech-loaders he receives or is about to receive from your continent a large number of rifles. Against whom these preparations if not against the Sultan?

Locally, I have nothing of any interest to communicate, as the Mohammedan Bairam festivals are past without any of the reported changes of Ministry. From Paris we hear that there is a hitch again in the Roumanian Railway scheme, but I will report on this when I get more precise information.

THE PERILS OF THE STORM.

Its Extent and Fury on the Seas—The North German Bark Nicoline in a "Revolving" Hurricane.

A full and complete narrative of the disasters that have occurred on the Atlantic during the late storm can never be written. Shipwrecks, dismasted and disabled vessels, drowned mariners and noble ships driven ashore attest some of the terrible results of a gale that from the Gulf of Mexico to the St. Lawrence has been exceedingly destructive. Those whose mercantile interests are such that their attention is hourly directed to like terrible occurrences as the HERALD'S marine news has recently daily chronicled, have realized the importance of a speedy and correct transmission to the public of such intelligence, while the horror of narrow escapes from death, shattered hulls, overwhelming seas, privations and sufferings as such reports at length narrated, were full of more than ordinary interest, although unwelcome to the casual reader.

THE BARK NICOLINE.

Among these vessels which have passed through an ordeal of a terrible nature unscathed is the North German bark Nicoline, Captain Heim, which arrived at this port early Sunday morning. This vessel left Santos, Brazil, on the 19th of December, laden with coffee. They crossed the Equator in longitude 39.10 degrees on the 12th of January. Up to this time the voyage had been extremely pleasant, marked with favoring winds and charming weather. On the 2d of February, when north of Hatteras, there burst upon this craft, without premonition, a strong gale from the north and east, which drove her back to the Gulf Stream.

A "REVOLVING" HURRICANE.

The gale increased in fury without abatement until the 8th inst.—the moon being in the first quarter—when within 120 miles distant north by west from Sandy Hook, the wind canted to the east and then again suddenly to the east-southeast, culminating in a revolving hurricane, which continued three days, finally expending its fury on the 11th instant, and settling down to a strong gale from the northwest. In twelve hours the barometer fell one inch, from 30.20 to 29.20, descending seven one-hundredths of an inch regularly every hour. At seven A. M. of the 11th instant the vessel was compelled to lay to on the starboard tack with close reefed topsails. One hour after the topsails were finally made fast, it blowing at the time a heavy gale, with hurricane-like squalls, which lulled at times and became almost a calm; then light winds from the northeast and southeast followed for two hours, with high, cross, chopping, boiling seas, until at length the variable winds finally changed to the southward the barometer constantly falling. Again the wind quickly clapped around to the southwest and west-southwest, and for five hours the hurricane was again dashing the vessel from wave to wave, threatening in its fury to destroy it. At eight P. M. the wind had again canted to the west and subsided somewhat. the high cross seas, however, continuing, with the barometer rising a little. At half-past twelve A. M. the 12th the wind went to the northwest, still again blowing little less than a hurricane, which continued forty-eight hours. At length, when dismay had taken possession of every soul on board because of this terrible experience, towards morning of the 13th, the hurricane subsided and the Nicoline, after a trial which few vessels are subjected to and survive them, was enabled to proceed to this port, having survived an ordeal of a revolving storm not inferior in severity to any that has for years visited the Atlantic coast. Captain Heim admits that were it not for a courageous crew it is problematical whether he would now be able to chronicle such a satisfactory state of affairs.

RECOGNITION OF CUBA.

A Grand Movement in Favor of Cuba—"The Cuban League of the United States"—Generals and Other Distinguished Men in the Order.

At length the long expressed sympathy of the people of the United States with the struggling patriots of Cuba is attaining a definite form, and there seems to be every prospect of a grand, universal demonstration throughout the country in favor of immediate action by Congress in behalf of the Cubans. The distinguished gentlemen at the head of the movement, and the celerity with which they have effected a large organization, gives every assurance of success; and in a short time the voice of the American people will probably be so consolidated in its appeals to Congress for the recognition of Cuba that the national legislature will scarcely hesitate to accord belligerent rights to the struggling republic.

The project of forming a league in this country devoted to the independence of Cuba has long been discussed among many of the most prominent citizens of New York, and on the night of the 7th inst. several gentlemen met at Delmonico's for the purpose of taking some action on the subject. Among those present were General M. T. McMahon, late American Minister to Paraguay; Colonel Ethan Allen, Bernard Casserly, P. A. Hargous, D. S. Lamson, Edward A. Raymond, Douglas Taylor, Wilmer S. Wood, Robert Avery, Charles W. Darling, J. Ricketts Lawrence, John Oakey, Edward C. Stedman, G. H. Van Alen, Gideon J. Tucker and James Betts Metcalf. General McMahon was elected president and Mr. Metcalf secretary of the organization, the object of which was set forth by the following unanimously adopted resolution:—

Resolved, That this organization be called "The Cuban League of the United States," and that its purpose shall be to give practical consolidation to the sentiment of American citizens and the moral support of the same in securing to Cuba, by all legal means, the inalienable right of self-government.

The above-named gentlemen were appointed a committee to invite prominent citizens to another meeting, at the same place, on the night of the 12th, on which occasion there was a very large attendance. Eloquent speeches were made by General McMahon, Colonel Allen and others, and Mr. Lowry, the counsel for the Cuban Junta, gave a very interesting narrative of the interviews between the Cuban agents in this country and the government at Washington. The following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Senator Sherman and to General Logan for the steps initiated by them to procure the immediate recognition of the state of civil war now existing in Cuba; and we desire those gentlemen to press their respective resolutions until their object is attained.

Resolved, also, That the thanks of every true American are due to those other members of Congress in both houses who have expressed the universal American sentiments of sympathy with our neighbors who are now striving to obtain the right of self-government.

These resolutions were signed by a committee consisting of the following persons:—M. T. McMahon, President; James Betts Metcalf, Secretary; J. H. Van Alen, Joseph Hayes, Granville P. Hawes, Daniel S. Lamson, Alexander Shaler, J. M. Macias, Charles W. Darling, H. M. Porter, T. F. Neville, A. M. C. Smith, Ethan Allen, Gordon Granger, John Oakey, Edward A. Raymond, J. Mansfield Davies, William Myers Hoes, P. F. McDonard, A. Duryea.

The following resolutions were also adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the Chair, with instructions to communicate forthwith with the friends of Cuba in the principal cities of the Union, informing such friends of the existence of "The Cuban League of the United States," enclosing a copy of the resolution of organization and requesting a similar organization immediately as a branch body under the same resolution, with a view of holding a public mass meeting in such principal cities throughout the Union on the same night, and to take such other steps as to such friends may seem advisable to secure the objects of this League.

Resolved, That the friends who may be addressed with the object as expressed in the above resolution, be requested to return an answer to the Committee on Correspondence as soon as they have complied with the request made and be prepared to call a mass meeting; after which the time of meeting will be announced to all by the President of the League.

Resolved, That the friends of Cuba, addressed as directed in the above resolution, be also requested to prepare a petition to Congress requesting its aid in behalf of Cuba; and, after obtaining all the signatures possible to the same, that such petition be returned to General M. T. McMahon, President of the Cuban League of the United States, No. 218 Broadway, New York city, to be forwarded to the proper authorities at Washington.

The following committees were appointed:—

Committee to prepare petitions to Congress asking recognition of belligerent rights to Cuba:—General Charles W. Darling, Captain Edward A. Raymond, Colonel D. S. Lamson, Major A. M. C. Smith, Jr., and Mr. Douglas Taylor.

Committee on Public Meetings for the same purpose:—General J. Mansfield Davies, Colonel John Oakey, Mr. Douglas Taylor, Colonel G. P. Hawes and Mr. W. M. Hoes.

Committee to correspond with other cities with a view to form similar organizations:—General M. T. McMahon, General J. H. Van Alen, General Joseph Hayes, Colonel D. S. Lamson, General A. Shaler, General C. W. Darling, Colonel J. M. Macias, Colonel H. M. Porter, S. N. Neville, Major A. M. C. Smith, Jr.; P. A. Hargous, Douglas Taylor, William S. Wood, James Betts Metcalf, Colonel Ethan Allen, General Gordon Granger, John Oakey, Captain Ed. A. Raymond, General J. Mansfield Davies, W. M. Hoes, P. F. McDonald, A. Dwyre, Bernard Casserly, Robert Avery, J. Ricketts Lawrence, Ed. C. Stedman and Gideon J. Tucker.

Committee to raise funds:—General Joseph Hayes, General Alexander Shaler, Mr. G. P. Lowrey, Colonel Ethan Allen, Colonel G. T. Hawes, Colonel John Oakey, Colonel D. S. Lamson, General C. W. Darling, Colonel J. M. Macias, Colonel H. M. Porter.

One thousand dollars were contributed to defray the expenses of the preliminary movements of the League, and the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on Wednesday night for the purpose of perfecting the organization. Special invitations will be issued to such as are desired to be present, but the public generally will be invited to participate in the movement.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Officers Promoted in 1866—How Political Influence is Operating Against Gallantry.

While the public are wasting their time in discussing and the press their time, space and ink, and all branches of the navy are deeply agitated in the controversy for high staff rank, &c., the questions are:—Shall there be relative rank, assimilated rank, positive rank, corresponding rank, absolute rank, no rank or all rank for the staff? We have floods of arguments in the snarl as to not where the staff shall be, but whether the line shall be permitted to exist relative to the staff, and when the surgeon may pitch his pills into the unwilling mouths of the liner and deny him his rights as well as his rank. Quietly amid all this controversy, without inquiry as to the injustice done, the well defined and properly conferred promotions given to officers of the navy for gallant and meritorious services in the late war, under the act of Congress of July 25, 1866, are being ignored by the restoration of officers to rank that they were considered to have forfeited.

The following is a list of the naval officers promoted in 1866 for gallant services throughout the war:—

Admiral—David J. Farragut.

Vice Admiral—David D. Porter.

Rear Admirals—J. Bailey, H. H. Bell, H. K. Thatcher, Stephen C. Rowen, S. W. Godon, J. S. Palmer, William Radford.

Commodores—S. P. Lee, J. P. McKinstry, O. S. Glisson, M. Smith, C. S. Boggs, A. H. Kilty, Henry Walke, T. A. Jenkins, J. B. Marchand, William R. Taylor, B. F. Sands, D. B. Ridgely, C. Steedman, James Alden.

Captains—E. G. Parrott, F. Stanley, W. H. Macomb, William H. LeRoy, Roger N. Stembel, J. R. M. Mullany, C. R. P. Rodgers, N. Collins, R. Werden, S. D. Trenchard, A. Murray, E. Donaldson, J. C. Howell, D. Ammen, R. H. Wyman, George B. Balch, F. A. Parker, J. Guest, D. M. N. Fairfax, J. M. B. Clitz, A. Bryson, J. H. Spotts, J. P. Bankhead, J. W. A. Nicholson, T. G. Corbin.

Commanders—C. H. Wells, S. P. Quackenbush, E. English, J. M. Bradford, R. B. Lowry, W. W. Low, J. H. Upshur, F. A. Roe, J. S. Thornton, W. D. Whiting, J. C. P. De Krafft, O. C. Badger, T. C. Harris, S. B. Luce, J. L. Davis, A. A. Semmes, W. T. Truxton, W. K. Mayo, J. E. Jouett, T. Scott Fillebrown, Geo. W. Young, Edward E. Stone, Walter W. Queen, Ralph Chandler, K. R. Breese, L. A. Kimberly, Geo. U. Morris, Daniel L. Braine, Geo. E. Belknap, E. P. Williams, D. B. Harmony, J. J. Cornwell, Jas. P. Foster, John Irwin, Jas. A. Greer, E. K. Owen, Aaron W. Weaver, Jas. H. Gillis, Wm. E. Fitzhugh, Chas. H. Cushman, H. A. Adams, Jr., Geo. Brown, Jas. W. Shirk, John G. Walker, Francis M. Ramsey.

Lieutenant Commanders—Sullivan D. Ames, J. O. Watson, H. B. Robeson, A. R. McNair, Wm. H. Barton, F. S. Brown, H. De H. Manley, Wm. Whitehead, E. A. Walker, W. S. Schley, S. Casey, Jr., Wm. T. Sampson, A. T. Snell, Wm. F. Stewart, Geo. P. Ryan, Geo. M. Bache, B. J. Cromwell, Geo. W. Hayward, Chas. E. McKay, J. W. Philips, H. F. Picking, Frederick Rodgers, Francis O. Davenport, Horace E. Mullin, John Weidman, J. F. McGlensey, S. Backus, E. C. Merriman, E. T. Brower, John H. Rowland, Morean Forrest, Frederick R. Smith, Jas. P. Robertson, Chas. L. Huntington, R. K. Duer, Louis Kempff, S. W. Nichols, A. N. Mitchell, N. W. Thomas, F. J. Higginson, J. McFarland, Geo. W. Sumner, B. F. Day, S. A. McCarty, H. O. Tallman, James D. Graham, Wm. R. Bridgman, A. H. McCormick, H. L. Johnson, A. S. Barker, Morton W. Sanders, Charles S. Cotton, Charles F. Blake, John R. Bartlett, O. A. Batcheller, S. W. Terry, J. H. Reed, Morrill Miller, F. J. Naile, F. Pearson, E. N. Kellogg, Richard S. Chew, La Rue P. Adams, John J. Read, Walter Abbot, E. T. Woodward, H. B. Rumsey, George M. Brown, George W. Wood, Charles W. Tracy, G. K. Haswell, E. E. Preble, M. L. Johnson, E. M. Shepard.

Lieutenants—Henry Glass, E. J. Dickman, W. W. Maclay, P. H. Cooper, H. C. Taylor, A. D. Brown, M. Niles, George H. Wadleigh, J. D. Clark, A. G. Kellogg, J. B. Coghlan, C. McGregor, Ira Harris, Jr., A. S. Crowninshield, D. R. Cassell, George W. Coffin.

Those passed over in said promotions, so recommended by the Board of Admirals and Secretary of the Navy, consisted of 3 Rear Admirals, 10 Commodores, 16 Captains, 17 Commanders, 32 Lieutenant Commanders.

Within the past ten months three captains and one commander have been restored to their original position by nomination of the President. Nothing has been said against this. But it has lately prevailed that nominations for restoration to original position have been sent in—under personal influence—where the individual stands recorded as avoiding war duties. It would seem but right that this should stop at once: and hereafter each case for this restoration should be inquired into by a properly constituted board of naval officers from the data recorded in the Navy Department or by the Naval Committee of the Senate, and not until they recommend should any of the overslaughed officers be promoted. If this does not take place the officers who have earned their promotion and received it for good battle record will be most unjustly treated, and the heretofore invaluable and cherished promotion for gallant services become a farce.

The attention of the Senate Naval Committee is particularly called to this ere they ratify any more of these nominations.

Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The United States gunboat Yantic is now lying alongside the wharf at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, with her crew and officers on board, only waiting for the necessary apparatus for sounding to proceed upon her mission. The Yantic will run lines of deep sea sounding from several points in the West Indies to Aspinwall preparatory to the laying of a telegraphic cable. Commander Irwin, the officer in command, has had experience in this kind of duty, and most satisfactory results are soon expected from his work. Aspinwall should be in communication with New York, and the sooner the better. We have already great interests at stake there, but, in anticipation of the successful completion of the survey of the isthmus by Commander Selfridge, it is almost imperative that the cable should be immediately laid.

The United States gunboat Nipsic, Commander Selfridge, is by this time at Caledonia Bay and is doubtless awaiting the arrival of the United States storeship Guard to proceed upon the survey.

On Tuesday, the 15th, the United States steam frigate Colorado will be put in commission. Captain G. H. Cooper commands her and she is to be the flagship of the East India squadron, which is to be commanded by Rear Admiral John Rodgers, who takes with him Captain E. T. Nichols as his chief of staff. Lieutenant Commander Silas Casey is to be her executive officer. The Colorado is one of our first class frigates, of 4,000 tons; she mounts a splendid battery of thirty nine-inch guns on her main deck, fourteen nine-inch guns on her spar deck, two 100-pounder Parrott rifles and one eleven-inch pivot gun upon her forecastle. She is of auxiliary steam power, with propeller to hoist out of the water, and can sail around the world without consuming a pound of coal. The other vessels of Rear Admiral Rodgers' fleet will consist of the Benicia and Alaska, also a powerful steamship, which will proceed to the East India station via the Suez Canal. The Benicia is now coaling at Boston preparatory to starting direct to her station. The Alaska, as soon as she has been repaired the damage caused by the fire on board of her upon her trial trip, will proceed to the same destination. Both these vessels can hoist their propeller out of the water and thus perform their voyages at a great saving in the item of coal.

The United States sloop-of-war Saratoga is preparing for sea. Already her lower and topmast rigging is set up; as yet her destination has not been given out, but the general opinion of the yard people is that she will go to the East Indies.

The United States sloop-of-war Iroquois sailed from Hong Kong about the middle of November. About this time she is at Cape of Good Hope and by April 10 she may be expected to arrive in the United States. The Oneida was to sail the latter part of November for the United States. By private advices from the East India squadron the fatal disease smallpox had made its appearance on board one of the fleet lying at Hong Kong. The flagship Delaware was at this last named place, and her officers and crew were anxiously awaiting to hear of her relief.

The recent controversy relative to the right and privileges of the Naval Hospital and how they shall be accorded to a sick officer, about which two letters were published in the HERALD, has culminated in the Secretary of the Navy ordering a Board of Inquiry to investigate the matter, as Lieutenant Commander Mitchell desired. The Court of Inquiry will consist of the following officers:—Rear Admiral S. W. Godon, Commandant of the Navy Yard, New York; Commander W. D. Whiting, Navigating Officer, and Surgeon Beale. Mr. J. Bolles, Solicitor of the Navy Department, is also expected from Washington to be present. The court will meet on the 15th of February. At first the inquiry does not seem to be of great import, but it will be found that it involves the rights of all naval officers, and it is imperative that they are definitely defined. It is surely very desirable to know when naval officers are to have the conveniences and comforts of the naval hospitals on shore under circumstances where naval surgeons have no experience or knowledge of the case presented to them.

Three hundred seamen from the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard have been transferred to this Navy Yard, and left for New York last night.

Arrival of the Seminole.

The United States steamer Seminole arrived at this port yesterday morning, seven days from Key West, Fla. She left the United States monitor Saugus in port. Off Cape Hatteras the Seminole experienced heavy weather. The following is a list of her officers:—

Commander—E. K. Owen, commanding.
Executive Officer—Lieutenant E. S. Keyser.
Masters—E. T. Strong, navigator; W. H. Brice, Eugene W. Watson, Washburn Maynard.
Engineers—Chief, John H. Long; first assistant, Joseph Trilley; second assistants, Charles H. Manning, J. A. B. Smith.
Assistant Surgeon—F. K. Hartzell.
Passed Assistant Paymaster—Jared Linsley, Jr.
Acting Boatswain—John Hall.
Captain's Clerk—Jesse Middleton.

On the 29th of January Assistant Surgeon W. S. Willis died from yellow fever at Port au Prince. The remains were sent ashore to the hospital for burial. On the 30th of January several cases of the disease were reported, among whom was Surgeon J. J. Gibson, and the Seminole put to sea, arriving at Key West on the 3d inst. All the sick were sent to the hospital at Key West. Since leaving Key West there has been no fever on board.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The following General Order (No. 29) has just been promulgated by the War Office:—

The first acting signal officers, wherever serving, will be in charge of and responsible for all property pertaining to the signal service at the posts or places at which they may be stationed. They will render the necessary returns and reports to the chief signal officer of the army in the forms provided for the purpose.

Second—By direction of the President the District of Columbia is hereby transferred from the Department of the East to the Department of Virginia.

The leave of absence heretofore granted to Brevet Major J. H. Mullikin, first lieutenant Eighth cavalry, has been extended to three months.

Upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are hereby made:—Surgeon E. H. Abodie, brevet colonel, is relieved from duty at St. Louis, Mo., and will report in person to the commanding general of the Department of the Lakes, to relieve Surgeon W. S. King, brevet colonel, as medical director of that department. Surgeon King, when relieved, will report to the commanding general of the Department of Virginia for duty as the director of that department, relieving John Moore. Brevet Colonel Surgeon Moore, when relieved, will proceed to New York city and relieve Surgeon John F. Hammond, brevet colonel, from duty as attending surgeon on officers and their families in that city. Surgeon Hammond, when relieved, will report in person to the commanding general of the Fifth Military District, relieving Surgeon Warren Webster, brevet colonel, from that duty. Surgeon Webster, when relieved, will proceed to New York city and report by letter to the commanding general of the Department of the East.

A number of unattached non-commissioned officers of the Thirty-eighth infantry have been ordered to be discharged from the service at the place where they may be serving.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Edmund Rice, first lieutenant, "unattached," will report in person, without delay, to the superintendent general of the recruiting service at New York city, for assignment at Fort Columbus, New York harbor.

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY IN THE GROCERY BUSINESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The Select Committee on American Navigation Interest have agreed to report a bill allowing drawbacks on all shipbuilding materials not to exceed eight dollars per ton on wooden sailing vessels, &c., &c. Having made a fair living in the grocery business until of late, when my domestic expenses from different causes increased much and my profits remained about the same, in consequence of a German competitor who undersells me, being brought up to live on less expense than we Americans, so my American neighbor prefers, dealing with him, although he being a foreigner. My sales amount to about $40,000 per year, and all I shall ask from my government is a small subsidy, say two and a half per cent, so to compete with this foreign intruder.

AMERICAN GROCER.

A DUEL BY GASLIGHT.

Exciting Sword Combat in This City.

Fight Between a Cuban and an Englishman—The Battle Ground a Fashionable House Up Town—They Fight With Sabres—Both Men Wounded.

A duel! a duel! Away with clubs and slungshots, sneaking murder and vile dens, dark and reeking with their hideous crimes, that make night sorry and the eyes of the sweet Aurora dim with tears. Good old times have come again—the times of the gallant cavaliers who would not brook a word of insult unless the aggressor answered with his sword.

Another duel, and that, too, in New York, and fair play, deep cuts and wrongs redressed and friends made better and firmer still. It is a novelty to be sure, but the age is nothing without its fun and frolic, fights and fisticuffs. Like fashion, the customs of former days may come again. Who knows but that the Legislature in its kind indulgence may generously proclaim the wearing of rapiers upon the thigh? Out upon your pistol. It is a tempting weapon that courts the owner to be employed, often perhaps with justice, yet seldom with satisfaction. Tybalt had no firearm, yet the brave Mercutio was disposed of, while in turn the overbearing Tybalt met his doom, no foul shot being fired. Again, but for the treachery of the Danish royalty, young Hamlet and Laertes might, after a pleasant tilt, have shaken hands and drank together. But of the duel last night. Mark well the fact it was not in Paris, but in this great and rising metropolis—a rousing, rattling affair, vigorous and decisive, earnest and determined. Devoid of braggart characteristics, it was a genuine encounter, instigated by insult and revenged by a patriot's victory.

THE DUELLISTS.

The name of Francisco de Porto is well known. He is a Cuban, and has already proved his love of country. Young, his age being twenty-eight, muscular, though lithe and active, and of ordinary height, De Porto is a handsome, dashing fellow, with a brilliant black eye, denoting fire and energy. If appearances form any criterion he is modest and unpretending. He has already displayed his prowess as a duellist at the Heidelberg University, where he was some years a student, but more recently in Canada, where last summer he met in mortal combat De Couto, the editor of the Spanish journal *El Cronista*, who, it appeared, had cast some aspersions upon his reputation. The parties connected with that affair met in a secluded grove on the Canadian side, between four and five o'clock in the morning. The duel was fought with pistols and terminated in De Porto being severely wounded in both thighs, the Spanish editor narrowly escaping. It may be mentioned that De Porto has already figured prominently in the Cuban war, and since his return to this city has taken an active part in the affairs of the Cuban Junta. His latest opponent was a Mr. George Proude, an Englishman, not very dissimilar in either age or appearance to his antagonist. If anything he might be said to be more powerful, though he lacked the fiery aspect of De Porto. Proude is said to be a gentleman of some pretension as well as of moderate means and respectability. But the physical capabilities of the combatants not being just so serviceable as their scientific qualifications in the progress of the encounter last night, we forbear further reference to their *physique*.

WHAT CAUSED THE QUARREL.

That the members of the Cuban Junta have recently been subjected to severe criticism for the alleged tardiness of their actions has heretofore fully been explained. Moreover, the Cubans in this city, those at least ever seemingly anxious about expeditions, have from time to time been subjected to censure from some cause which even their critics could not clearly define. It was alleged, forsooth, that the Junta intended nothing practicable, that the young Cubans were disporting them around the city, wishing at the same time that men of other nationalities should go forth and fight for their freedom. Nor did those with busy mouths hesitate to proclaim that the Junta and their followers were reclining in *otium cum dignitate*, intent on harvesting the funds and disposing of them for other purposes than was generally supposed. Such like rumors were abroad, with what effect it is needless to observe. Their truth or falsity has long been determined. Howbeit, such insinuations were not calculated to act favorably on the minds of the brave Cubans who had so nobly banded together to support their gallant cause. Besides, a Cuban, with his proud associations, is not the one to listen calmly to stories affecting his honor, more especially when the derogatory expressions emanate from one supposed to be more or less indifferent to the result of the present war. Now, Mr. Proude being an Englishman, and considering the conduct of his own countrymen in the late rebellion, it was natural to infer that his extreme sympathy did not entirely rest with the slaves of Cuba.

DE PORTO AND PROUDE WERE FRIENDS.

For months they had known each other, and it appears that a mutual feeling of regard sprung up between them. Latterly, however, the friendship began to cool. Along with others Proude had freely indulged in bitter taunts, frequently accompanied by cutting sarcasm about the action of the Cubans in this city. Again and again did De Porto urge upon his quondam friend to desist from expressing himself so recklessly and unwarrantably about the Junta. Matters went on in this way for a week or two, when at length the seeds of enmity which had so quickly ripened bloomed forth in anger on Saturday night. By design or accident the parties met in a certain hotel up town. The old quarrel was renewed. Words were spent freely until at length a characteristic observation by Proude—an observation significant of an approaching kick—placed De Porto in fever heat, the result of which was that he

SPAT IN HIS OPPONENT'S FACE.

There was a crowd present and the issue was apparent. The circumstance created considerable excitement—the duel was at hand. Boiling with indignation, Proude immediately tendered the challenge to mortal combat—a challenge which was at once accepted, and a feeling of contentment was thereupon displayed by all. With great promptness the preliminary arrangements were proceeded with, the discussion being marked by much coolness, notwithstanding that the previous wrathful debate had just concluded. The seconds were not far away, and, after a little consultation, there was chosen on behalf of De Porto a Mr. Alfred Neill, and for Proude, Mr. Charles Pittman. The compact was then agreed to. the only question to be disposed of was as to

THE WEAPONS AND THE BATTLE GROUND.

The combatants were determined to fight. Both were good swordsmen; both had wrongs—the Cuban to avenge the slander on his countrymen, his opponent to wipe out the stain that the defiant expectoration of De Porto had inflicted. With what weapons should they fight? Pistols? no; for, said they, "any fool can shoot; it takes a swordsman to fight a duel," and so swords were the weapons. De Porto insisted on foils, but Proude desired the ordinary sabre used by cavalry. This question formed the subject of much wrangling, but finally De Porto consented, and so far matters afforded mutual satisfaction. All this occurred up town, near the house of a common friend, and a fashionable one at that, in West Nineteenth street.

To that house, then, the parties, accompanied by their seconds, on Sunday night repaired. There was no noise, no unusual sound to disturb the quietude of the place. Few were aware that within an hour one of two human beings might probably breathe his last. The preparations were made in silence, and the hour of two o'clock yesterday morning was awaited with anxiety. The edges of the keen blades were carefully examined and for a lengthened period scarcely a word was spoken.

STRIPPING FOR THE FRAY.

Ding, dong—it was two o'clock. In the spacious back parlor of the house in question the parties assembled ere the echo of the chimes had died out. Both combatants stripped for the contest, the seconds now and then whispering something to those about to engage. Only a half dozen persons were present, each one of whom was thrilled by a nervous excitement. A splendid chandelier shed a flood of light around the room, though otherwise the place was excessively cold, so cold, indeed, as to necessitate the wearing of a thin walking coat by each of the duellists, both of whom were attired in tight pantaloons, all underclothing being entirely dispensed with. All the arrangements having been completed the combatants announced their readiness to proceed.

A DEAD SILENCE

ensued, while an ashy paleness seemed to be the prevalent complexion of every man in the room. The word was given and the duellists crossed swords, and, having taken three paces backwards, the fight commenced. At first a slight timidity was apparent on both sides—not so much timidity, perhaps, as the nervous expectation incident to the opening of the encounter. Finally, after some little hesitation, De Porto advanced, Proude meanwhile on the alert to receive him. The scene was exciting. All at once the few spectators were startled by a sudden cut made by Proude at the head of his opponent, who, however, deftly parried and retired a pace or two. Up to the present both had observed a comparatively serene demeanor, but it was evident the duel could not be a prolonged one, each being bent on deadly strife. Having again crossed, great skill was displayed by both, their eyes flashing with fire and endeavoring, as it were, to penetrate each other's intent.

ADMIRABLE SWORDSMANSHIP

was displayed, the cuts being rapid, well directed and parried with precision. Up to the present, which was about five minutes from the commencement, De Porto had escaped with a slight scratch on the chest, Proude being unharmed, when suddenly De Porto offering a tempting chance, Proude advanced upon him and inflicted a diagonal cut upon the right thigh. It was a fatal move for Proude, for no sooner had he leaned forward to make the cut than, with lightning-like rapidity, De Porto following up the *contrafilo*, gashed his opponent on the right shoulder, causing a wound some five inches in length and about one a half inches in depth. His sword arm was disabled.

THE DUEL WAS OVER.

Proude dropped his blade exclaiming, "Enough for to-day; you will give me my revenge another time," to which De Porto replied:—

"I am always at your disposition."

Subsequently the parties shook hands and the wounds were examined. That inflicted on De Porto, though some eight inches in length, was scarcely a quarter of an inch in depth, while Proude's was of a serious character, the blood streaming from it in profusion. He was immediately conveyed to his residence in Brooklyn, where the proper assistance was procured.

And thus terminated the sanguinary contest, the chivalrous Cuban on the one hand vindicating the slight cast upon his countrymen, and the Englishman avenging the bitter insult he had sustained. At the conclusion of the duel De Porto—who, by the way, was an officer on the —Lilianintimated with marked coolness that he was always at home in West Twenty-second street for any person who took the liberty of questioning the rectitude of the Cuban cause and its supporters in this city.

LITERATURE.

Reviews and Criticisms of New Books.

SUBMARINE WARFARE, OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE—Including a Discussion of the Offensive Torpedo System, Its Effects Upon Iron-clad Ship Systems, and Influence Upon Future Naval Wars. By Lieutenant Commander J. S. Barnes, United States Navy. With illustrations. New York: D. Van Nostrand.

It is difficult to decide which is deserving of most praise, the thorough and accurate manner in which the science and history of submarine warfare is recorded in this volume, or the admirable style in which the subject is treated. After briefly referring to the invention and destructive power of gunpowder Lieutenant Commander Barnes enters upon an account of the efforts made at various times to effect the destruction of a ship "by applying to its submerged parts a magazine of powder." David Bushnell, of Connecticut, an eccentric character, but a man of great inventive genius, first conceived the idea of a submarine vessel, and in 1787 he addressed a letter to Mr. Jefferson, then Minister to France, communicating the nature of his invention. His experiments with this then novel engine of warfare were singularly successful. Years before writing the letter referred to, he had made the effort to destroy the British war vessel Cerebus with one of these machines, and failed, and for many years his idea was regarded as of little practical service. Robert Fulton, in 1797, constructed a submarine boat in which he navigated the depths of the harbor of Brest with safety, and, after satisfying himself of the practicability of moving about under the surface of the water, constructed and gave name to what is now known as "torpedoes." He made numerous experiments with his invention, which was really nothing more than an improvement on Bushnell's idea. Some of these were successful; others—and, unfortunately, the most important—failed, partly because of incompleteness in the arrangements and partly because of the hostility which Fulton encountered from Commodore Rodgers and others high in authority. The next inventor to pursue the subject was Colonel Samuel Colt, of revolver fame, who experimented under the authority of the Secretary of War. On the 4th of June, 1842, "he exploded a torpedo in New York Harbor with a galvanic battery, and on the 4th of July destroyed the old gunboat Boxer, opposite Castle Garden. These, with other experiments, fully demonstrated the effectiveness of submarine engines of warfare. The day, however, was not prepared for them. It is true that during the Crimean war the harbors of Sebastopol and Cronstadt were protected by electric torpedoes; but the science of submarine warfare had not been sufficiently perfected to render them effective against the allied fleets, not one ship of which was ever destroyed by them.

Americans invented torpedoes and torpedo boats, and it was reserved for Americans to prove their utility. To the Confederates, during our recent civil war, belongs the credit of establishing submarine engines as legitimate appliances of modern warfare. The greater part of this book is filled with accounts of the many cases which proved the terrible effectiveness of torpedoes, and with descriptions of the various kinds used by both belligerents. Luckily for the Union cause, as the author remarks, it was not until comparatively late in the contest that the rebels organized a regular system of submarine defence. Had they done so in 1861 it is a matter of doubt whether New Orleans and other seaport towns could have been captured without a frightful expenditure of life and money. The effectiveness of torpedoes for defensive purposes is shown in the attempt to blow up the frigate Wabash in 1864, an account of which we give below:—

Upon the 19th of April an attempt was made upon the steam frigate Wabash, on the outside blockade, off Charleston, which was avoided by the early discovery of the approaching David. The frigate slipped her cable and moved ahead at full speed, directing the fire of her broadside and a fusillade of musketry in the supposed direction of her diminutive assailant. The darkness, the small size of the target and the confusion of the moment prevented any accuracy of aim, and the David returned in safety to Charleston. A curious and novel spectacle—a mighty frigate, with her tremendous armament of 700 men, absolutely put to flight by four men in a little boat of less than a ton burden, whose only armament was a few pounds of powder extended on a spar ahead of her.

In the foregoing account the mere chance of an early discovery saved the Wabash, and even then she was compelled to retire before her insignificant-sized enemy. During the entire war "seven monitors and eleven wooden vessels of war were totally destroyed by submerged torpedoes while actively engaged against the enemy's ports. Several other vessels—iron-clad and wooden—were temporarily disabled" by the same weapons. We need only refer to the Montauk, Baron de Kalb, Eastport, Tecumseh, Patapsco, Milwaukee, Osage and Housatonic, all of which vessels, with many others, were destroyed by these weapons to prove the terrible power of torpedoes. Nor did the Confederates escape injury from them. The destruction of the Albemarle, the finest iron-clad in their navy, was effected by means of a small boat with a torpedo attached thereto.

It would require more space than we can spare to review Commander Barnes' descriptions of the torpedoes and torpedo boats used during the war, constructed since, or designed. A careful perusal of his book convinces us that he has left nothing unsaid to strengthen his argument in favor of submarine weapons in warfare. Experience has already proven their utility, and careful investigation will supply any want that may now exist in their construction. The suggestions and opinions of the author are entitled to much attention. His work is not merely entertaining in the highest degree as a literary production, but it is also a valuable contribution to a branch of science almost yet in its infancy, and one whose tremendous power, when developed to perfection, will probably exercise a beneficial influence in restraining nations from the madness of war.

WHY DID HE MARRY HER, by Eliza A. Dupuy (published by Peterson & Brothers, of Philadelphia), first appeared as a serial in Bonner's *Ledger*. Like the others of Miss Dupuy's novels it is very sensational and abounds in surprises and mysteries. The style of writing is easy and fluent and the characters are as strongly drawn as could be desired in this class of literature.

THE FERRYMAN OF THE TIBER is a historical tale, translated from the Italian of Madame A. K. de la Grange (New York: P. O'Shea). The scene is, of course, laid in Italy, and the reader is introduced to such characters as Alaric, King of the Goths and St. Jerome. Probably there are persons who will find this novel interesting, but we confess our failure to do so, in spite of its strong religious tendencies.

TWO HEMISPHERES, a romance, from the German of Otto Ruppius (Philadelphia: Caxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger), is interesting enough as a romance, but is more especially noteworthy for the absence of that materialism which is a characteristic of German novels. The author evidently believes in a God.

THE RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING, published by the American Shipmasters' Association, contains all that is of importance to the shipping community. It is neatly printed and bound.

THE PLANTERS' NORTHERN BRIDE is a republication (Philadelphia: Peterson & Brothers) of Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz's well known novel of the name. It belongs to the new edition of her works.

THE NEW COTTON EXCHANGE.

The new Cotton Exchange, at the corner of Beaver and Pearl streets, was formally opened yesterday in the presence of a large number of cotton brokers. The exchange is in the basement, which is not well adapted to the business. It will not be occupied, however, longer than the 1st of May.

Mr. Wright, vice president of the Board of Cotton Brokers, delivered the opening address. He said that the different branches of business, with the exception of the cotton trade, have had separate exchanges. The want of a room suitable for this large body of men to meet in daily has been often freely expressed, and the matter was recently brought to the notice of the Board of Brokers, and they resolved to make the experiment of forming a Merchants' Exchange for the cotton trade. For this purpose they called this meeting, and it gave the speaker great pleasure to see the spontaneous manner in which the invitation was responded to. The Board has taken the room, and will bear the expense until the 1st of May, by which time it is hoped the necessity of such a place of meeting will be apparent to every one and its continuance a matter of certainty. The room is not to be used for the purpose of "calling" cotton as stocks are called at the Stock Exchange.

It is proposed to make it an agreeable place of resort; a headquarters for all information in matters connected with cotton; to hold 'change at some convenient hour to the trade, when not only the trade itself, but its collateral branches, may be fully represented; to concentrate facilities for business, and to promote harmony and good will among its members.

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